

largely feculent. The morning after, the motions were solid and natural, and he rapidly recovered without more medicine. His diet was sago and arrowroot."

Dr. Hillier has had the opportunity of trying this mode of treatment at the Children's Hospital. It was in the case of a child, aged 4 years, suffering from subacute dysentery contracted in Barbadoes. He gave five minims of lactanum, and, in half an hour fifteen grains of powdered ipecacuanha. There was no nausea or any unpleasant symptom caused by the medicine; and although the patient had previously passed five or six motions, containing much blood and mucus, every twenty-four hours, there was no evacuation for thirty-six hours. He then passed an ordinary feculent motion, and from that time he continued quite well. It is stated that ipecacuanha has the effect of rapidly healing large dysenteric ulcers. Dr. Hillier suggested that it might be worth while to try it in the diarrhoea dependent on tubercular ulceration, or in typhoid fever. The opium is supposed to act mainly in preventing vomiting, but it may, with ipecacuanha, have a more specific action on the disease.—*Med. Times.*

M. Homolle has found the following powder efficacious in two cases where obstinate constipation had raised the question of operation for artificial anus: Powdered strychnine, ʒiij gr.; powdered nux vomica, ʒi gr.; calcined mag. ʒi, 6 grs.—Mix. One powder a day at first, then two, and finally three per diem.—*Lancet.*

To Correspondents.

R. The physicians of Great Britain are not yet, as a general rule, prescribing by the new Pharmacopœia, but will doubtless do so more and more as they become acquainted with its details.

Real Poison.—Carbonate of Barite is said to be an excellent extemporator of rats. It is tasteless, and readily eaten by them when mixed with any of their ordinary food. As in the human stomach, it becomes decomposed by the gastric juice and acts as an irritant poison.

G. Dr. Farris, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, promises an abridged edition of Faren's Materia Medica, in October next. Professor Dewley, of King's College, and Mr. Warrington, of Apothecary's Hall, are assisting him in its preparation. The work will contain the new Pharmacopœia, and be especially adapted for students.

Wife's Paper.—Two flatirons are warmed to a temperature at which they may be touched without burning the fingers, yet not so hot as to occasion a globule of water to run off when thrown on the level surface. One of the irons should be kept at a slightly increased temperature, over some live coals; and, their surfaces being very slightly buttered, a portion of moist rice or wheat flour mixed with water, into a smooth batter to be poured over the inverted one when the other is at once to be pressed upon it; after a minute or two the water may be removed and trimmed into shape. French wafers are cut into circular disks of about 3/4 inches in diameter by means of tunches, but a square wafer is better adapted for enveloping powders. It is to be first prepared by dipping it into a tumbler of water, then laid on the palm of the hand, the powder or pill placed in the centre, and the edges folded over it; it may then be swallowed like an oyster without imparting any taste of its contents.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

V.—A bright deposit of metallic silver may be produced from a strong solution of the nitrate by means of a thick alcoholic solution of tannin; and if the liquid be evaporated to dryness, the coating will become pretty firmly fixed to the surface. A like coating of copper may also be produced from a saturated solution of the sulphate by means of tannin.—*Pharm. Jour.*

Best Smelling Salts.—Over 10 oz. of carbonate of ammonia pour 6 oz. of the strongest solution of ammonia (sp. gr. 880) and lay it aside in a tight vessel and a cool place, stirring it with a stiff spatula every other day for a week. Then allow it to remain for two or three weeks, by which time it will have become hard—so hard that if it had not been stirred it would be almost impossible to remove it

without breaking the jar. It occasionally, however, requires a week or two longer to solidify, after which it may be reduced to a coarse powder and filled into bottles. Few drops more of the liquor ammonia added to each cause it assume a crystalline appearance in the bottle. It may of course be perfumed if desired.—*Pharm. Journal.*

Medical Works published in Great Britain from the 1st April to the 1st May, 1864, with their sizes, numbers of pages, publishers' names, and prices in sterling.

British Pharmacopœia, 1860. pp. 488. Spottiswoode & Co. (Frederick James, Principles of Surgery, Clinical Medical, and Operative, 8vo. pp. 870. Churchill, 1s. 6d.) (George Duncanson, Diseases of the Throat and Windpipe, 2nd edit. pp. 8vo. pp. 578. Churchill, 1s. 6d.) Griffin (John Joseph) Chemical experiments, post 8vo. (Griffin) 12-6d.

Haselden (A. F.) Notes on the British Pharmacopœia, showing the additions, omissions, &c. with the doses of those medicines which are comparatively new, 12mo. pp. 118. (Hurdwick) 2-6d.

Huxley (Thomas Henry) Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy in the Cæcæ of the Ant, 8vo. pp. 200. (Churchill) 1s. 6d.

Meadows (Alfred) The Prescriber's Companion 32mo. pp. 158. (Rishaw) 2-6d.

Harvey (John) Copiousness, its Diminution and Cure without Injury to Health, 8vo. pp. 20. (G. Smith) 1s.

Barber (George) On the Malpractic Medicine and Preparation of the British Pharmacopœia. 2mo. pp. 20. (Shupp) 1s. 6d.

Barber (George) The British and London Pharmacopœia compared with a Pædagogical Table. 2mo. (Shupp) 1s. 6d.

Madison (Thomas Moore) On Climate, and the Locality to be resorted to in Febrile, being the result of extensive personal experience of many Southern Climates. pp. 8vo. pp. 320. (Newby) 12-6d.

Prescriber's (The) Pharmacopœia, containing all the Medicines in the British Pharmacopœia, arranged in Classes according to their Action, with their Composition and Doses. By a Practising Physician. 32mo. pp. 98. (Churchill) 2-6d.

Periodicals received since 15th April.

London Medical Times to 2nd Ap. British Medical Journal to 23rd Ap. Journal de Médecine de Bordeaux Jan. Feb & Mar. Australasian Med. and Surg. Jour. Melbourne, Dec. London Medical Circular, 27th Ap. American Medical Times to 7th May. Boston Med. and Surg. Journal to 12th M. Y. Philadelphia Medical and Surg. Reporter to 9th April. Chicago Medical Examiner, Ap. and May. Philadelphia Dental Cosmos, April and May. Chicago Medical Journal, April. Buffalo Medical & Surgical Journal, April. Pacific Medical and Surg. Journal, San Francisco, March. London Pharmacopœia Journal, April. American Druggist's Circular, New York Chemist and Druggist, April. New York Medical Independent to 15th May. London Publisher's Circular, 1st May.

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Dr. J. Buzzell, Portland.

Second year Subscriptions paid since last issue.

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DEATH.

In Philadelphia, on the 23rd March ult., Dr. John C. Cox, in the 91st year of his age. He was for many years a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he retired in 1836. He was first to introduce vaccination into the United States, the inventor of the well-known Cox's Hine Syrup.

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