

claret. For nightcap, if required, a tumblerful of grog (gin, whisky or brandy without sugar or a glass or two of claret or sherry.)

"At the same time a draught of a drachm of the aromatic spirit of ammonia, with ten grains of carbonate of magnesia, was given twice daily on an empty stomach. The result of this treatment was a deduction of 45 lbs. in weight, with better health than had been enjoyed for the previous twenty years."

When writing of the treatment of gonorrhœa, a disease which is unfortunately but too prevalent, he advises great caution with regard to two drugs, copaiba and cubeb pepper. He says—"Without saying that these agents are never to be prescribed, yet I would guard their administration with so many 'ifs' as almost to amount to a prohibition. Such has been our experience; and for a number of years we have never made use of either of the drugs named, and yet have seldom met with much difficulty in curing the disease." This assertion we most cordially endorse. Within the last seven years we have treated several hundred cases of this disease, and with one or two exceptions, never made use of the last drugs named. In the only cases in which we used it, we found the nausea produced so great, that we then abandoned their administration in the disease, and never have had occasion to regret it.

As we gave Dr. Flint's views of the cause of delirium tremens, we quote Dr. Tanner's, with a view of shewing what entirely opposite opinions, are held by these two eminent authors. Dr. Tanner says—"According to some authors, the symptoms of delirium tremens, may set in after a protracted debauch of six or eight days, or upon the sudden withdrawal of the accustomed potations. The latter observation has been repeated so frequently that at last it has almost become a sort of recognised law; but *for all that it is probably thoroughly untrue*. Evidence derived from hospital practice, and from the reports of convict prisons, seems directly to negative it; and it may now be said to be at least highly probable, that a person accustomed to the very free use of stimulants may at once give them up without any danger whatever; in fact, as with other persons, the only risk to be feared is from continuing their employment." Our experience has tended to prove directly the opposite, and so great a benefit have we seen derived from the administration of stimulants, in this disease, when the patient has been cut off from it for several days previous to the attack, that we would feel, we would not be doing our duty to our patient, if, in the majority of cases, we did not continue the stimulants until sleep had supervened. Looking upon the disease as alcoholic toxæmia, our author says—"It is as absurd as it is injurious to treat this disease by continued doses of the