

a dry and warm bed. To take eight grains of powdered ipecac three times a day for one week ; then, twice a day for one week ; and then, once a day (at bed time) for another week. Reported at the end of the third week very much improved in general health ; ordered to stop taking the powders, and take ten drops of the muriated tincture of iron, morning and night, in a wine-glassful of water. When seen again, in three months, was well, and had shipped for a voyage to sea. Cured.—*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Midwifery, etc.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

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The student of medicine, just past his collegiate honours, with head full of a confused sort of learning, anxiously awaits the calls of the public for his services. Usually, he thinks his medical teachers among the best, if not the very best in the world ; fully informed upon the latest improvements, and hence, that he, being their recipient, will make a brilliant success of his management of disease. But it does not take long for him to discern that disease is not the unit, names led him to infer, and that many cases obstinately resist, nay, seem to be made worse by the treatment laid down by the distinguished Prof. A. or B. Or, perhaps, he is very apt to reason, for example, in a case of cholera infantum, that there is great irritability of the stomach with a too profuse secretion and excretion from the intestinal canal ; indications to lessen this irritability by opium, and diminish the excessive secretion by astringents. But, alas, the pathology and treatment so clearly defined in the mind, too often do not answer the fond expectations in practice ; the disease running on for an indefinite period—the results of treatment so uncertain that it is difficult to say whether this or that case got well in correspondence with, or in antagonism to the remedies.

Good common sense without profundity, requires in the healing art to see a near approach to uniformity in therapeutic results, else it is proper, nay, involuntary to doubt the success of our efforts to remove disease, and so in the decline of life think and act as skeptics in medicine. Unless this uniformity in therapeutical results is attained, the practitioner should be dissatisfied with his knowledge and cease not day or night to grope his way to a