

The following are the physical signs which, when found, render the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis comparatively easy: Prolonged, harsh, or, more frequently, tubercular expiration, sibilant or sonorous râles, moist or crepitant râles at the end of inspiration, and tubular breathing. Patient complains of a gradual loss of weight and strength, gastric difficulty, cough, expectoration, anorexia, fever, malaise, hæmoptysis, night sweats, etc. The finding of the bacillus of tubercle in the sputum is always diagnostic, but its absence does not exclude the existence of tuberculosis.

Usually the patient first seeks advice for a catarrhal dyspepsia, which has existed for some time, and to which he attributes his loss of weight and cough. This has been the rule so much in my cases that I invariably examine the lungs and take the temperature in every case of long-continued stomach difficulty. Contrary to the usual custom, I place the patient upon creasote at once. I find the following combination easily borne by the stomach :

R.—Morson's creasote	- - - -	min. 128.
Oil menth. pip.	- - - -	min. 30.
Spts. chloroform	- - - -	2 dr.
Tr. gent. co.	- - - -	1 oz.
Tr. nux vom.	- - - -	3 dr.
Spts. frumenti, ad	- - - -	8 oz.

Sig.—One drachm three, four, or five times a day in water (wine glass full).

In the above prescription I have found two things absolutely necessary to insure success in its administration, namely, the quality of the creasote and spts. frumenti should be the best obtainable. Creasote has a direct effect upon the blood. When given after food it produces an increase in the number of leucocytes, and, therefore, better phagocytosis. Creasote, in proper doses, arrests fermentation in the stomach dependent upon the presence of lower organisms, while the digestive action of pepsin is but slightly interfered with. To describe the action of each of the drugs used in this and the following combinations is needless, and would only take up your time, which, at this meeting, is especially valuable. Thus, to shorten this paper, I shall merely give symptomatic treatment.

For the pyrexia, with no indication of diarrhœa, quinine sulphate and podophyllum, but podophyllum is replaced by pulv. opii when there exists a tendency to diarrhœa. When fever rises to 101° to 103°, a cold pack over the heart, with the administration of digitalis and morphine sulphate, both relieves the tachycardia and lowers the temperature. Morphine sulphate, at times, seems to act almost as a specific, so marked are the benefits derived from its use, while constipation is seldom, if ever,