

of twelve months to twenty one years, was thus cured. Several physicians of eminence had been consulted without benefit, and the seat of the affliction being the face and hands, she had previously been nearly excluded from society. For additional information on this subject, I refer to the Monthly Journal of Medical Science for May, 1848. Leprosy is a chronic disease, and it is certainly in chronic diseases that the persesqui-nitrate is most efficacious. In diarrhœa of long standing its utility is acknowledged over the whole world, and in ague, especially in chronic, its use, as I learn from medical friends, is rapidly extending in this part of the country. When I name ague, a disease decidedly endemic, I possibly afford another presumption in favour of the persesqui-nitrate in leprosy, also an endemic disease.

Many may think that I am unreasonably fond of the medicine now suggested, but I have long had experience of its powers, and am gratified to find that my statements regarding its utility have been confirmed by others. For chronic diarrhœa, I may appeal to the general voice of the profession, and though time has not elapsed since the publication of my paper in the Monthly Journal of Medical Science for October, 1851, to have independent testimony through the medium of the press, yet I have heard, and seen enough to convince me, that its judicious use in ague (*i. e.* with quinine when there are paroxysms, and by itself when there are none,) will render this disease far more certainly curable than it is at present. Persesqui-nitrate of iron must be admitted to be a potent medicine, in every sense of the word, in those diseases to which it is suited. Dr. Graves in his Clinical Medicine states, that with it he has easily and speedily cured cases of chronic diarrhœa which had for years resisted every other medicine. Yet its ordinary dose contains only about 0.4 of a grain of metallic iron, 0.3 of nitrogen, and 1.1 of oxygen, making a total of 1.8 of anhydrous persesqui-nitrate. The quantity of iron is so small, that we are reduced to the conclusion, either that persesqui-nitrate, as such, is possessed of great power in disease, or that the elements of its acid in assimilating with the system, afford a stimulus, or supply a deficiency in the various maladies in which the medicine is beneficial.

I now venture to recommend the persesqui-nitrate of iron for leprosy, I trust for reasons which will not appear inadequate or ill founded. I cannot allow myself to hope that in the advanced stage of ulceration, at least unaided by other remedies, it will be productive of much benefit, but if, during the years which precede this stage, it should prove to be a medicine capable of controlling or curing the disease, a great step will be gained. Medical men residing in the districts where leprosy