10. *New Method of Applying Iodine for the Cure of Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—The following is Mr. LEIGH's method of using iodine. He directs the patient to apply a sufficient quantity of iodine ointment on the ribs, under both axillæ, and to cover the head with the bedclothes, to breathe the iodine volatilized by the heat of the axillæ. The ointment produces counter-irritation on the skin where it is applied, and is to be repeated according to circumstances. This method, he says, has appeared to him to arrest the progress of phthisis.—*London Med. Gaz.*, May, 1841.

11. *Method of Preparing Fine Points of Caustics.* By JAMES HUNTER.—Eight years ago I was called to a case of profuse bleeding from leech bites on the scrotum; after several things had failed, I tried the well-known plan of inserting the sharp point of a stick of lunar caustic in one or two of the bites, which immediately ceased to bleed, but as they were very numerous, the caustic soon lost its point, and I tried in vain to staunch the others with the blunt end. The case being extremely urgent, and the patient nearly pulseless, there was no time to make a new point in the common way, so I wrapt the nitrate in a bit of paper, crushed it with my heel, and placing some of the fragments on a silver half-franc piece, I held it over the flame of a candle, and then dipt the triangular pointed flat end of a silver probe, previously roughened on a stone, in the melted salt, which adhered, and on cooling formed a fine coating. This being inserted quite into one or two of the bites, they immediately ceased to bleed; to get another point of caustic on the probe was the work of an instant, and in this way a most alarming hemorrhage (the patient being almost in articulo) was speedily arrested. I can recommend the plan to general practitioners when they meet with similar cases, and it will be found an improvement to heat the flat end of the probe before dipping it, and afterwards to hold it in the blue part of the flame for an instant, as in this way a smoother coating is procured. Since the above incident, I have been in the frequent habit of employing the same method to get a fine point of lunar caustic for various ophthalmic purposes, such as touching small sloughy ulcers of the cornea penetrating to the membrane of the aqueous humour, and in many other cases. I have also in this way got a fine coating of the nitrate on a probe, to be passed into the nasal duct in some cases of fistula lachrymalis; and I conceive it might be found useful in many cases in general surgery, such as sinuses, affections of the nose, ear, &c., where caustic would often be introduced, but for the fear of serious consequences from the breaking of a common stick of it in such situations. The plan just recommended answers equally well for caustic potass, when a fine point or globule of it is required, as for producing eversion of a misplaced eyelash, or for destroying the remains of cysted tumours in the eyelids, or other purposes. The potass may be applied to the roughened surface of any common metal; but for the nitrate of silver, the probes must be of silver or gold, else the salt is rapidly decomposed and the probe destroyed. A fine point of tartar emetic, sulphate of copper, and similar salts, may be got by clipping their crystals, and then fixing the fragment on the end of the probe with sealing wax; but another plan, and the only one, when a long bristle, as it were, of these substances is required, is to take a wire, or the point of an old lancet, and heating it, and giving it a very thin coat of sealing wax, to push it, whilst hot, amongst the powdered salt. In this way a probe, which is to be introduced into a sinus, or into the nasal duct, may be coated with sulphate of copper or any other metallic salt; and this is the method I employ to prepare the flat points of tartrate of antimony for inoculating the bulbs of inverted eye-lashes, using for the purpose a bit of platinum foil shaped like a lancet."—*Med. Chirurg. Rev.*, from *Edinburgh Monthly Journ. Med. Sci.*

12. *Citrated Aromatic Wine of Iron.*—This preparation, Mr. GORE, of Lime-
rick, says "has been improperly termed *tinctura ferri aurantiaca*, though a *vinous*
preparation of the per and proto-citrate of iron. The formula for its manufacture
is contained in the *Pharmacopœia Wirtembergica*, published in 1798. The pre-