

a cure in acute tonsillitis. In no case has it been found necessary to make over three applications, the cure being usually complete on the fourth day. At the end of ten days the tonsils, if chronic hypertrophy exists, may be removed with the tonsillotome or wire snare, or shrunk away by repeated use of the galvano-cautery, and a return of the disease in this way prevented. Unless this is done, the patient who has had one attack of acute tonsillitis will certainly have others.

The Treatment of Flatulent Dyspepsia.

—Pepper, in a clinical lecture, stated that flatulence may result from the excessive formation of gas. Under these circumstances, such remedies as sulphurous acid, which is a powerful antiseptic, will be found useful. It may be given alone or combined with small doses of strychnia. He prescribed as follows :

℞ Acidi Sulphurosi, ʒiss vel ʒij
Strych. Sulph., gr. ss
Tr. Card. Comp., ʒss
Aquæ ad. - - ʒiv

Sig.—One drachm after meals, in water.

You may resort to a different class of remedies and give creosote. This is a local stimulant to the stomach, and in atonic cases is of service. It is at the same time a powerful antiseptic and anti-fermentative agent. Creosote is best given one half or one hour after meals, when the process of fermentation is about beginning. At this time the gastric digestion should have passed through the acid stage, and the contents of the stomach should be neutral or alkaline. Given at this time, the creosote may be advantageously combined with an alkali, as sodium bicarbonate.

℞ Creosote, - - gtt. x
Sodii Bicarb., - ʒij
Pulv. Acaciæ, - q.s.
Aquæ, - - - ʒv

Sig.—Two drachms one hour after meals.

In place of the sodium bicarbonate in the above formula the subnitrate of bismuth may be employed. If it is recognized that there is not only a state of atony with a tendency to fer-