

men, and particularly gleet, which has resisted every other treatment. Dr. M. considers the best mode of administration to be in powder freshly prepared, and mixed with sugar. He gives it in doses of from five to ten grains every two hours.

32. *Sulphuric Acid as a Prophylactic against Saturnine Colic.*—Some time ago M. GENDRIN proposed sulphuric acid lemonade as a prophylactic against, as well as remedy for saturnine colic, (see this journal for May, 1832, p. 241.) M. G. has recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences, some additional interesting information on this subject. He states, that M. Rouard, director of a manufactory of white lead, caused all his workmen to take the sulphuric acid lemonade, and from that moment lead colic ceased to occur among the men in the establishment. During two months, only four workmen were slightly affected with lead colic, and this exception is explained by circumstances peculiar to these workmen. But, he adds, that at the same time that these results have confirmed the utility of the measure as regards colic, six of the workmen were attacked with symptoms hitherto regarded as the effects of lead colic, as cramps, muscular debility, and nervous epileptic symptoms. These symptoms, M. G. ascribes to a layer of oxide and carbonate of lead, combined with the epidermis. This observation he considers as accounting for many symptoms hitherto difficult of explanation, and points out the origin of the relapses and symptoms which so often supervene after the cure of colics in workmen habitually exposed to the powerful action of the causes of the disease. He further adds, that whether the sulphuric acid be resorted to as a prophylactic or remedy, it must be employed externally, as well as internally. Conformable to this indication, the workmen in the establishment of M. Rouard, at the same time that they take the sulphuric acid lemonade as drink, use lotions of the same to the surface of their bodies.

33. *Chlorine Inhalations in Chronic Pulmonary Catarrh.*—Dr. TOULMOCHE, who, we mentioned in our preceding No. p. 238, to have found chlorine inhalations so devoid of efficacy in phthisis pulmonalis, relates in a memoir in the *Archives Générales*, for April, 1834, three cases of chronic pulmonary catarrh cured by that remedy, and he states that he could adduce others demonstrative of the utility of these inhalations in this disease.

34. *On the Employment of the Alcoholic Extract of Aconite in the Treatment of Acute Articular Rheumatisms.*—Dr. LOMBARD of Geneva, in a memoir inserted in the *Gazette Médicale de Paris*, of the 28th of June last, highly extols the efficacy of the alcoholic extract of aconitum in articular rheumatism. He considers the remedy as a specific against the above mentioned disease, and that it particularly acts upon the fibrous tissues which surround the articulations, as well as on the synovial membranes which cover them. He states that the article does not excite perspiration as stated by Stork, nor does it modify the digestive function, or alter the urine either in quality or quantity. In large doses it however excites the brain. Dr. L. gives it in doses of half a grain every two hours, and augments the dose to six or nine grains in the same period. The following are Dr. L.'s conclusions:—1st. The alcoholic extract of aconite is endowed with a specific power against acute articular rheumatism. 2d. It promptly cures the pain and tumefaction, and disperses the effusions of synovia contained in the articulations affected with acute rheumatism. 3d. This medicine does not act as a derivative on the skin or intestinal canal. 4th. Given in a large dose, it produces a powerful stimulation of the brain, and appears to modify its circulation. 5th. The alcoholic extract contains the active principle of the aconite, at least as to its anti-rheumatic properties. 6th. It may be administered in increasing and divided doses, from six grains to ζ iss. of the alcoholic extract of the aconite in the twenty-four hours.