

emphysema, asthma, or tubercular conditions, besides the improvement in nutrition, there was more or less improvement in the bronchial catarrh, with lessening of cough and expectoration; especially in some cases of obstinate localized bronchitis in the lower lobes, where persistent treatment with the usual alterative and expectorant remedies had accomplished little, was there satisfactory improvement under the use of wine. In some of the most chronic cases of localized bronchitis guaiacol was also given, though this was not usually done unless tubercular development was present or was considered as imminent. In the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, guaiacol was given in addition to the alkaloids, because while there was improvement in the digestion by the wine alone, and these patients expressed themselves as feeling much better, there was relatively much more improvement in the cough, fever, night sweats and associated catarrh when the guaiacol was given.

The general improvement in some of these cases, especially in the early stages, was quite marked. The wine was used as a menstruum for the guaiacol unless the odor of the latter was objected to, in which case it was given separately. The guaiacol is dissolved in an equal quantity of alcohol and added to the wine; five drops of guaiacol in a teaspoonful of wine was usually given three or four times daily. Larger doses of guaiacol were seldom given, as in our experience, patients do as well or better on small doses than where the guaiacol is pushed to the limit of toleration.

In cases of anæmia in young girls treated with the wine alone, there was general improvement in the appetite and strength, with marked improvement in the gastric disturbances incident to these cases. The percentage of hæmoglobin, however, showed slight or no change, and functional hæmic murmurs were persistent. The improvements in these cases on the alkaloids alone were temporary, and they relapsed unless placed on more energetic treatment with iron. In chronic rheumatism, beyond the general improvement in assimilation and nutrition, there was little result. In cases of mal-assimilation from faulty intestinal digestion there were satisfactory results. The best results from the wine alone were noted in the cases of chronic bronchial catarrh, such as usually respond to the treatment of iodine in some form. It is admitted that the small amount of peptonate of iron contained in the wine, and even the wine itself, would, to an extent, be beneficial; but some of the results were not in conformity with the probable effects of such medication, especially in view of the fact that in some of the cases tonics and stimulants had previously been administered without satisfactory results. *Kansas City Medical Index.*