

tubercle was suspected to be in the first stage, lung-tissue was found in sputum. In seven of the twenty-three cases, there was no physical sign of tubercle, but its existence in the lung was suspected from general symptoms only; and in the expectoration from these there was no pulmonary tissue. In sixteen cases there were stethoscopic signs leading to the belief that tubercle was present; and in thirteen of them the elastic fibre was found in the mucus coughed up. There were twenty-four cases in which auscultation and percussion indicated softening of tubercle in the lungs, and in all pulmonary tissue was present in the sputa. In fifteen the physical signs were of a doubtful nature, and seven of these presented microscopic evidence of ulceration of the lungs. In twenty-five cases the stethoscope indicated cavities, and in all these there were fragments of lung-tissue in the expectoration. In two cases the author had diagnosed enlarged bronchial tubes, and in neither of them was there any appearance of elastic fibre in the sputum. In sixty-nine cases he counted the numbers and size of the fragments of lung expelled. In one specimen, coughed up in twelve hours, 800 fragments were found; and often 50 or 60 fragments were detected, where, from stethoscopic signs alone, no great destruction of lung could have been anticipated. The proportion of bronchial tubes the author found to be least in the stage of softening, and greatest where the stethoscope indicated cavities. The greatest proportion of fragments of single air-cells was found in the first stage, and the largest proportion of large fragments of lung where cavities existed. The author concluded his paper by giving a number of practical directions as to the best method of conducting the examination of the expectoration, in order to find with quickness and certainty any pulmonary tissue that may be present.—*Med. Times & Gazette.*

---

#### TROUSSEAU'S SYRUP OF LIME IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

DR. CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, of Boston, writes as follows:

"Having for a year past used what I consider a new remedy for rheumatism, and with better success than from any other remedy, I consider it proper to ask the profession to make a trial of it. It is the syrup of lime, made according to Trousseau's prescription, as found in Parrish's Pharmacy. I have used it, according to the severity of the case and the age of the patient, in the dose of ten (10) drops, to forty-five (45) drops, and repeated in from two (2) to six (6) hours, as symptoms have seemed to demand. In but one (1) case has any opiate been required from the beginning. Two (2) cases were complicated with Bright's disease, as