

Goat's milk, Kumyss, neat's-foot and olive oil, cod liver oil, etc., have all had extensive vogue in particular ages and regions, and the principle of using substances of this sort has become universal.

Among chemical alteratives which have been extensively used for phthisis are iodine, arsenic, mercurials, gold, sulphur, phosphates and hypophosphites.

Gases have been used medicinally by inhalation—oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, ozone—without any resulting advance in therapeutics.

The balsams so-called are of especial interest in the treatment of phthisis, and the Balsam Peruvianum is perhaps the best known in this connection; the fact that its active ingredient cinnamic acid and its sodium compound are largely used in the treatment of phthisis through the labors of Landerer is regarded by the author as a step in the direction of national therapeutics.

Tar and creosote and allied substances enjoy a wide vogue in the treatment of phthisis at the present time.

Schulz now comes to the discussion of serum therapy and organotherapy. Under the former head tuberculin and several sera have been extensively tried, including the use of extracts of lung tissue.

The author next discusses those remedies which fulfill a single indication such as expectorants, haemostatics, antihydrotics, antipyretics, etc., etc. Under expectorants, antimony and other nauseants, and sal ammoniac are mentioned. For haemoptysis an endless number of remedies has been used without any exhibiting special excellence. For colliquative sweats a large number of remedies has lately been brought forward, such as thallium acetate, chloralose, camphoric acid, cotoin.

Most of the remedies in use against phthisical diarrhoea are old—bismuth, opium and astringents.

Antipyretics have been used in great variety. This group includes quinia, salicylic acid, benzoate of soda, alcohol. They were not very successful in bringing down the temperature, while the more modern antipyretics, however effective, are not adapted for continuous exhibition.

Schulz concludes by saying that when all these curative and symptomatic remedies fail to yield a hopeful result, we have to prescribe for the pain, and to that end must make use of narcotics, sedatives and hypnotics.