

with it and applied to the part; and in obstinate fistulæ kept up by caries of the bones, it is to be employed by injection. R. Axung. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.; Fuligo, q. s.; to be mixed in small portions until the ointment becomes of a dark brown.—*Journ. des Connais. Med. Chirurg. May, 1834.*

54. *On the Use of the Phosphoric Acid in the last Stage of Croup.*—M. AUGUST BOYER, in an interesting memoir in the *Gazette Médicale* for 15th of February last, suggests the employment of the phosphoric acid in the last stages of croup. He states, that the above named acid, when applied to a mucous membrane, produces an acute, but very temporary inflammation, and that it completely dissolves albumen and fibrin. He thinks it preferable to the nitrate of silver and hydrochloric acid, as it possesses equally with these, the property of exciting a new inflammation, which replaces or modifies the first, and it has this advantage, that while the latter remedies increase the density of the false membrane the first dissolves it. He says that he has taken the false membrane from the trachea of an infant who had died of croup, placed it in the phosphoric acid, and that it was completely dissolved.

It is necessary that the phosphoric acid be entirely free from the nitric acid employed in its formation, since, if it is not, it partakes of the inconvenience of the other acids, that of coagulating albumen.

55. *Bignonia Catalpa in Asthma.*—Encouraged by the success which Kæmpfer and Thumber met with in the employment of the *Bignonia catalpa* in different asthmatic affections, some of the medical men in Naples have made trial of the plant, and have obtained results equally satisfactory. By administering in the morning a decoction made of the seeds and part of three or four of the husks of this plant, in twelve ounces of water, boiled down to six, and a similar decoction in the evening, the fit of asthma is much diminished in violence. The following is the result of an analysis of this plant made by Signor Grasso: about ten parts of an oily substance; malic acid partly combined with lime, partly in a free state; and lastly, an uncrystallizable sweet principle.—*Lond. Med. and Surg. Journ. from Bull. delle Sc. Med. Bologne.*

56. *On the Employment of Chloride of Lime and Soda in some Affections of the Mouth, common in Children.*—Dr. CONSTANT states that wounds of the mouth, ulceration of the tonsils, &c. assume a favourable appearance after the application of chloride of soda or lime, and speedily heal.

Dr. BONNEAU employs in conjunction with the above, a gargle composed of decoction of barley, 3 oz.; conserve of roses, 1 oz.; chloruret of soda, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M.

M. GUERSENT, in gangrene of the mouth, prescribes a gargle composed of decoction of cinchona, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.; syrup of orange-peel, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.; chloruret of soda, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M.

M. ANGELOT, in ulcers of the gums, uses the following wash. Chloruret of lime, 15 to 30 grs.; mucilage of gum Arabic, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.; syrup of orange-peel, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. To be applied to the ulcers by means of some lint.—*Bull. de Therapeutique.*

57. *On the Employment of Chloruret of Lime in Itch.*—Dr. HOSPITAL uses generally in the treatment of this disease from ten to twelve ounces of the following ointment:—R. Lac. sulph. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$.; chlorur. calcis, pulv. subtil. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.; axung. $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$. M.

58. *On the External Use of Croton Oil.*—This valuable drug was first made known to the profession by Dr. Connwell, in 1820, and subsequently its therapeutic effects were investigated by MM. Recamier, Bally, and Majendie; their researches were, however, limited to its internal exhibition, and it was not until 1831 and 1832 that its great value, as a counter-irritant to the skin, was clearly proved by Professor Andral.

External Use. With one or two fingers or, if we choose, with a dossil of