

POWDERS FOR CATARRHAL CONDITIONS.—Dr. Goodwillie of New York recommends powders to be used by insufflation in catarrhal affections, and gives the following recipes for those he has found most useful:

No. 1.

R Benzoini	3	1
Morph. muriat	grs.	6
Bismuthi subnitrat	3	4
Potassii nitrat	3	4

Mix.

Valuable for its sedative action. To be used in hyperæmic conditions with pain. In the beginning of an attack of rhinitis, coat the mucous surface with it.

No. 2.

R Aluminis	3	1
Acacie	3	4
Bismuthi subnitrat	3	4
Potassii nitrat	3	4

Mix.

Useful where a strong astringent is indicated.

In case of hæmorrhage from the nose, remove all the clot and immediately blow in this powder abundantly until the bleeding ceases.

No. 3.

R Iodoform	3	1
Camphoræ	3	1
Bismuthi subnitrat	3	4
Potassii nitrat	3	4

A good antiseptic.

To be used where the discharges are fœtid, or where ulceration is present, or an excessive amount of granulations.

The camphor masks the odour of iodoform.

These powders, when impalpable and with the therapeutic integrity of the drugs preserved, can be more effectually applied to the nasal passages than spray, and their good effect is certainly more prolonged.

For the general practitioner they are vastly more convenient than sprays.—*St. Louis Druggist*.—*Drug. Cjrc.*

THE INFLUENCE OF SULPHUROUS ACID IN ARRESTING PHTHISIS. — Herr Kircher, a pupil of Liebig, has been, during forty-four years, director of an ultramarine factory, in which a special process of manufacture

is employed which involves the formation of sulphurous acid by the burning of sulphur. He maintains (according to *Gesundheit*) that none of his work-people have ever suffered from consumption, typhus, cholera, or any disorder, which is produced by bacteria. He recommends the following treatment in the case of tuberculous patients. They should be brought into a room in which small quantities of sulphur (one or two drachms) are burnt every hour over a spirit-lamp or on a stove. At first coughing of a more or less aggravated character takes place, and after eight or twelve days the bacteria gradually disappear and cease to irritate the lung-tissue. To complete the cure, the patients should be brought into rooms which contain some aromatic vapors. —*The Lancet*.—*N. Y. Med. Rec.*

CALX SULPHURATA.—DR. H. G. PIFFARD (*Jour. of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*) says that calx sulphurata (commonly misnamed sulphide of calcium) is a mixture of the sulphide and sulphate of calcium, but contains not less than 36 per cent. of the former substance. He adds:—"My own experiences, extending over a series of years, lead me to the inference that the drug is an aplastic or resolvent of great energy; that its tendency, when given in sufficient doses, is to break down and dissolve, rather than build up and restore. This theory of its action is in perfect harmony with the observed effects of its administration; and if it be the correct explanation, it will lead us into a multitude of useful applications of the drug. In other words, it appears to me probable that calx sulphurata will be found capable of fulfilling the part that was assigned to mercury thirty and forty years ago, that of a general resolvent in inflammatory exudations, chronic infiltrations, and possibly also in some forms of neoplasm.—*London Med. Rec.*

TINCTURA FERRI CITRO-CHLORIDI.—This is an unofficinal compound, to prepare which take of—