

own views. In cases of diarrhoea and other lax conditions of the bowels, Tr. Krameria, Tr. Catechu, Tr. Kino or other astringent remedies may be added, and the desired quantity of Tr. Opii or Tr. Opii Camph. substituted for the Liq. Morph., as these preparations are generally preferable to morphine in astringent mixtures. In cases of diarrhoea, etc., accompanied by tenesmus, a little castor oil, say from one or two fluid drachms, will be found a valuable addition to the above. The castor oil can be formed into a smoother mixture with the other ingredients, by the addition, also, of about two drachms of powdered gum arabic. By omitting the solution of morphine from the formula as it stands, and adding one fluid ounce of Comp. Tinct. Gentian., it will form a most elegant and efficient remedy in certain forms of dyspepsia and other disordered conditions of the stomach. As an astringent addition to the above preparation, I would recommend the tincture of krameria as preferable to either the Tinct. of Catechu or Kino. It being, as far as my experience and observation has gone, not only equally efficient, therapeutically, with either of the latter preparations, but at the same time more agreeable to the taste and forms a more elegant mixture with this and other similar combinations. It is especially preferable to Tinct. Catechu in these respects. This, however, is simply the opinion of a layman. The physician will, of course, interrogate his own experience and gratify his own peculiar notions in choosing his remedies.

LIEBIG'S FIRST VISIT TO PARIS.

The following personal reminiscence of the late Baron Liebig is from the pen of Dr. Quesneville, and is published in the May number of the *Moniteur Scientifique-Quesneville* :—

“The editor of this journal had the happy privilege of assisting Liebig in his earliest researches—by washing his glasses and running to fetch the articles required by him—when, in 1822 and 1823, he came to Paris to perfect himself in the study of chemistry.

“Gauthier de Claubry, who is still living, and was then a man of considerable reputation and usually waited upon after the grand visit had been made to Thenard, presented Liebig to my father. At that time there was in Paris scarcely any place but the private laboratory in the Rue du Colombier where a chemist could work freely; that is to say, without a protector taking the half of his labour for chemicals used and apparatus borrowed. This laboratory was one of the appurtenances of the manufactory of chemical products which my father had purchased from Vauquelin and the heirs of Fourcroy. Gauthier de Claubry, who was acquainted with this laboratory, where Vauquelin, Chevreul, Serrulas, and himself had