

Chlora., gr. ad ʒj aquæ, the best local application to relieve pain (Gross). **Caustics**, in severe cases, the white-hot iron, strong Sulphuric Acid, pure Nitric Acid, pure Phenol, are effective in the order named (St). [Compare BUBO, CHANCRE.]

Chapped Hands and Lips.

Sulphurous Acid, as solution or by fumigation, will speedily cure (R). **Glycerin**, diluted, or better still, Glycerite of Starch, or with $\frac{1}{2}$ the quantity of Eau de Cologne (R). **Benzoin**, the comp. tinct. 1 part to 4 of Glycerin; an admirable application (P). **Hydrastis**, on compress as lotion (P). **Collodion** is usefully employed (P). **Phenol**, 1 part to 2 of Glycerin, locally; one application is generally sufficient. **Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ** alone, is often efficient; may be combined with Zinc Oxide. **Menthol**, with Salol, etc. (see below), is said to alleviate the pain of chapped hands on the first application. **Picric Acid**, a 1 per cent. solution locally (Maddock).

R. Mentholis,..... gr. xv.	R. Cetacei,..... ʒj.
Salolis,..... gr. xxx.	Glycerini,..... ʒij.
Ol. Olivæ,..... ʒss.	Ceræ Albæ,..... gr. xv.
Adipis Lanæ,..... ʒjss.	Ol. Amygd. Amaræ,..... ʒiij.
M. Ft. unguentum.	M. Ft. unguentum.

Chest-pains.

Belladonna, as ointment, when tenderness is in the skin (R). **Iodine**, as oint. when pain is in muscles (myalgia) of chest, they being tender on pressure, while the skin may be pinched without pain (R). **Strychnine**, affords relief in functional irritability of the nervous system, manifested by wandering neuralgic pains (B). **Arnica** internally for a stitch in the side. **Bryonia**, when painful catching of breath. **Cimicifuga**, for intercostal rheumatism and pains under the breasts in women. [Compare MYALGIA, NEURALGIA, PLEURITIS, PLEURODYNIA, PNEUMONIA.]

Chilblains.

Digitalis, internally and locally, to improve the circulation, and combat the arterial hypo-tension and peripheral vaso-dilatation which are always present in those subject to chilblains (Pilatte). **Caffeine** and **Kola** may sometimes be substituted for Digitalis. **Iodine**, as ointment, the best application (R); the tincture lightly painted over the surface every 3 or 4 days, is particularly serviceable for the itching. **Arnica**, is a useful application (Wa). **Phenol**, with Iodine, as an ointment, is a very efficient application for chilblains. **Benzoin**, the tincture in Glycerin, applied after thorough washing in soap and water and drying, the best application. **Sulphurous Acid**, an efficient application; ʒj to ʒiij each of water and glycerin (B); as solution or fumigation (D). **Balsam of Peru**, in ointment for broken chilblains (R). **Capsicum**, the tincture painted over unbroken chilblains (R). **Cajuput Oil**, applied locally (R). **Turpentine**, as wash, then apply Basilicon Ointment mixed with Turpentine (B). **Ichthyol**, a 10 per cent. ointment with Lanolin or Vaseline as the base, relieves promptly and cures (Macpherson); a 20 per cent. ointment with Lanolin (Kopp); equal part with Oil of Turpentine gives excellent results (Klonk); 33 per cent. ointment gives the best results in frost-bite, quickly relieving pain and subduing inflammation (Hermance). **Picric Acid**, a 1 per cent. solution locally is specific (Maddock). **Hydrogen Dioxide** diluted with warm boiled water, for immersion of foot (Courtin). **Thiol**, the dry form, as a dusting powder, is used efficiently. **Alcohol**, as Eau de Cologne, or camphorated, with friction, after careful drying of the hands and feet. **Vaseline** and other fatty substances should never be applied (Pilatte).

R. Tinct. Digitalis,..... ʒjss.	R. Phenolis,..... ʒj.
Thymolis (cryst.)..... gr. xlv.	Tincturæ Iodi,..... ʒij.
Alcoholis (70° C.),.....	Acidi Tannici,..... ʒj.
Glycerini,..... āā ʒxv.	Cerati Simplicis,..... ʒiv.
M. Sig.—For local use. (Pilatte.)	Misce bene, ft. unguentum. (Morrow.)

Chlorosis.

Iron, combined with Arsenic or Strychnine, also occasional purgation and active exercise (R); the Iodide, when much torpor of the system, is often speedily efficacious (Wa); Iron is not a specific in chlorosis, and acts best in the purest types (Tr). **Hemogallol** benefits cases which cannot tolerate inorganic iron (Porter). **Manganese**, the saccharated carbonate of iron and manganese (B); Pepto-mangan is a good preparation. **Arsenic**, if Iron fails or disagrees (B). **Aurum Arsenate**, has rendered good service. **Ergot**, in chlorotic amenorrhea (P). **Nux Vomica**, stimulates the blood-making organs, and may be combined with Iron; a very generally useful preparation is the syrup or elixir of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine (B). **Cocculus Indicus**, when amenorrhea and exhausting leucorrhea (P). **Hypophosphites**, of Calcium or Sodium (R). **Benzoin**, has been used with advantage (P). **Pepsin**, benefits, especially where digestive derangement (B). **Sulphur**, of great benefit in cases where Iron is of no effect; also to prepare the system for benefit from Iron (Schulz). **Bone Marrow**, has been used with benefit. **Thymus Extract**, has apparently been of service. **Nuclein**, is employed with success in some cases. **Orexin**, the Tannate is remarkably efficient for the anorexia (Kölbl). **Quinine Salicylate**, as a gastro-intestinal antiseptic and disinfectant, preventing auto-toxemia upon which the disease so largely depends (Moore). **Kumyss**, is a valuable nutrient (Brush). **Purgation**, is very important, to prevent auto-infection from putrid intestinal decomposition, which is the true cause of this disease (Duclos); absorption of such products tending to impoverish the blood, and produce a "fecal anemia" (Sir A. Clark). **Oils and Fats**, as inunctions, after baths, of great benefit (B). **Galvanization**, will aid the action of the remedies (B). [Compare ANEMIA, AMENORRHEA.]

R. Ferri Arsenatis,..... gr. ij.	R. Aloes,..... gr. v.
Extracti Cinchonæ,..... gr. xij.	Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.,..... gr. xv.
Fiant pil. xij. Sig.—One pill after each meal. (B.)	Ol. Tanacetæ, vel
	Ol. Sabinæ,..... gtt. xxx.
	Croci,
	Myrrhæ,
R. Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.,..... gr. xl.	Cantharidis,..... āā gr. xxx.
Quininæ Sulphatis,..... gr. xx.	Ft. pil. lx. Sig.—Two thrice daily, gradually increased to four. (Wallace.)
Strychninæ Sulphat.,..... gr. ss.	
Ft. pil. xx. Sig.—One thrice daily.	

Choking.

Potassium Bromide, benefits a curious affection, sometimes found in children who from their birth can swallow solids with ease, but choke at drinks (B). **Oil of Cajuput**, in one case of persistent choking sensation in the throat, a few doses removed the symptom which had lasted several weeks (Hale).

Cholera Asiatica.

Camphor, is to some extent an efficient remedy, checking intestinal secretion and allaying pain and spasm (W); a drop or two of the saturated tincture, or gtt. v-x of the spirit with a little Opium every half-hour (B); gtt. iv-vj of strong spirit every ten minutes until symptoms abate, then hourly (R); the combination of camphor, opium, etc., known as *Squibb's Cholera Mixture* (see next page for formula) is an efficient remedy at the inception. **Opium** with astringents, to control the diarrhoea as early as possible (Tirard); **Morphine** hypodermically in the preliminary diarrhoea (P); is of the greatest value even in collapse (R); dangerous when renal complications exist (P); is the principal ingredient in *Chlorodyne*, a remedy commonly used in India. **Atropine** as a sedative to the gastro-enteric branches of the vagus, which are greatly excited by the toxins of the disease (Harkin); used often with satisfaction (Waugh). **Chloroform**, a few drops frequently repeated, of great value (B); has proved a very efficient remedy. **Chloral** hypodermically in the algid stage (Hall); with Morphine by hypodermic

injection, is most effective treatment (B); causes pain and induration but not suppuration (B); is of doubtful value (W). **Sulphuric Acid**, has been used with advantage (W); with Opium, is very effective (B); two parts of the aromatic acid with one of Laudanum, of which m̄v-xxx according to age, is one of the best prophylactics (McClellan); as lemonade, proved an efficient prophylactic in the insane department of the Philadelphia almshouse (Curtin); is a most rational remedy, being injurious to the spirilla and also astringent. **Quinine**, by the mouth or by enteroclysis if vomited but not by venous or hypodermic injection, inhibits the spirilla and disinfects the intestinal canal; gr. x of the sulphate in acid solution or as powder every hour for 4 hours, then a less amount at longer intervals (Fullerton); used in Russia in the Botkin's Cholera Drops (see formula below). **Calomel** in small, repeated doses with Opium, has given satisfaction; as an intestinal antiseptic from the first onset of the disease (Tirard); some authorities recommend a laxative at the start to clear out the bowels, followed by small doses of Calomel and Opium every 2 hours: Calomel in large doses was used successfully by army surgeons, at southern military posts during the epidemic of 1873. **Arsenic**, in epidemic cholera, for the vomiting and collapse (R); some cases of arsenic poisoning are not distinguishable from cholera (B). **Salol**, has done excellent service as an intestinal antiseptic, and prevents anuria (Hueppe); is peculiarly antagonistic to the comma bacillus (Lowenthal). **Guaiacol**, the Carbonate as an intestinal antiseptic has been used with benefit. **Paracotoin**, in doses of gr. iij hypodermically, has been used with success. **Ammonia**, m̄xv-xxx of the stronger solution diluted with 4 volumes of water, by intravenous injection for sudden collapse, may be repeated in 15 minutes if necessary (W). **Strychnine** as a prophylactic during the preliminary diarrhoea, and as a stimulant when nearing collapse (B). **Alcohol**, small doses of iced brandy for vomiting (B). **Spinal Ice-bag**, for cramps (R). **Saline Injections**, into the veins, have been successful in the collapse (B); Sodium Chloride, Sodium Carbonate, $\text{āā } \bar{5}j$, Boiled Water quart j, makes a suitable injection, of which one to three quarts at 100° F. may be slowly injected into a vein by gravitation, the effect being carefully watched (Mn). **Milk**, by transfusion, in the collapse (B). **Irrigation** of the intestines with hot water and soap, using 1 to 3 gallons at a time twice daily, also Hydrogen Peroxide with hot water to cleanse the stomach; the method used by me in Russia and at Hamburg, during the epidemic of 1892 (Elmer Lee): enteroclysis by 2 quarts of fluid thrown high into the bowel and repeated every two hours, containing Sodium Chloride $\bar{5}j$ to the pint, or Tannic Acid, $\bar{5}j-\bar{5}j$ to the pint, have proved very satisfactory. **Hypodermoclysis** by a normal salt solution delivered slowly into the subcutaneous tissues, may be used conjointly with enteroclysis; it replaces lost fluid, stimulates in shock, and aids the elimination of the toxin (Kemp). **Heat** to the body is very essential. **Absolute Rest**, recumbent position, no food, ice freely, enemata of warm milk, fresh air, friction and heat to abdomen, legs, and feet; no alcoholic stimulants, they are worse than useless. **Cholera Toxin**, as inoculated by Haffkine for immunization, has been used on a large scale in India with a measure of success (W); a toxin for prophylaxis and an antitoxin for therapeutic treatment, were used by the official physicians in Japan during 1902, with a reported mortality of about 35 per cent., against one of 70 per cent. at the same time in the Philippine Islands. **Treatment**, a purely symptomatic and expectant treatment is the only one of any proved value (Mn).

℞. Chloroformi,..... $\bar{5}j$.
Tinct. Opii,
Spt. Camphoræ,
Tinct. Capsici,..... $\text{āā } \bar{5}iij$.
Alcoholis,..... q. s. ad $\bar{5}ij$.
M. Sig.—30 to 60 drops in water.
(Squibb's Cholera Mixture.)

℞. Phenolis,..... gr. viij.
Bismuthi Subnit.,..... $\bar{5}ij$.
Mucil. Acaciæ,
Aque Laurocerasi,..... $\text{āā } \bar{5}j$.
M. Sig.—Teasp. every hour or two, for the vomiting and diarrhoea.

℞. Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,..... partem j.
Tinct. Opii,..... partes iv.
Ac. Hydrochlor. Dil.,..... partes ij.
Quininæ Hydrochlor.,..... partes iv.
Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.,
Spt. Ætheris Comp.,..... āā partes xv .
M. Sig.—15 drops every 2 hours.
(Botkin's Cholera Drops.)

℞. Chlorali Hydrati,..... $\bar{5}iij$.
Morphinæ Sulph.,..... gr. iv.
Aque Laurocerasi,..... $\bar{5}j$.
M. Sig.—Fifteen to twenty drops as in injection hypodermically. (B.)

Cholera Infantum.

Bismuth Subnitrate, in hourly doses of 3 to 6 grains, is regarded by many as almost a specific. **Ipecacuanha**, greenish stools with mucus and often blood (B). **Arsenic**, for vomiting and collapse (R). **Mercury**, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of gray powder hourly of great service in infantile cholera with incessant sickness, profuse, almost continuous diarrhoea, offensive and nearly colorless stools; a Starch injection, with a minute quantity of Laudanum, assists the gray powder, and should be given in urgent cases (R). Calomel, gr. iij-v dry on the tongue, for its antifermentive action in the small intestines which are inaccessible to irrigation (Visanska). **Atropine** as a sedative to the gastro-enteric branches of the vagus which are greatly excited by the toxin of the disease (Harkin); gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ hypodermically is very effective, especially as a stimulant in the collapse (Waugh). **Zinc Phenolsulphonate**, gr. $\frac{1}{2}-j$, with a grain of Bismuth Subnitrate and one of saccharated pepsin or other digestive ferment, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until the danger is past; proved very effective in cases resisting other treatment (Id). **Zinc Oxide**, with Bismuth and Pepsin, is very useful (B). **Camphor**, $\bar{5}j$ of the spirit in $\bar{5}iv$ of milk, very servicable (B); an admirable remedy for summer and choleraic diarrhoea (R). **Opium** is generally necessary; enemata of Starch and Laudanum [see above under Mercury]. **Morphine**, hypodermically, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{300}$ according to age, the latter dose for a child of one year, with 5 or 6 drops of Ether, to be repeated in an hour, the most efficient treatment (E. Smith). **Copper Sulphate** is often very successful (B). **Phenol**, with Bismuth, may arrest the disorder promptly (Br). **Lead Acetate**, is one of the most useful astringents in this complaint (Br). **Potassium Bromide**, when due to nervous irritation or cerebral congestion (B). **Tannic Acid**, $\bar{5}ss$ to the pint of cold water, as intestinal injection after lavage, to precipitate proteid toxins (Visanska). **Tannalbin** is an efficient remedy (Rey). **Magnesium Sulphate**, gr. v, with $\text{m̄ } \frac{1}{2}$ of laudanum, in solution every 2 hours for a child one year old (Visanska). **Silver Nitrate**, is beneficial after the acute symptoms have passed (B). **Caffeine**, when due to nervous irritation (R). **Coto Bark**, the tinct. gtt. j-iiij, is highly recommended by Rohrer for choleraic diarrhoea in children. **Alcohol**, in grave cases, with tendency to collapse, gtt. x-xx of brandy with milk every 30 to 60 minutes. **Diet**, farinaceous food a common cause; no food, not even milk, in the acute stage when the digestion is inactive. Kumyss is the best food (Brush); milk and lime-water (R); no starches or fats (B); drinks freely to keep the vessels filled and prevent paralysis of the heart (Meinert). Milk in any form should be absolutely prohibited in infantile summer diarrhoea, it being the best medium to favor the growth of the bacteria (Hoag). **Lavage** of the stomach and colon with normal salt solution should be done at once (Visanska). **Spice Poulitice**, composed of Cloves, Ginger and Cinnamon, mixed with brandy or whiskey, applied to the abdomen. **Mustard Bath** in collapse, also as mustard plaster over the heart, and other hypodermically (Smith).

℞. Phenolis,..... gr. xxiv.
Spt. Vini Gallici,..... gtt. xxiv.
Aque Menth. Pip.,..... $\bar{5}jss$.
Mucil. Acaciæ,..... $\bar{5}vj$.
Syr. Papaveris,..... $\bar{5}vj$.
Tinct. Opii Deod.,..... gtt. x.
M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2 hours.

℞. Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis,..... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Bismuthi Subnitrat.,..... gr. ij-v.
In powder every half hour for the vomiting and purging.

℞. Plumbi Acetat.,..... gr. xxiv.
Opii Pulveris,..... gr. xij.
Camphoræ,..... $\bar{5}ss$.
Sacch. Lactis,..... q. s.
Triturat. et div. in chart. xij.
Sig.—One powder every hour. (B.)

℞. Hydrarg. Chlor. Mitis,..... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Plumb. Acetatis,..... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Opii Pulveris,..... gr. $\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{8}$.
Ft. pulv. no. j. Repeat every half-hour or hour for the acute gastric symptoms.

Cholera Simplex.

Camphor, an admirable remedy (R). **Salol**, is highly efficient. **Salophen**, is equally so. **Veratrum Album**, for the vomiting (R). **Copper Salts**, have been

given (R). **Arsenic**, for vomiting; also for collapse in later stages (R). **Chloral**, hypodermically with Morphine, is the most efficient treatment (B). [See C. ASIATICA for formula]; for the cramps Chloral ℥j in Linim. Saponis ℥iv to vj, applied to the abdomen with friction (Da C). **Opium**, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ every 2, 4, or 6 hours, in the early stage (P). **Morphine**, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ hypodermically, is very useful (B). **Phenol**, with Bismuth is very effective (B). **Lead**, the Acetate in the early stages (R). **Calumba**, as anti-emetic, of great value (P). **Ipecacuanha**, has been used with much advantage (Wa). **Sumbul**, said to have proved successful (P). **Mustard**, as an emetic in collapse, to stimulate a failing heart (P). **Cajuput Oil**, much used in India for choleraic affections (P). **Alcohol**, as iced brandy in small doses for vomiting (B); the value of stimulants is justly doubted; if given, should be largely diluted (Wa). [Compare CHOLERA ASIATICA and INFANTUM.]

Chordee.

Aconite, gtt. j of the tincture hourly, will relieve chordee (R). **Belladonna**, combined with Camphor or Opium, gives the best results of remedies administered internally (St). **Camphor**, ℥j doses of the spirit will relieve (R). **Cantharis**, gtt. i of tinct. ter die, will prevent (R). **Cannabis Indica** or **Cannabis Sativa** (P). **Lupulin**, valuable (P); said to prevent (B). **Morphine**, hypodermically, the one sure remedy; should be injected into the perineum at bedtime (St). **Cocaine**, a few drops of a 4 per cent. solution, locally to the glans; or injected into the urethra, promptly relieves chordee. **Diet**, should be plain, even low, no stimulants; copious draughts of barley-water, or linseed tea.

R. Liq. Morph. Magendie, . . . ℥iv.
Atropinæ Sulphat., . . . gr. j.
Acidi Acetici, . . . q. s.
Aquæ Destillat., . . . q. s. ad ℥j.
M. Sig.—v-℥viiij hypodermically at bedtime. (Sturgis.)

R. Opii Pulveris, . . . gr. xij.
Camphoræ, . . . gr. xxiv.
Sacch. Alb., . . . q. s.
Fiant capsulæ xij.
Sig.—One at bedtime, to be repeated in 2 hours if required. (Sturgis.)

Chorea.

Antipyrine, is the only medicine from which cures may confidently be anticipated (McCall Anderson); is successfully used to combat excitability of the motor nerve centres (W); may be given in 2 grain doses every 3 hours to very young children (Whitla). **Acetanilide**, used with benefit, in both mild and grave forms of chorea (Id). **Exalgin**, with Citrate of Iron and Quinine after meals (Dana); is believed by many to have specific power over chorea, given in doses of 2 grains thrice daily and gradually increased to 3 grains five times a day. **Arsenic**, is one of the most certain remedies, but large doses are required and are well borne (B); ℥iij of Fowler's solution thrice daily for a child of 7 years, gradually increased to ℥x thrice daily, and may be continued for several weeks (Whitla); is very successful in uncomplicated cases (R). **Sodium Cacodylate**, the salt of an arsenical compound, in daily doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ (Lannois). **Cannabis Indica**, ℥ij-viiij of the tincture as per age, every 3 or 4 hours, has a rapid sedative effect on the convulsive movements (Burton). **Zinc Sulphate**, in doses of 2 or 3 grains gradually increased to 8 grains, is next in value to arsenic (Whitla); in large and increasing doses is very useful (R); has action similar to that of Arsenic, but is inferior (B). **Hyoscyamine**, $\frac{1}{20}$ grain thrice daily, gradually increased, has cured cases which have resisted all other remedies (Da C). **Duboisine** is equally efficient; the Solanaceæ are very suitable for nervous, delicate children. **Trional** gives prompt relief (Meade). **Aspirin** is an excellent remedy (Görges). **Quinine**, as a stimulant to the inhibitory centre which controls motor discharge from the spinal cells, and which is weakened in chorea to a greater degree than the discharge power (W). **Aurum Bromide**, in daily doses of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, continued until its characteristic headache is produced (Goubert); the Bromides in full doses have proved useful. **Chloral**, contributes to cure by inducing quiet sleep (R); in gradually increasing doses is of

the greatest service, as it has an almost absolute power to suspend or control spasm during its deep hypnotic action (Gairdner). **Chloralformamide**, may be pushed with greater safety, and excellent results have followed its use (Whitla). **Physostigma**, is recommended (R); is of doubtful benefit (B); cures the disease in 5 or 6 days with doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of Physostigmine twice daily hypodermically (Reiss). **Calcium Chloride**, has done good in strumous subjects (B). **Cocaine**, is of the highest value, and has cured cases repeatedly in which all the ordinary remedies had been used in vain; the whole amount given daily has rarely exceeded $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (B). **Cimicifuga**; is a very valuable remedy in cases due to menstrual derangement (P); when there is a rheumatic history (R). **Strychnine**, in doses gradually increasing to the toxic (Tr); minute doses, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$, have been highly useful when chorea is due to fright or commencing puberty (B). **Cuprum Ammoniatum**, has been used successfully (B). **Iron**, large doses of the Subcarbonate in anemic cases, about the time of puberty (B). **Chalybeate waters** often relieve or cure. **Arsenic** generally better, unless anemia coexists (R). **Veratrum Viride**, has been employed (R). **Cocculus**, or Picrotoxin, large doses (P). **Conium**, in large doses, to quiet muscular agitation (B); is only palliative (R); evidence contradictory as to its value (P). **Valerian**, said to restrain the movements (R); useful when from worms (P). **Chloroform**, inhalations often of great service in severe cases (R). **Morphine**, with Chloral, hypodermically in large doses for severe cases (Tr); when the movements prevent sleep (R). **Musk**, has been given (R). **Cod-liver Oil**, when nutrition is low (R). **Water**, by cold affusion to head and spine, cold baths are important (B); tepid water first, cold should not be used if rheumatism or fever or pain in the joints (R). **Electricity**, static, is useful in some forms (B); the constant current used in 20 cases, all recovering (Benedict); a galvanic chain around the neck and down the back, is reported serviceable. **Rest in bed** is essential (Perry).

R. Chlorali Hydrati, . . . ℥iv.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, . . . ℥ij.
Syr. Limonis, . . . āā ℥j.
Aquæ Cinnamomi, . . . ℥iv.
M. Sig.—A teasp. 3 or 4 times daily, according to age.

R. Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, . . . ℥j.
Liq. Acidi Arsenosi, . . . ℥ij.
Syr. Limonis, . . . ℥jss.
Aquæ, . . . q. s. ad ℥viiij.
M. Sig.—A teasp. thrice daily after meals, gradually increased and effects watched.

R. Zinci Oxidi, . . . gr. iij-vj.
Sacchari Albi, . . . gr. lxxv.
M. et div. in pulv. no. vj.
Sig.—One powder thrice daily. (Bamberger.)

R. Arseni Trioxidi, . . . gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$.
Ferri Reducti, . . . gr. j-ij.
Quininæ Sulph., . . . gr. ij-v.
In pill or capsule, thrice daily. (Sachs.)

Choroiditis.

Mercury, as in iritis; cannot be borne to the same extent as in the latter disease (A). **Opiates**, necessary externally and internally to overcome pain (A). **Treatment**, is generally the same as in corresponding forms of iritis, but when atrophic spots appear on the choroid, no treatment can repair the damage (A); rest of eyes and protection from light by blue glasses; in suppurative form (panophthalmitis) use **Atropine**, in strong solution, with ice compresses and leeches in early stage; Paracentesis repeatedly to relieve tension and give exit to pus; Canthoplasty of outer canthus to relieve the pressure of the lids (Roosa).

Chyluria.

Thymol, in doses of 1 grain, gradually increased to 5 grains, cured two cases of chyluria due to filariæ in the blood (Laurie). **Hypophosphites**, the syrup in emulsion with Cod-liver Oil, caused the entire disappearance of chyluria in a woman who had been a life-long sufferer therefrom (Barnes). **Sodium Benzoate**, in doses of ℥j thrice daily, gave promising results, but the after-history of the cases was not obtained (Mackenzie). **Potassium Iodide**, in large doses, has checked the discharge

for a time in several cases (Lewis). **Gallic Acid**, in doses of $\bar{5}$ j-ij, always affords some benefit (Id). **Ferric Chloride**, large doses of the tincture do some good (Id). **Treatment**, is unsatisfactory; no remedy appears to possess any constant effect (Whitla); drugs have no influence whatever in stopping the lymphorrhagia, the best results are obtained by absolute rest in bed, elevating the pelvis, restricting the amount of food and fluid—especially fatty food, and gentle purgation (Mn).

Climacteric Disorders.

Aconite, for nervous palpitations, and restlessness or "fidgets"; gtt. j hourly (R). **Cimicifuga**, for distressed headache (R). **Amyl Nitrite**, in small doses when the "heats" predominate, followed by cold, clammy, pale skin (R). **Ergot**, for the flooding, gr. ij of Squibb's extract in fresh pill every hour until relieved; Cannabis Indica may be well combined with it. **Cannabis Indica**, is used in the headaches of the menopause, with uniformly good results. **Picrotoxin** is a valuable remedy for the vasomotor disorders. **Iron**, for flutterings of the heart, with fullness of head, heat and weight on the vertex, frequent flushings, and hot and cold perspirations; large doses of the Chloride thrice daily (R). **Nux Vomica**, **Opium** and **Belladonna**, when the symptoms described above under Iron are limited to the head and face (R). **Ammonia**, Raspail's sedative lotion to painful part of the head in climacteric headaches (R). **Potassium Bromide**, for the despondency, with sleeplessness and irritability, often also with heats, flushings, perspirations (R). **Physostigma**, the extract gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for 7 or 8 doses, for flatulence and a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach (Smith). **Camphor**, for drowsiness and headache; Eau-de-cologne, saturated with Camphor, rubbed on the head (R). **Zinc Valerate**, for hysterical symptoms (R). **Change** of air and scene, when other treatment only partially successful (R). **Warm Bath**, to promote free perspiration; at 90° to 95° F. for an hour, once a week, will correct many of the symptoms (R). [Compare MENORRHAGIA, METRORRHAGIA.]

Coccygodynia.

Chloroform, injected as deeply as possible about the seat of greatest pain (B). **Electricity**, has cured one severe case of 12 years' standing, and helped others. **Surgical** treatment the only resource in rebellious and painful cases (Ros). Nott extirpated the coccyx; Simpson performed subcutaneous section of muscles and ligaments; Goodell removed the bone, after first treating the case as the local expression of a general neurosis.

Coldness.

Strychnine, for cold hands and feet (R). **Cold Baths**, with friction to the skin, nightly for cold feet (R). **Chloral**, in small doses daily, will counteract the coldness of the feet and hands in certain cases of anemia, hysteria, etc. (Cherchevsky). **Spinal Ice-bag**, is often efficiently employed in general coldness of the surface, and persistent coldness of the hands and feet (R). **Cocaine** or **Atropine**, will raise the body-temperature.

Colic, Intestinal.

Nux Vomica, quickly subdues abdominal cramps and spasms (P). **Belladonna**, especially in children (R). **Chamomile Oil**, \bar{m} iv-vj, in colicky attacks of hysterical women (P). **Cocculus**, of great value, especially during pregnancy (P). **Chloral**, sometimes relieves (R). **Chloroform**, effective in flatulent colic; also useful in hepatic and saturnine (B); often used combined with Opium (D). **Potassium Bromide** in a peculiar form of colic in young children (R); given in Anise- or Peppermint-water is of greater efficacy for the colic of infants than the opium preparations in general use, and perfectly safe (B). **Asafœtida**, no better remedy in flatulent colic of infants; teasp. doses of the emulsion (B). **Dioscorea**, is used successfully in so-called bilious

colic, \bar{m} xv-xxx of the fluid extract. **Morphine**, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hypodermically, repeated in 15 minutes, gives more relief than any other remedy in all forms of colic (B); frequent small doses (P). **Arsenic**, will cure in a surprising manner when enteralgia is idiopathic (B). **Essential Oils**, especially those of Cloves and Cinnamon (R); of Anise, Cardamom, etc.: Oil of Rue in flatulent colic of children (P). **Magnesium**, the Carbonate with Opium and Asafœtida, as in Dewees's Carminative, the dose being \bar{m} xx for an infant 2 to 4 weeks old. **Tobacco**, as enema, is dangerous! (B); as clyster, or by stomach (R). **Ammonia**, in spasm of intestinal canal and in colic of children or infants from bad feeding (R). **Lime Water**, for young children who eject milk in lumpy masses, with colic and flatulence (R). **Water**, hot fomentations to ease pain (R); a copious enema of warm water often gives immediate relief.

℞. Ext. Gentianæ,
Rhei,.....āā $\bar{5}$ j.
Ft. pil. xx. Sig.—One or two pills thrice
daily for tendency to colic.

℞. Camphoræ,
Capsici,
Zingiberis,.....āā gr. ij.
Ft. pil. xij. Sig.—One pill as required.

Colic, Lead.

Alum, singularly, is the best remedy (B); gr. x hourly (R); converts the poisonous salt of lead in the system into a comparatively innocuous sulphate; $\bar{5}$ jss-iv daily with \bar{m} xl-1 Tinct. Opii, and an occasional dose of Castor or Croton Oil to procure one or two motions daily (Wa). **Opium**, gives more relief than any other remedy, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of Morphine hypodermically (B); gr. ij-iv of Opium, with a moderate dose of Castor Oil (P). **Sulphuric Acid**, diluted well, as a prophylactic, and is useful in the treatment of the disease (B); considered remarkably efficient when used in association with repeated Sulphur baths (Wa). **Calomel**, a full dose, with or without Opium, followed in a few hours by Castor Oil and a Turpentine enema, often affords speedy and marked relief (Wa). **Tobacco**, may control, but is dangerous (B). **Croton Oil**, in half-drop doses, with sufficient Opium to relieve the pain, repeated every 3 or 4 hours until free evacuations are produced: proves effectual when other remedies fail (Wa). **Magnesium Sulphate**, for the constipation, and to remove the poison from the system; should be combined with **Potassium Iodide**, $\bar{5}$ j of the former thrice daily and about two hours after having given gr. v-x of the Iodide; this treatment dissolves the lead in the tissues, causes its elimination by the intestinal mucus, renders it insoluble after it has entered the intestinal canal, and quickly removes it from the body (Br). **Atropine**, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, with Potassium Iodide, gr. v, gives excellent results in the treatment of lead-poisoning, the former relieving the colic and pain in the head in the most rapid manner, keeping the bowels open freely, assisting in the return of the bodily powers, and aiding in the removal of the lead by the Iodide (Humphreys). [Compare POISONING BY LEAD.]

℞. Aluminis,..... $\bar{5}$ ij.
Ac. Sulphurici Dil.,..... $\bar{5}$ j.
Syr. Limonis,..... $\bar{5}$ j.
Aqua,..... $\bar{5}$ ij.
M. Sig.—Tablesp. every hour or two for
lead colic. (B.)

℞. Magnesii Sulphatis,..... $\bar{5}$ j.
Ac. Sulphurici Dil.,..... $\bar{5}$ j.
Aqua,..... $\bar{5}$ iv.
M. Sig.—Tablesp. every 3 hours (B); or
thrice daily, each time preceded by a 5- to
10-grain dose of Potassium Iodide. (Br.)

Colic, Renal and Hepatic.

Ether, inhaled in paroxysms of hepatic colic (R). **Chloroform**, by inhalation in renal and biliary colic, inferior only to Morphine injection, superior to Opium, warm baths, etc.; two or three administrations will be required (R). [See also COLIC, INTESTINAL.] **Counter-irritation**, flying blisters for renal colic (R). **Opium**, small doses with Spt. Chloroformi every five or ten minutes until the pain gives way, or Morphine hypodermically (R). **Turpentine**, has been given with benefit in biliary colic (R). **Olive Oil**, in full dose during an attack of colic, frequently gives relief (Brockbank); stops the spasm of the ureters, and acts in nephritic colic precisely as it does in hepatic

colic (Aussilloux). **Glycerin**, in doses of \mathfrak{v} - \mathfrak{vij} in hepatic colic brings the attacks to an end; doses of \mathfrak{ij} - \mathfrak{iv} daily, in a little alkaline water, prevented recurrences (Ferrand). **Water**, warm baths to ease the pain (R). **Aliment**, withhold all starches and fats; Alkaline mineral waters are useful (B). [Compare CALCULI, BILIARY.]

Collapse.

Camphor, \mathfrak{ij} of a 10 per cent. solution in oil, hypodermically into each forearm, in the collapse of pneumonia (Schilling); hypodermic injections of camphor are used for the purpose of excitation in collapse. **Ether**, by mouth, inhalation, or hypodermically, is of great service. **Ammonia**, the water diluted, by intravenous injection, in cases of fracture and laceration accompanied with collapse (P); in desperate cases when the hypodermic method is the only available route (Whitla). **Brandy**, or other alcoholic stimulant, by mouth if the patient can swallow, if not then by the bowel or hypodermically (Id). **Digitalis**, the tincture as a cardiac stimulant, but being slow of action it should be preceded by Ammonia or Alcohol. **Strychnine**, or **Nux Vomica**, for impending cardiac failure, is very efficient. [Compare the articles on HEART AFFECTIONS and SYNCOPE.] **Caffeine** has a good effect in many cases of failing circulation. **Atropine** is of great value in sudden collapse with subnormal temperature, loss of arterial tension and copious sweating (W). **Adrenalin** hypodermically, for the vaso-motor collapse of cocaine or chloroform poisoning (Miles). **Musk** of good quality, is an efficient cardiac stimulant. **Electricity** to the phrenic nerve, or an interrupted current through the upper extremities (Whitla). **Beef Extract**, Liebig's in large doses with hot water, is a rapidly acting stimulant (Id). **Transfusion**, or a warm saline solution by subcutaneous injection, when collapse is associated with extensive hemorrhage; or an Esmarch bandage to the limbs, or the tourniquet to the femoral artery, to keep the blood out of the lower extremities (Id). **Heat** to the surface and over the cardiac region. **Counter-irritation**, by mustard to the spine, nape of the neck, and calves of the legs. **Affusion**, of cold water alternating with hot (P). [Compare EXHAUSTION SHOCK, SYNCOPE.]

Coma.

Alkalies are antagonistic to the acid toxins of diabetes, and should be given at once in enormous doses when the prodromes of coma appear (Elliot); Sodium Bicarbonate, 100 grains in a pint of milk 3 or 4 times daily, or 200 grains at one subcutaneous injection (White). **Croton Oil**, as a purgative, $\mathfrak{m}\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ every hour, mixed with a little butter or lard and conveyed to the back of the tongue (R). **Oxygen**, by inhalation, is generally applicable in coma. **Potassium Bitartrate**, free purging therewith, often removes coma, convulsions, and other symptoms due to poisoned blood (R). **Blisters**, in the comatose condition, large blisters or mustard poultices should be applied in quick succession to different parts of the body—chest, abdomen, thighs, and calves; often very valuable in the critical condition near the end of an acute illness (R). **Cold Douche**, for stupor of drunkenness or of opium poisoning; may have to be repeated if relapses occur; it should be kept up for a long time if pulse and breathing improve or are no worse (R). **Mustard**, as poultice to the feet and ankles in the coma of narcotic poisoning (P). **Saline Solution**, the normal salt solution by injection, will sometimes relieve diabetic coma temporarily (Fagge). **Exercise**, in coma from opium-poisoning the patient should be persistently walked about. [Compare CEREBRAL CONGESTION, UREMIA, and POISONING BY NARCOTICS.]

Condylomata.

Nitric Acid, \mathfrak{ij} in \mathfrak{Oj} aquæ, as wash, frequently used (R). **Thuja**, locally a strong tincture, also $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ internally, night and morning, for warts with narrow base and pendulous body; warts about anus or pudenda of either sex, whether syphilitic or not, are often rapidly cured by Thuja (P); in non-syphilitic warts of penis or vulva, I have employed it with satisfaction (Pf) **Mercury**, Calomel dusted over, after washing with a solution of Chlorinated Soda (Ricord); the Nitrate locally, or a 20 per cent. oleate

(R). **Zinc**, the Chloride, Iodide or Nitrate as local applications (R). **Arsenic Trioxide**, as a caustic (R). **Phenol**, as a mild escharotic (B). **Chromic Trioxide**, gr. c in \mathfrak{ij} aquæ dest.: a good local application (B). [Compare SYPHILIS, WARTS.]

Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal.

Zinc, a weak solution of the sulphate or acetate as astringent collyrium (B); gr. j-ij in \mathfrak{ij} aquæ destil. as mild astringent lotion every few hours, with ice locally in the earlier stage (Roosa). **Sodium Borate**, gr. v in \mathfrak{ij} aquæ dest. a good and mild astringent for ordinary cases. **Boric Acid**, gr. vj in \mathfrak{ij} each of aquæ camph. and aq. destil., as collyrium (Fox). **Boro-glyceride**, in dilute solution, \mathfrak{ss} to the \mathfrak{ij} , is an efficient application. **Mercury**, Calomel finely levigated and dusted from a camel's-hair brush over the palpebral conjunctiva in severe cases (B); is a most efficient application in the conjunctivitis of children showing minute ulcers; the Oleate of Mercury and Morphine applied to the outside of the lids in palpebral conjunctivitis (R). the Red Oxide as ointment, 10 grains to the \mathfrak{ij} of Vaseline (Bader); the Yellow Oxide, 8 to 10 grains to the \mathfrak{ij} of Vaseline (Seely); $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in \mathfrak{ij} of Vaseline is strong enough. **Phenol**, in a 5 per cent. solution applied every two hours by spray of steam atomizer, which dilutes it one-half, an extremely efficient application, relieving the pain and contracting the vessels. **Cocaine**, the Hydrochloride, in 3 to 5 per cent. solution or oleate, applied to the palpebral conjunctiva, is a very efficient palliative, especially where much pain and photophobia (Koller). **Alum**, Potassa Alum after acute symptoms subside (Br); gr. iij-v ad \mathfrak{ij} aq. destil. brushed over the conjunctiva twice daily. **Pulsatilla**, \mathfrak{ij} - \mathfrak{ij} of tincture to \mathfrak{iv} aquæ, as wash several times daily, also $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{ij}$ -x internally every 3 or 4 hours (P). **Opium**, the wine dropped into the eye relieves pain and improves the condition of the conjunctiva (R), Morphine, gr. j-ij ad \mathfrak{ij} , is often used in collyria with Zinc Salts or Alum, but is irritant. **Cadmium**, as collyrium, gr. ij of the sulphate to \mathfrak{ij} aquæ rosæ (B). **Tannin**, in Glycerin, \mathfrak{ij} ad \mathfrak{ij} , every second day in chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis, presenting diffused injection of vessels with edema (Hansell). **Silver Nitrate**, solutions of gr. j-iv to the \mathfrak{ij} , applied by physician to conjunctiva (R); should not be given to patient; Zinc and Copper Salts are preferred (B). **Copper**, the Sulphate crystal in chronic cases where great swelling or hypertrophy of the papillary layer; is too irritating to be entrusted to the patient. **Lead salts** should never be used lest deposits occur in slight abrasions or ulcerations of the cornea. **Sulphates**, of Zinc, Copper, and Iron, with Alum, \mathfrak{aa} gr. j to \mathfrak{ij} of aq. destil. as collyria, extremely efficient; in severe cases may be used in saturated solution by the physician (Holmes). **Castor Oil**, a drop placed in the eye often allays the pain and photophobia caused by an irritant (R). **Belladonna**, locally and internally (B). Atropine in strong solution, gr. iv to the \mathfrak{ij} , is one of the best local applications where mydriasis is not objectionable. **Euphrasia**, as a mild astringent (P). **Blisters**, behind the ears in bad cases (R). **Ergot**, the fluidextract locally gives excellent results in acute conjunctivitis (B). **Staphisagria**, especially in tarsal ophthalmia (P). **Colchicum**, when gouty diathesis (A). **Spigelia**, in rheumatic form (P). **Lithium Carbonate**, a 1 to 500 solution makes an efficient wash for the eyes in gouty conjunctivitis (Duché). **Ichthyol** in 3 per cent. solution or ointment, a serviceable astringent and antiseptic (Gould). **Ichthargan**, a 2 per cent. solution is effective (Eberson). **Argyrol** in 2 to 5 per cent. solution gives good results (Holmes). **Cuprol**, a 10 per cent. solution is of great benefit (Burnet).

℞. Zinci Sulphatis,
Morphinæ Sulph.,..... \mathfrak{aa} gr. j.
Atropinæ Sulph.,..... gr. ss.
Aquæ Rosæ,..... \mathfrak{ij} .
M. Sig.—Eye-water.

℞. Liq. Plumbi Subacetat.,.... \mathfrak{ij} .
Aquæ Destillatæ,..... \mathfrak{ij} .
M. Sig.—For local use. To be brushed over conjunctiva of everted lids by the surgeon and washed off with water. (Buller.)

℞. Hydrarg. Oxidi Rub.,..... gr. x.
Atropinæ Sulph.,..... gr. j.
Petrolati,..... \mathfrak{ij} .
M. Sig.—A minute portion as an ointment for the eye. (Bader.)

℞. Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrat.,..... gr. xx.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,.... gr. v.
Petrolati Albi,..... \mathfrak{ij} .
Use a fresh ointment, triturate thoroughly, and label "Ointment for the eye."