

morning, sometimes also in daytime, to their own disgust and that of others, until finally they expectorate a round piece of hard muco-pus, with the scab from the ulcer. The hawking is often so great that it leads to vomiting, and the symptom itself is a very annoying one. In a similar accidental manner as Dr. F., Dr. Hugo Engel discovered that Jensen's pepsin, if regularly used in divided doses (10 to 15 grains 3 to 4 times daily), especially if combined with muriate of ammonia (20 grains 3 to 4 times per diem), and with powdered extract of liquorice (same dose as the muriate), to improve the taste, is almost a specific in the complaint spoken of. Only one must be careful to obtain the genuine Jensen's pepsin, there being many similar but worthless preparations in the market, and they are substituted but too often for the genuine article on account of their great cheapness. The tablets of Jensen's pepsin are well adapted for the purpose indicated, and may be taken separately from the sal ammoniac. In that case the aromatic powder may be omitted.

SUBSTITUTION OF DRUGS.—It is a well-known fact that there are druggists in every large city who are not to be trusted with the filling of a prescription that calls for any expensive drug. They come and go, so that at last physicians are compelled to designate certain of the drug fraternity as trustworthy, and insist upon their patients going to these alone for their medical supplies. If they fail to do this, their work is thrown away and their reputations go with the failure of their remedies in critical cases.

A few cases from actual observation and experience will illustrate this better than a volume of argument.

1. Thirty grains of quinine, in three doses, to be taken at hourly intervals, were prescribed for a young man suffering from ordinary intermittent fever. The doses were taken as directed, but no signs of cinchonism were induced, and the disease progressed without change. The same doses, in "Warner's sugar-coated pills" were ordered, with the effect of inducing well-marked cinchonism with cure of the disease.

2. In a case of profuse menorrhagia, one ounce of fluid extract of ergot was ordered, with directions to take one fluid drachm every hour until the hemorrhage ceased. The entire amount was taken without result. An ounce of "Squibb's fluid extract of ergot" was ordered—same directions, and the flooding ceased after the second dose.

3. Four ounces of a mixture of bromide of potassium and chloral, each an ounce, with tincture of hyoscyamus and fluid extract of cannabis indica, in appropriate doses, were ordered, with directions to take one teaspoonful every hour until sleep should be induced. An ugly, muddy mixture was

received, which produced nausea and headache, but no sleep.

A similar prescription instead of the above extemporaneous official combination, was ordered, only "Battle's BROMIDIA" was designated, which induced refreshing sleep after a few doses of from twenty to thirty drops had been taken.—William B. Hazard, Prof. of Medicine, Coll. Phys. and Surgs., St. Louis, in *Med. Brief*.

DON'T'S FOR A SICK-ROOM.—Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety. Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick chamber. Don't jar the bed by leaning or sitting upon it. This is unpleasant to one ill and nervous. Don't have the temperature of a sick-room much over sixty degrees; seventy degrees are allowable, but not advisable. Don't neglect during the day to attend to necessities for the night, that the rest of the patient and family may not be disturbed. Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat or drink, but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way. Don't throw coal upon the fire; place it in brown paper bags and lay them upon the fire, thus avoiding the noise, which is shocking to the sick and sensitive. Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest. Don't permit currents of air to blow upon the patient. An open fire-place is an excellent means of ventilation. The current may be tested by burning a piece of paper in front. Don't give the patient a full glass of water to drink from, unless he is allowed all he desires. If he can drain the glass he will be satisfied; so regulate the quantity before handing it to him.—*American Druggist*.

AN AUTOPSY EXTRAORDINARY.—The following report of an autopsy is by a physician, who is said to be doing a lucrative practice in Delta, O. It goes to show that success in gaining the confidence of the community is not necessarily conditioned on such an appreciation of anatomy, physiology, and pathology as the modern school holds to be correct. "E. C. C.—, opened on September 25, 1885, for post-mortem examination. We find that sickness first started in the kidney No. 18, and from there to the hip bone, No. 15, from there to the spine No. 1, from that to the blood, cancer or abscess, blue cancer, etc. From large artery in the 6th rib affected and to the muscles of the hip, where started the ulcer on the left side, and thence to the urine, from thence to large intestine which was affected fifteen yards, and from there to a milky deposit in the bladder, and thence back again to the kidneys, from thence to the hair veins, from thence to the back, and thence to the stomach, and thence to the bladder, and thence to a fever through all the system, No. 18, the liver's weight