

ture. A noted German authority combines it with two parts of tincture of gentian.

Much of the success acquired from the use of this remedy is attributed to the employment of a reliable article, one of absolute purity manufactured from beech-tar.

I have employed the following formula with good results:

R. Pure beech-tar creosote, Merck's ʒj
Fl. ext. gentian . . . ʒij
Comp. tincture of cardamom . . . ʒij
Alcohol . . . ʒij
Simple sirup . . . q. s. ad. ʒviiij
M. Sig.: One teaspoonful as directed.

After tolerance is established, the quantity of creosote and gentian is gradually increased in the proportion given above.—*Dr. Hall in Medical Record.*

EFFECTS OF MEDICATED INHALATIONS.—*Dr. A. Irsai*, of Buda-Pesth, has made some instructive laboratory observations on the effects of the inhalation of various substances on the lungs and air passages. Inhalation of air impregnated with the vapor of oleum terebinthinæ produced distinct pallor of the lung-tissue, due, doubtless, to spasmodic contraction of the pulmonary capillaries. Oleum juniperi and oleum pini sylvestris produced similar results, but less in degree. Oleum eucalypti, oleum anisi, oleum menthæ, and menthol, similarly inhaled, produced scarcely any change in the color of the lung tissue. Creosote, thymol, and in a still greater degree guaiacol, produced redness, with great hyperæmia of the lungs. From these observations *Dr. Irsai* concludes that in acute catarrhal affections, with swelling, hyperæmia, and profuse secretion, those substances which produce anæmia of the lungs should be chosen; while in chronic torpid conditions, or in phthisis, where the supply of blood and the nutrition of portions of the lung are defective, substances which induce hyperæmia should be used. With any tendency to hemorrhage, creosote or guaiacol may prove dangerous.—*London Lancet.*

A REMEDY FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.—*Mr. Hugh Lane*, in his recent work on Rheumatic Diseases, again emphasizes the value of the old recipe commonly known as the "Chelsea Pensioner." *Lord Anson* is said to

have given three hundred pounds for the liberty to make it public.

R Honey, ʒxvi
Sulphur, ʒi
Cream of tartar, ʒi
Rhubarb, ʒiv
Gum guaiacum, ʒi
Nutmeg, no. i.—Misce.

Sig.—Two tablespoonfuls in a small tumbler of white wine and hot water on going to bed, and the same quantity before rising in the morning; the patient to remain in bed until any perspiration that may be occasioned has subsided.—*Internat. Med. Mag.*

For habitual constipation, *Dr. Staple (Hosp. Gazette)* recommends the following:

R.—Ext. cascariæ sagrad., fld. - fʒj
Tinct. nucis vomicæ - - - m x
Tinct. belladonnæ - - - m v
Aquaæ - - - - - fʒj. M.
This dose t.d.

—*Coll. and Clin. Rec.*

A WRITER in *Med. Press* suggests the following treatment of dysentery:

Salol - - - - - ʒj
Syrup of tolu - - - - - ʒij
Extract of opium - - - - - grs. ij
Cognac - - - - - ʒj
Gum water - - - - - ʒvij

A tablespoonful every hour.

—*Coll. and Clin. Rec.*

DIARRHŒA—*Dr. A. Loomis* recommends the following mixture in diarrhœa:

R.—Tincture opii.
Tincture rhei aa fl - ʒss
Tincture catechu comp fl ʒi
Olei sassafras - - - M xx
Tincture lavandul æco. q. s. ad fl. ʒiv

Mix. Dose—A fluid drachm after each movement.—*Med. Fortnightly.*

CURE FOR MOSQUITO BITES.—For bites of insects, attended with itching, the best remedy is menthol in alcohol—one drachm of the former to one ounce of the latter. This speedily allays the irritation, and a few applications only are needed to effect a complete cure. But it should not be used where the skin has been broken, as by scratching; the remedy then is the oxide of zinc ointment, in an ounce of which the apothecary should rub up ten grains of carbolic acid.—*Boston Journal of Health.*