

good alcoholic night-cap before retiring, as it tends to produce sleep and quietude. Patients with chronic bronchitis should not take alcoholics before going out into the cold air, for the reason that alcohol dilates the capillaries in the skin and makes the patient more liable to take cold. If he wants a drink let him take it after coming into the house. He should wear flannel underclothes the year round, and during the cold and changeable weather should wear a chest-protector.

It is advisable that the patient should take a trip to some equable and mild climate, such as San Antonio, Los Angeles, Aiken, S. C., or New Mexico, during the cold and winter months. New Mexico is to be preferred above all as the sanitarium of the world for lung and bronchial disorders. Let him who doubts this statement go and see for himself, and he will return a healthier and better man.

The Creator in His all-wise and all-powerful mind saw that sufferers from chronic bronchitis needed a special habitat. He therefore gave unto the world and the sufferer the United States because it had New Mexico in it, that one State created for no other purpose than invalids.—*New York Medical Record*.

#### TREATMENT OF ECZEMA OF THE GENITALIA, PRURITUS, AND LEUCORRHEA.

In cases of eczema, in which glyceroles and unguents have failed, the following formula has been successful :

Chlorate of potassium,.....30 grains ;  
Wine of opium,.....50 grains ;  
Pure water,.....1 quart.

Applied to the parts by linen compresses covered with oiled silk. If there is much inflammation, precede this with warm hipbaths and cataplasms sprinkled with powdered carbonate of lime. In obstinate pruritus, associated with leucorrhea, a tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and iodide of potassium, in a quart of warm tar water (tar-water holding the iodine in the solution) used daily, night and morning, removes the pruritus and ameliorates the leucorrhea. In fetid leucorrhea two or three tablespoonfuls (in a quart of warm water, morning and evening, as an injection) of the following formula will be found useful :

Chlorate of potassium,.....13 parts ;  
Wine of opium,.....10 parts ;  
Tar-water,.....300 parts  
Or,  
White vinegar (or wine),.....300 parts ;  
Tinct. eucalyptus,.....45 parts ;  
Acid, salicylic,.....1 part ;  
Salicylate of sodium,.....20 parts.

One to five teaspoonfuls in a quart of warm water, as an injection, two or three times a day.—*Obstetric Gazette*.

#### THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.

In October last the German Scientific Expedition which was sent to Egypt to investigate the circumstances of the cholera outbreak there, made a report of their researches, which contains much information important to be known by physicians. They seem to prove beyond a doubt that cholera is connected with, or caused by, living germs introduced into the human organism.

Although the commission did not arrive on the spot until after the virulence of the epidemic had considerably abated the investigation, at once set on the foot under the able direction of Dr. Koch, yielded results so interesting that an application was made to the German Government, and acceded to, that the commission might be authorized to proceed to India, and continue the study of the disease in its Asiatic home. One fact appears, however, to be already clearly established, namely, that in every cholera corpse examined, a particular form of bacterium, resembling in size and form the bacillus of glanders, was found in the coatings of the intestines. In some cases the bacilli had penetrated into the utricular glands of the mucous membranes, and there set up considerable irritation : they also had settled in larger numbers on the villi of the intestines, and had often penetrated into their tissue. In severe cases which had terminated in bloody infiltration of the mucous membrane of the intestines, the bacilli were found in very large numbers, and they had not confined themselves to the invasion of the utricular glands, but had passed into the surrounding tissue, into the lower layers of the mucous membrane, and, in some cases, right into the muscular skin of the intestine. It is interesting to learn that similar bacilli were observed by Dr. Koch a year ago in a cholera-infected intestine received from India ; but in that case the possibility of their having been a product of putrefaction was not excluded. As these bacilli were observed in Egypt in all the cholera cases investigated, and were not found in the intestines from several persons who died from other diseases, or even in one case where a man had died from another disease a few weeks after he had recovered from an attack of cholera, Dr. Koch feels warranted in saying that there can be no doubt that they stand in some relation to the operation of cholera. But he is careful to point out that it cannot yet be concluded that they are the cause of that disease, and that it could just as well be assumed that the operation of cholera causes such disturbance in the mucous membranes of the intestines, as that among the many bacteria always parasitic in the intestines one form of bacilli is thus enabled to penetrate into the tissue of the mucous membrane. In order to determine this point, it seems necessary to isolate and cultivate the bacilli, and ascertain whether they are capable of reproducing the disease in a fresh subject. But, in connection with this branch of the investigation, there is a difficulty that has not yet been surmounted, in that no animal has