

medical practitioner can be placed, more painful to his feelings than that which affords him an opportunity of witnessing the effects of an obstinate intermittent fever spreading its ravages amongst the wounded. Cinchona, which had before been successful as a remedy in this disease, now seemed to lose its beneficial influence. In many of the men, the stomach had become so irritable from its frequent use, that it could not be given in that quantity which was adequate to overcome the fever. Thus, its long-continued administration rather tended to debilitate than to support the strength of a patient. As bark, in its different forms of preparation, had ultimately failed in the cure of the disease, it then became a desirable object to have recourse to the exhibition of other tonic medicines. Zinc was accordingly given in the form of pill; but in no obstinate form of the fever did it either lessen the severity of the paroxysms, or suspend their usual period of accession. Charcoal in powder was next employed, as recommended by Dr. Calcagno of Palermo.