

Unguentum Zinci Oleatis. (Zinc. Oxid. grs. xxx.
Oleic Acid. $\frac{5}{3}$ ss. Vaseline ad. $\frac{5}{3}$ i.)

In Pediculosis Capitis, Dr. Stephen Mackenzie uses the following test to distinguish the ova found on the hairs, from the small scales found on the hairs in Seborrhoea Eczema and Pityriasis. If it be an ovum, this being attached to the hair by an albuminous substance or collar will allow of its being slipped up and down the hair without falling off; if it only be a dried scale found in Seborrhoea it will at once fall off on attempting to move it.

Mr. Mansell-Moullin, surgeon to the London Hospital, says that as a general rule ulcers situated on the lower extremity (leg) above its middle are syphilitic in origin.

The following is a good rule, laid down by Paget for applying passive movement to stiff joints, "if the affected joint is at any one time of the day, colder than the opposite (healthy) one, then you can use passive motion, and the more frequently the better.

In a case of Lichen planus, with smooth flat lapped, shining papules, accompanied by pigmentation and itching, Dr. Mackenzie advised the use of Liq. Carbonis Detergens, Carbolic Acid, or the Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.

There is at present in the London Hospital a man suffering from that very rare skin affection known as Hyroa. He is being treated at present by daily hot baths, in which he remains for several hours, after which the affected parts are smeared and kept covered by some oleagenous preparation. He was formerly on the Arsenical treatment and improved for a short time, and when Arsenic failed Iodide of Potassium appeared to exert a beneficial effect, but this remedy has lost its power, and warm baths are now alone used.

The following recipe, from the Pharmacopoeia of the London Hospital, is of occasional service

℞. Gallic Acid.	grs. x.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid.	M. x.
Tincture of Opium.	M. v.
Distilled Water.	$\frac{5}{3}$ i. Mix.

For one dose.

The following is a very useful astringent mixture for use in Intestinal Hemorrhages, etc.

℞. Acid Sulph. Aromat.	M. xv.
Spts. Chloroformi.	M. xx.
Tinct. Camph. Comp.	3 i.
Decoct. Hoematoxyli ad.	$\frac{5}{3}$ i, M for a dose

"Mistura Bismuthi Compositor."

℞. Bismuth Subnit.	
Magnes. Carb. aa.	grs. xv.
Pulv. Tragacanth Co.	grs. x.
Tinct. Calumb.	m. x.
Aqua Chloroformi ad.	$\frac{5}{3}$ i. M. For a dose.

Progress of Science.

RECENT ADVANCES IN THE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.*

BY SOLOMON SOKIS COHEN, A. M., M. D.,

Lately Chief of the Medical Clinic, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia.

Whether our efforts be directed toward cure—that is, toward putting our patients in a condition that permits them to recover; or whether we aim at the prevention, which is better than cure; excluding from consideration measures purely palliative, the objective therapeutic point may be summed up in one word—Nutrition. Of those methods intended to promote nutrition, first in importance comes the subject of superalimentation; to which the prominent attention it deserves was directed by Debove's communications upon forced feeding, or gavage, in 1881 and 1882.

Debove being convinced that many consumptive patients, despite loss of appetite, maintained comparatively good powers of digestion and assimilation, determined to resort to mechanical feeding. He therefore passed into the stomach, through the mouth, a flexible rubber tube connected with a funnel (such a tube as had been employed for lavage—washing the stomach—and the method of introducing which will be described in the latter connection); and by this means introduced much larger quantities of food than the patients would voluntarily swallow. The taste of the aliment thus administered becomes a matter of no consequence, and we are, therefore, able to select that which will give the most nutriment in the smallest bulk. Meat powders were adopted as the basis of Debove's nutritive mixtures; but milk, eggs, soups, and farinaceous powders may be used, either separately or in conjunction therewith. When necessary, pepsin, pancreatin, hydrochloric acid, etc., may be added, or peptonized aliments be employed. A mixture that was

Read before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, June 30, 1887.