

complained of. The bowels were somewhat constipated. Regulated the diet and secretions, gave an enema of two ounces of a fifty per cent. solution of Glyco-Thymoline every night and morning quite warm, held in till absorbed, and applied gauze to anus on lamb's wool during the night and as much of the daytime as he could spare from the office. A decided improvement was noted in a week, and three weeks later he was cured. That was nearly two years ago, and there has been no trouble since. Case 2.—Mrs. R., consulted me regarding "bleeding piles," which had been gradually growing worse for three or four years. At every stool she would bleed two or three tablespoonfuls. She had become quite anemic. No external tumors. A corroding ulcer as large as a nickel was diagnosed just inside of the internal sphincter. Washed out the rectum three times a day, at first with a warm solution of boric acid, and then gave an enema of one ounce of Glyco-Thymoline, full strength, hot, held in until absorbed. After four doses only two enemata a day were used, as no blood was passed. At the end of two weeks' time a careful examination of the rectum showed it to be perfectly normal. She was cured. No return after eight months.—*Elmore Palmer, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y., ex-President of the Western New York Medical Society.*

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THE MANAGEMENT OF CONVALESCENCE.—In convalescence from acute diseases, such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, acute articular rheumatism, etc., we are face to face with the problem of restoring the weakened organism to its normal condition. *The blood shows a state of secondary anemia*, the nutrition is lowered, the nerve and muscular tone is below par; the appetite but sluggishly answers our urging, and the digestive powers feebly respond to the demands made upon them. It is at the dawn of convalescence, when the danger of the illness itself has passed, when the desire to live, to get strong, is highest in the patient, that the physician's reputation often hangs in the balance. Having brought the patient through an illness, many physicians are unfortunately content to rest on their laurels, and to let long-suffering "Nature" do the rest. The wise practitioner, however, knows that Nature is grateful for the proper kind of aid in these circumstances,—aid in her efforts to lead a weak organism out of the bondage of illness. And so, the far-seeing physician will look about in his armamentarium for a drug or a combination of drugs which will restore the blood, the nutrition, the