

taining a little sulphate of morphia or sulphate of zinc, or the acetate of lead and tincture of opium.

In cases depending on disease of the liver, spleen or pancreas, after one or two doses of the mercurial above referred to, strychnia and bismuth, or nux vomica with zinc are appropriate remedies: about one-twentieth part of a grain of strychnia with from twenty-five to thirty grains of the subnitrate or carbonate of bismuth may be given three times a day, or from half a grain to a grain of the extract of nux vomica, with from three to five grains of the oxide of zinc, three times a day. It may be found necessary to give a little opium with these, but it will be better to give it alone as circumstances may demand. I have great confidence in both zinc and bismuth in diarrhoea, the former I think is far too seldom used by the profession, and it is often very impure as found in our drug stores, and the latter is rarely given in sufficient doses to effect the desired result.

In cases where ulceration of the mucous membrane exists, the sulphate of copper and nitrate of silver may be found very useful. These should be given in the form of pill, combined with a little opium. One of the most obstinate cases I ever saw, a case which had been treated by some of the best physicians of Philadelphia and of St. Louis, was finally cured by the persevering use of the following pills:

- R. Strychnine,..... gr. j.
 Pulv. cupri. sulphat.,..... gr. iv.
 Pulv. opii, gr. iv.
 Bismuth. subnitrat.,..... 3iv. M.
 Ft. mass, secund. art. et. divid. in pil. no. xl.
 S. 3 pills every night and morning.

If there is much tympanitis and the evacuations very fetid and disagreeable, one of the following prescriptions will prove very beneficial:

- R. Creasoti,..... gtt. x.
 Ol. terebinthinæ,..... f. 3ij.
 Syrup. aurant. cort.,..... f. 3j.
 Mucilag. acaciæ,..... f. 3v. M.
 S. A tablespoonful every four hours.
 Or.
 R. Acid. carbolic,..... gr. x.
 Zinci oxid., gr. xxx.
 Pulv. acaciæ, q. s.
 Fiat mass. in pil. no. xv, dividenda.
 S. One every 4 hours.

If the discharges are starchy, a little of the liquor potassæ, bicarb. potassæ, vel sodæ may be advantageously given in a wineglassful of the decoction of quassia, simarouba, artemisia, absinthium, or rubus villosus, or an infusion of calumba root. On the other hand, if the alvine defections are albumin-

ous, the nitric or nitro-muriatic acid may be given in either of the above infusions or decoctions.

In the chronic diarrhoea of children two to five years of age, I have had great success with powders of the oxide of zinc, containing a very small portion of powdered opium, given night and morning, and an occasional drink, during the intervals, of the decoction of logwood or dewberry, both of which a child will drink very freely if a little flavoured and sweetened.

In women during lactation the tannin, oxide of zinc or bismuth will be found most valuable remedies. The bismuth I prefer giving in the form of powder with gum arabic, 25 or 30 grains of each three times daily, the zinc in the form of pill, and the tannin in solution. I have also great confidence in the astringent tonic decoctions and infusions, both in restraining the wasting profluvia, and in giving tone and healthy action to the whole alimentary canal. The principal objection to them is the bulk and bitterness of the dose, but the former defect can be remedied by using the concentrated fluid extracts now so well prepared by many of our pharmacentists.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Treatment of Chronic Tuberculosis.

Dr. Smith (*The Med. News and Library*), in his lectures on "Wasting Diseases of Children," states that three things are indispensable in the treatment of chronic tuberculosis; a free supply of fresh air, avoiding chills; a moderate amount of exercise, avoiding over-fatigue; and plenty of nourishing food, avoiding repletion and indigestion. It may be laid down as a rule that the best climate for a patient is one where the temperature is as low as can be borne. A hot, moist climate is only of value in cases where there is excessive irritability of the bronchial mucous membrane, a condition which would be increased by warm dry air. The object of a change of residence in this disease is to obtain a climate where the patient can pass his time out of doors, without incurring the risk of catarrh; and where, at the same time, the quality of the air is sufficiently invigorating. Moderate exercise while out of doors should always be enjoined, due regard being had to the degree of vigor of the patient. In-doors, free ventilation must be sustained, while every care is taken to avoid draughts.

The action of the skin must be promoted by warm clothing, and by daily sponging with tepid water. In the early stages of the disease the cold bath, at a temperature of 60° Fahr, may be employed if its use is found to be followed by a proper