

slept ill and had an unhealthy aspect. This case was deeply interesting on account of phlegalgia affecting the mouth, the gullet and the stomach. A rapid improvement followed the administration of hyoscyamus and camphor, and by the end of a month she was quite well.

While residing in Scotland I was consulted by a gentleman who complained of what I at first supposed to be chronic diarrhoea; but discovered it to be frequent discharges of mucus followed by healthy evacuations. Experience had taught him that constipating medicines were injurious. He had previously consulted a very eminent practitioner, who failed to cure him, and my prescriptions failed likewise. This year an elderly lady with precisely the same symptoms requested my advice, and I am glad to say that hyoscyamus and camphor produced a cure without difficulty. There were no symptoms of phlegalgia in the intestinal canal.

I suspect that the general voice of the profession is, that the treatment of dysentery is unsatisfactory, and the conclusion seems to be that opium of itself, or along with laxatives, is inadequate. In hyoscyamus and camphor we evidently possess medicines capable of healing papula and chops in the mucous membrane, and the question seems will they likewise heal the ulcers which form in the mucous membrane in dysentery? The effect of their use, certainly of their prolonged use, is aperient, not constipating. Of late, in several cases, I have tried them along with opium, a laxative being given from time to time on the occurrence of febrile symptoms, and the success has been such that I am determined to continue my trials on the return of the dysenteric season. Will the same medicines be useful in cholera? In a disease which runs its course so rapidly, we may expect to do good wherever we find a medicine capable of speedily, not slowly, checking the progress of dysentery.