of the bacilli. I have seen decided improvement in laryngeal tuberculosis follow the exhibition of this salt. Tuberculosis in other situations is equally benefited by the use of this combination.

The various, and in many instances, obscure, manifestations of rheumatism will often be found to yield promptly to the influence of iodide of strontium. This is particularly true of the chronic, subacute, or muscular varieties of the affection.

Iodide of strontium is of worth in the treatment of chronic gout and in the subacute exacerbations from which such patients suffer. Being so much better tolerated than the iodide of potassium, the iodide of strontium can be exhibited for a more prolonged period without embarrassing digestion, and, in fact, will often relieve the digestive derangements to which gouty individuals are subject. It is of special value in gouty bronchitis. The strontium is equally as efficacious as the potassium salt in liquefying and decreasing the secretion of chronic bronchitis. This effect is heightened by its influence upon the cause which underlies the bronchial affection. Skin diseases which depend upon the gouty diathesis are benefited by the administration of the same remedy.

The treatment of psoriasis by heroic doses of iodide of potassium, as originally recommended by the Norwegian physician Dr. Greve, and subsequently by Boeck, Haslund and others, both abroad and in this country, is, according to my experience, most efficacious when the cutaneous disease is dependent upon gout or rheumatism. I have recently had under my care several cases of psoriasis in which marked improvement resulted from the administration of iodide of strontium.

Iodide of strontium is a valuable addition to our medical armamentarium in syphilis. It is especially the late secondary and the tertiary manifestations which are amenable to its influence. Since obtaining a supply of the salt for the purpose of clinical experiment I have observed some satisfactory results from its employment in syphilis.

Diseases of the nervous system originating in rheumatism, struma, or syphilis, are relieved by the iodide of strontium. In chorea dependent, as it so often is, upon a rheumatic diathesis, or, as it may be, upon a strumous taint, the salt may be given with advantage.

I have adverted, in a preceding portion of this paper, to the value of iodide of strontium in chronic bronchitis. In this affection it has the same effect as the potassium salt. In pulmonary tuberculosis it produces the beneficial effects of iodine. In asthma, especially when associated with chronic bronchitis, it may be employed with advantage. Its resolvent powers constitute it a serviceable remedy in chronic catarrhal pneumonia when the consolidation lingers and threatens to undergo cheesy degeneration. For its absorvent virtues, also, it may be advantageously administered in chronic pleurisy. Hypertrophy of the *breast* may be reduced by the exhibition of this salt, and it will probably be found of avail in the first stage of cirrhosis of the liver or kidney. By promoting absorption and elimination it has been found of utility in chronic intoxication by mercury or lead.

The compound of strontium promises likewise to be of benefit in the treatment of aortic aneurism. If the disease depends, as it often does, upon a syphilitis basis, the indication for its employment is strengthened.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the iodide of strontium is possessed of indubitable therapeutic power, and is well adapted often to take the place of iodide of potassium, over which it has the advantage of being better borne by the stomach and general system.

Calcium Chloride for Pneumonia.—Crombie (*Practitioner*) recommends the employment of calcium chloride in the treatment of lobar pneumonia. Of twenty-two cases of average severity treated with this drug, but one (and that in a child in which both lungs were involved) terminated fatally. From 5 to 15 grains were administered to adults every four hours. The cases ran a mild course and were characterized by the subsidence of the temperature almost to the normal after the lapse of two or three days' treatment (notwithstanding the continuance of the physical signs), and by an absence of the distress and danger associated with high temperature. In several of the cases the disease was arrested in the stage that it had reached at the time the treatment was instituted. In explanation of the action of calcium chloride in the treatment of pneumonia, it is suggested that the drug may neutralize the toxic action of peptones or albuminous circulating in the blood.—*Med. News.*