of milk, as diet. There are some individuals, however, who have ascribed cancer to the use of milk, more particularly as I lately heard from an agriculturist, who has a pretension to be called a medical man, where the cows have fed much upon the different species of the ranunculus, or butter cup. It is not very long since that a diet of water only was pronounced to be a decided cure for this deplorable disease.

Mr. Blackadder, to whose experience in the treatment of ulcers by arsenic, I shall immediately advert, states that he never saw more than one instance of the deleterious operation of arsenic, externally used, although he had so frequently tried it; he attributes his success to his having always applied very large quantities, which he believes very quickly destroys the organisation, and necessarily prevent the action of absorption; but Hailes has observed, that it is altogether innoxious when applied to an abraded surface, to sores, to malignant ulcers, even in a high state of irritation, provided that the part be not recently wounded, and that no blood issues from it, for it is by the direct application to the open vessel that it is absorbed, and that with the same rapidity and certainty as if it had been injected into the veins. The powder of Frere Come, Plunket's powder, the pommade of Hellmand, which are the compositions employed most generally on the continent, to the ulcers of the face and nose, which commit such fearful ravages, generally produce eschars, considerable pain, and tumefaction; and hence the remedies of Baron Dupuytren have superseded in France these preparations; besides which great reliance has been placed on the modifying influence of the chloride of mercury, or calomel, which the learned professor uniformly joined to the arsenic, in his treatment of the various ulcerations produced by cancer, scrofula, a venereal taint, whether each appeared alone or in combination.—*Ibid.*

19. *On use of Arsenic in Hospital Gangrene.* By G. G. SIGMOND, M.D.—In hospital gangrene the solution of arsenic is found most valuable. Mr. Blackadder, during the Peninsular war, employed it at Passages with the happiest effect; and Hennen, in his "Principles of Military Surgery," gives a long description of the plan that was followed. The first step was to make the sore perfectly clean, and freed from the viscous discharge; but as this cannot be easily effected by common means, without occasioning a disagreeable oozing of blood, or a considerable degree of pain, the ablation is made from two large hospital tea-pots, one containing a hot solution of the subcarbonate of soda, the other a cold one, that the one or the other may be employed as the feelings of the patient for the moment dictate; the glutinous matter which adheres to the sore may be gently detached by means of small dossils of lint; sponges are to be avoided, in consequence of the expense, for the dread of contagion must prevent their being employed more than once; dry lint may be spread on the surface of the sore, as soon as it is perfectly clean, and removed, and fresh lint applied until the sore is perfectly dry. The solution of arsenite of potash, diluted with an equal part of water, is then applied through the means of pieces of lint, which are to be well soaked, and renewed every fifteen minutes or half an hour; sometimes, on the first application, it is necessary, particularly in irritable or debilitated constitutions, to administer an opiate, and to repeat it according to circumstances. The use of the solution is to be continued until an insensible dark-coloured and dry slough occupies the whole surface of the sore, and until the patient is completely relieved from the burning and lancinating pain, which is in some degree characteristic of the disease. These cases require great personal attention on the part of the surgeon, as the application of the remedy in this form cannot be entrusted to the patient or his usual attendants; and every step of the manipulation demands great precaution, more particularly if the fingers of the surgeon should be accidentally abraded.—*Ibid.*

20. *Medicinal properties of Cascarella.* By G. G. SIGMOND, M.D.—The cascarilla has been stated, and I believe with reason, to have some influence in restoring the appearance of the menstrual excretion, after it has been interrupted