

Conjunctivitis, Diphtheritic.

Zinc Chloride, gr. ij-iv to the $\bar{5}$, as collyrium, has succeeded admirably (Wa). **Atropine**, locally throughout the disease; not very effectual (Roosa); is, for severe cases, powerless; cornea sure to be attacked and liable to slough (Noyes). **Boric Acid**, a 4 per cent. solution, as antiseptic, the best application, with **Quinine** internally in full doses (Noyes). **Iron**, the Pyrophosphate for children, $\bar{5}$ j in $\bar{5}$ ij of simple syrup, of which a teasp. thrice daily after meals, with Quinine in 1- to 3-grain doses thrice daily and good food (Derby). **Cold** by compresses as in purulent ophthalmia, in early stages. **Silver Nitrate**, in 10 grains to the $\bar{5}$ solution locally, or the mitigated stick in the second stage. **Tannin**, gr. xx to the $\bar{5}$ of Glycerin, later on, applied every day, with hot water lotions if corneal complications are present.

Conjunctivitis, Gonorrheal.

Zinc Chloride, gr. j-ij ad $\bar{5}$ j aquæ, as collyrium, used with marked benefit (Wa). **Silver Nitrate**, a 2-grain to the $\bar{5}$ solution, after syringing out the eye with warm water, followed by ice compresses, in hope to abort the attack, if seen early (Roosa). **Collargol**, as ointment into the conjunctival sac every hour, cured in 4 days a severe case which had resisted other treatment (Wolffberg). **Argyrol** in 5-10 per cent. solution, is a valuable application. **Cold**, by ice or wet compresses, essential in the early stages (C). **Atropine**, may be used from the beginning, as corneal complications begin very early. **Treatment**, is generally the same as for Purulent Conjunctivitis; isolation and cleanliness are of prime importance.

Conjunctivitis, Granular.

Silver Nitrate, the diluted stick applied lightly and quickly (C); strong solutions to granular lids, gr. xx to the $\bar{5}$ cautiously when corneal ulcers exist (B); mild solutions better, gr. v to the $\bar{5}$ daily in the papillary form; in miliary trachoma it should not be stronger than gr. ij to the $\bar{5}$ (Noyes); applications lose their effect after a time, and should be changed (Roosa). **Copper Sulphate**, the solid crystal lightly touched to the membrane once a day, the favorite astringent and caustic in all forms of trachoma (Roosa); when the membrane is torpid to other stimulation and when lymphoid substance is predominant; as ointment gr. v-x to the $\bar{5}$ of Vaseline, when for use by patient (Noyes). **Alum**, a smooth crystal is a useful daily application (Noyes). **Phenol**, in a 5 per cent. solution applied once a week at each angle of the upturned eyelid. **Dionin**, a 4 to 7 per cent. solution as a prompt analgesic. **Ichthyol** in 3 per cent. ointment or solution, gives excellent results (Travis). **Ichthargan** in 2 per cent. solution, applied with a hair pencil, is very efficient (Eberson). **Argyrol**, a 20 per cent. solution, alternating with other applications, has proved valuable (Holmes). **Tannin**, gr. x-xxx to the $\bar{5}$ of Glycerin, an application to change to from others (Roosa). **Bismuth** is one of the numerous applications in chronic conjunctivitis and granular lids (B). **Phytolacca** internally, is undoubtedly efficient in granular conjunctivitis (W). **Jequirity**, to excite substitutive inflammation. **Atropine**, gr. ij to the $\bar{5}$, thrice daily, is often advisable, when moderate irritation and haziness of the cornea (Noyes). **Hygienic Measures**, are of great value; protection by blue or smoked glasses; rest of eyes, best secured by using Atropine collyria; hot or cold water as local bath frequently. **Tobacco**, must be avoided, also all locations contaminated by impure air. **Canthoplasty**, of outer commissure when the lids press on the globe. **Röntgen Rays** have proved very successful in trachoma, and cause no serious injury to the eyeball (Mayou).

Conjunctivitis, Phlyctenular.

Mercury, Calomel finely levigated and dusted from a camel's-hair pencil over the membrane in phlyctenular ophthalmia, an excellent application, but should never be used when Iodine is being taken; in more obstinate cases a small bit the size of a pin-head of Pagenstecher's ointment (Hydrarg. Oxidi Flav. gr. j-ij, Vaselini $\bar{5}$ j), placed

between the lids (Noyes). **Ergot**, the fluidextract applied undiluted gives excellent results in the phlyctenular ophthalmia of children (B). **Antimony**, Tartar Emetic gr. $\frac{1}{48}$ to $\frac{1}{36}$ 3 or 4 times daily in strumous ophthalmia, with sharp purgation at the outset (R). **Belladonna**, or Atropine, locally in strumous ophthalmia, of great service in relieving pain; constitutional treatment also required (Wa). **Arsenic**, invaluable in inveterate cases of strumous ophthalmia, especially when complicated with cutaneous eruptions (Wa). **Ichthyol**, in 3 per cent. solution or ointment, a serviceable astringent and antiseptic (Gould); in 1 to 2 per cent. solution conjointly with hot stupes, very efficient in phlyctenular affections of the eye (Reber). **Dionin** in 4 to 7 per cent. solution as a prompt analgesic. **Tannin**, finely powdered and dusted over the everted lid, gives remarkably good results in this and other forms of conjunctivitis, causing very little pain and no inflammatory reaction (B). **Carbonic Acid Gas**, applied to the eye is said to relieve the pain and photophobia of strumous ophthalmia (R). **Hydrastis**, as lotion is serviceable when Meibomian follicles are implicated, causing adhesion of lids in the morning (P). **Physostigmine**, locally, to reduce the pupil and shut out the light (P). **Iodine**, is employed locally in strumous ophthalmia, for its alterative stimulation (W). **Zinc Chloride**, gr. ij-iv to the $\bar{5}$, as collyrium, has succeeded admirably in pustular ophthalmia (Wa). **Zinc Sulphate**, gr. j-iv to the $\bar{5}$, is very serviceable; the addition of Liquor Plumbi improves its efficacy (Wa). **Rhubarb**, the Mistura Rhei et Sodæ when much disturbance of digestion present. **Tonics**, may be given later, as preparations of Cinchona and Iron. **Cod-liver Oil**, in strumous subjects, tends to remove the manifestations of the disease (R).

Conjunctivitis, Purulent.

Boric Acid, a 4 per cent. solution, as antiseptic, is all that is necessary in mild cases; in others it is the proper fluid for cleansing the eye (Noyes). **Atropine**, when the cornea becomes invaded and shows haziness, a solution gr. ij to the $\bar{5}$ must be instilled every 3 hours (R). **Silver Nitrate**, gr. iij-x ad $\bar{5}$ j aquæ destil., rarely so strong as gr. x to the $\bar{5}$, applied by brush once daily to everted lids in purulent ophthalmia of infants (Noyes); solution gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to the $\bar{5}$ twice daily under lids (Meigs); by many considered needless and injurious (Roosa). **Protargol**, a 30 per cent. solution (Hartridge). **Zinc Chloride**, gr. ij to the $\bar{5}$, the best remedy for purulent ophthalmia in the infant or adult (Hutchinson). **Ichthyol** in 3 per cent. ointment, proves fairly efficient. **Alum**, gr. ij to the $\bar{5}$ of water, a sufficiently astringent application in ophthalmia neonatorum (Roosa); gr. viij ad $\bar{5}$ j aquæ, applied every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in the purulent ophthalmia of children, its success depending on the frequency of the application (R). **Copper Sulphate**, gr. j ad $\bar{5}$ j aquæ camph. as collyrium in purulent ophthalmia of infants (Wa). **Cold**, by ice or wet compresses, essential in the early stages of acute purulent ophthalmia (C). **Cleanliness**, of great importance; as the discharge is infectious the patient should be isolated and care taken to prevent inoculation of the other eye.

R̄. Sodii Boratis,..... gr. xij.
Zinci Sulphatis,..... gr. j.
Aquæ Camph.,..... $\bar{5}$ j.
Aquæ Destillat.,..... $\bar{5}$ j.
M. Sig.—Apply to lids 2 or 3 times daily in ophthalmia neonatorum, with solution of Silver Nitrate, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to the $\bar{5}$ injected under lids twice daily. (Meigs.)

R̄. Sodii Boratis,..... gr. iij.
Aquæ Rosæ, Aquæ,..... āā $\bar{5}$ j.
M. Sig.—Apply beneath lids three or four times daily after cleansing.
R̄. Atropinæ Sulph.,..... gr. j.
Glycerini, $\bar{5}$ ss. Aquæ,..... $\bar{5}$ ij.
M. Sig.—Two drops into the eye.

Constipation.

Nux Vomica, gtt. j-ij of tincture, twice or thrice daily (R); gtt. v-x in a glass of cold water before breakfast and dinner, often overcomes the most obstinate constipation (P); especially useful when great fecal accumulations from torpor of bowel (B). **Strychnine** has the power to stimulate peristalsis, and should be given with all agents for intestinal evacuation (Petty). **Castor Oil** is a mild and efficient cathartic (B); especially

for children (Little). **Sulphur**, gr. x with Confectio Sennæ, often succeeds after other remedies fail (R); sulphurous mineral waters (B); or Sulphates in purgative waters; frequent small doses (R). **Podophyllum**, the most generally used cathartic when secretion deficient (B); gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ night and morning when constipation with nervous and bilious headaches (P). **Senna**, as in the Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compos., which may be taken in doses of a teasp. to a tablesp. as required, and kept up for months (Goodell). **Mercury**, Calomel or gray powder as a cathartic (R). **Hydrastis**, very valuable, when constipation is referable to a sluggish liver (P). **Magnesium**, the Bicarbonate, a useful and mild aperient (R). **Alum**, a cheap and serviceable laxative (B). **Aloes**, in minute doses, in pill with **Ferrous Sulphate**, as the official Pil. Aloes et Ferri, is one of the best agents in the management of chronic cases; purgation should not be aimed at. **Chloral**, is an efficient laxative in rebellious chronic constipation, particularly that of neuropathic cases (De Holstein). **Ipecacuanha**, gr. j every morning, fasting, when great torpor of bowel (R). **Cocculus**, flatus, hard lumpy motions (P). **Turpentine**, in purely atonic constipation, with gaseous distention of colon, has triumphed when all other remedies failed (P). **Physostigma**, very effective in intestinal torpor (B). **Stillingia**, ℞ of fluidextract in habitual constipation (B). **Ammonium Chloride**, in the so-called bilious state with constipation (B). **Arsenic**, ℞ij of Fowler's solution often overcome constipation (R). **Belladonna**, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the extract at night, in habitual constipation (B); gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ once a day, especially when dyspepsia (R); acts directly on the bowel as a stimulant (P). **Croton Oil**, the most efficient cathartic, when simple impaction without inflammation; gtt. j-ij (B). when evacuations of blackened feces (R). **Cascara Sagrada**, the fluidextract in doses of \mathfrak{z} j, produces large, soft evacuations without griping, and leaves behind it a laxative influence. **Frangula**, in similar doses, is equally efficient, but if from a fresh bark may produce griping. **Cathartics**, especially Confectio Sennæ, Pil. Rhei Compos., Pil. Aloës, the Comp. Cathartic Pill, as well as those above (B); purgation as usually practiced was denounced by the editor of the *Lancet*, October 1, 1870. **Saline Waters**, are useful (B); Pullna, Friedrichschall, or Hunyadi, the first two with milk, are good for children (R). **Enemata**, of soap-suds and salt or a pint of cold water (B); or Turpentine. Castor Oil, āā \mathfrak{z} ss to Oss-j of gruel (P); the habitual use of warm enemata increases torpor of the bowels (R). **Tamar-Indien**, a favorite mild aperient, is proprietary, and supposed to contain Cocculus, Glauber's salt, etc. **Aliment**, important in habitual constipation; corn bread, cracked wheat, oatmeal, bread of unbolted flour, fruits, green corn, tomatoes, and celery; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen each of almonds and raisins daily. **Water**, a glass of cold water before breakfast may overcome habitual constipation (B); drinking largely of water is a most beneficial measure in cases of chronic constipation. **Smoking** a cigar or pipe after breakfast (R); tobacco smokers rarely suffer from constipation. [Compare **INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION**.]

℞. Ext. Colocynth. Co., gr. xij.
Ext. Belladonnæ Fol., gr. ij.
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. vj.
Olei Cari, gtt. ij.
Ft. pil. vj. Sig.—One pill at bedtime.

℞. Podophylli Resinæ, gr. ij.
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. viij.
Ext. Aloes, āā gr. viij.
Fellis Bovis, gr. xvj.
Ft. pil. no. xvj. Sig.—One or two at bedtime. (Goodell.)

℞. Fluidextr. Rhamn. Pursh., \mathfrak{z} j.
Fluidextr. Belladonnæ, \mathfrak{z} j.
Tinct. Nucis Vom., \mathfrak{z} ij.
Syrupi et Aquæ, āā ad \mathfrak{z} iv.
M. Sig.—Teasp., thrice daily in obstinate constipation. (Clarke.)

Castor Oil Emulsion.

℞. Ol. Ricini, āā \mathfrak{z} j.
Glycerini, āā \mathfrak{z} j.
Tinct. Aurantii, \mathfrak{z} ij.
Tinct. Senegæ, \mathfrak{z} j.
Aq. Cinnamomi, q. s. ad \mathfrak{z} iv.
M. ft. emulsum. Sig.—A tablespoonful or two for children, according to age; \mathfrak{z} ij-iv for adults.

Artificial Hunyadi Water.

℞. Magnesii Sulphatis, āā \mathfrak{z} ss.
Sodii Sulphatis, āā \mathfrak{z} ss.
Potas. Sulphatis, gr. ij.
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. viij.
Sodii Chloridi, gr. xx.
Aquæ, q. s. ad \mathfrak{z} viiij.
M. Sig.—A winegl. before breakfast.

Convalescence.

Lime, as Lime-water, or the Carbonate, in convalescence from serious disease (R). **Quinine** or **Hydrastine**, to promote digestion and appetite (B). **Orexin Tannate** to promote appetite. **Cod-liver Oil** and other fats (R). **Sodium Glycocholate**, to promote the digestion of fats, in convalescence from typhoid and other exhausting diseases (Keown). **Alcohol** before and during meals (R). **Bitters**, especially Gentian and Calumba (B); the latter especially when stomach weak (R). **Eucalyptus**, a serviceable tonic (B). **Coca**, \mathfrak{z} ss-ij of the fluidextract at a dose (B). **Guarana**, gr. xv- \mathfrak{z} j may be given (B). **Opium**, as Laudanum injected per rectum, for insomnia of convalescents (R). **Sea-baths**, valuable in many cases (R). **Nuclein**, is used with benefit. **Orchitic Extract**, has been employed with good results. **Bone Marrow**, gives great satisfaction in anemic cases. **Diet**, requires the most careful attention; the prevalent error of giving food difficult of digestion too early must be guarded against, especially in intestinal and gastric disorders; the strictest moderation should be enjoined. Kumyss is a valuable food. The symptoms must be watched closely, and combated by appropriate medication. [Compare **ADYNAMIA** for Tonic Prescriptions, also **ANEMIA**.]

Convulsions.

General Directions.—In all cases a horizontal posture, fresh air, clothing loose; a plug of soft wood or a cork between the teeth, to prevent biting the tongue; sprinkle the face and chest with cold water. **Epileptic**.—The general directions above will usually suffice. **Hysterical**.—The diagnostic peculiarities are: pupils not dilated but are sensitive to light, no wounding of tongue, face not livid, pulse usually normal. **Infantile**.—Administer some antispasmodic as Ether, alone or combined with Musk or Belladonna; then search for any mechanical cause, as a pin in a dress, etc.; lance the gums if dentition the cause (A). **Solanum Carolinense**, has a good reputation in the southern states for epilepsy and other convulsive affections, and has rendered excellent service in my hands (Napier); a tincture is prepared by bruising the berries and steeping them in whiskey, of which the dose is \mathfrak{z} j, repeated until drowsiness is produced. [Compare **ALBUMINURIA**, **EPILEPSY**, **HYSTERIA**, **PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS**, **UREMIA**.]

Convulsions, Infantile.

Belladonna is of the highest value in certain congestive forms, as in fits due to the irritation of teething, or those referable to whooping-cough (P). **Ignatia**, is efficient in convulsions of children from intestinal irritation, no cerebral congestion being present (P). **Valerian**, has been successfully used in convulsions from the worms to which it is fatal (P). **Potassium Bromide**, in all forms of convulsions in children (R); children bear it in large doses, gr. v thrice daily or oftener for a child a year old, in convulsions from teething (Br). **Chloral**, in large doses, gr. v, by mouth or rectum (Br); best used as a suppository rather than by liquid injection, and is often very useful (R), it gives better results than any other agent. **Chloroform** inhalations are of great service (R); useful in all forms (B); should be used to arrest the convulsion and prevent recurrence (Smith). **Alcohol**, has remarkable power in arresting convulsions of dentition; small doses of wine or brandy (W). **Asafœtida**, in the convulsions of teething, a small portion in an enema, appears to mitigate them (Wa). **Opium**, efficient but dangerous in young children. **Veratrum Viride** has been employed successfully (R). **Amyl Nitrite**, gtt. v, with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Morphine, was used in one case as a last resort after five hours' convulsions in a child of 18 months, and resulted in producing quiet sleep (Engel). **Hot Baths**, are important, with cold affusions or ice to the head (B). **Spinal Ice-bag**, may be very efficient (R).

℞. Chlorali Hydrati, gr. v.
Lactis, \mathfrak{z} j.
M. Sig.—As rectal injection. Or the dose of hydrated chloral may be made into a suppository with cacao-butter and inserted well up into the rectum.

℞. Sodii Bromidi,
Chlorali Hydrati,
Sodii Carb., āā gr. viij.
Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} j.
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every hour to a child under four months old.

Corneal Opacities.

Dionin in 10 per cent. ointment, gave better results in 20 cases than any other treatment (Arlt). **Cadmium**, is said to promote their absorption; gr. ij of the Sulphate to ℥j of rose-water, as collyrium (R, Wa). **Mercury**, Calomel by insufflation, or the red Iodide gr. ij, Cerate gr. xl, Olive Oil gtt. xx, as ointment, successfully used (Wa); weak solutions of the Bichloride, or ointments of the Oxides, gr. ʒ to the ℥, as remedies among others to hasten absorption in recent cases (Arlt). **Oils**, Eel-liver and Cod-liver Oils, Ox-gall, Juniper Oil, Oil of Turpentine combined with Olive Oil, and others, dropped into the eye once or twice daily for the same purpose (Arlt). **Opium**, the wine at first, then insufflations of Calomel and Red Precipitate or Yellow Oxide ointment, frequently used in recent cases (Arlt). **Potassium Iodide**, as ointment with Potassium Carbonate after Cod-liver Oil or Oil of Turpentine with Olive Oil, in cases of longer standing (Arlt). **Silver Nitrate**, gr. v-x ad ℥j aquæ, as lotion (C). **Iodine**, internally and as collyria, has been efficacious, especially in strumous cases (Wa). **Sodium Chloride**, gr. x ad ℥j aquæ destil., of which ℥v-x injected subconjunctivally, to hasten disappearance of turbidity (C). **Thiosinamin** is useful to promote absorption (Suker). **Ichthyol** used with slow but considerable success for inveterate cases of granular conjunctivitis with corneal opacity and pannus (Jacovides). **Operative Measures**, only in case of incrustations (as of lead and lime) situated superficially, by removal of epithelium and anterior elastic layer; deeper interference may lead to suppurative keratitis. Excision of opaque cornea and transplanting of one from an animal's or a recently enucleated human eye (keratoplasty), has always failed. Artificial pupil by iridectomy, for central opacities which are unremovable. Tattooing to relieve deformity of disfiguring leucomata (Arlt). **Stenopaic Spectacles**, for semi-transparent opacities in pupillary region (Donders). [Compare KERATITIS.]

Corns.

Salicylic Acid, in strong solution, removes excess of epidermis, warts and corns; is the essential ingredient of all corn-cures. **Silver Nitrate**, solid, after soaking and paring (Wa); the best application for soft corns and very irritable ones (D). **Acetic Acid**, strong, to remove corns (Wa). **Mercury**, Corrosive Sublimate in alcoholic solution locally to remove corns (Wa). **Iodine**, gr. xl ad ℥j Alcoholis, locally (Wa). **Picric Acid**, a saturated solution is very efficient for soft corns (Milward). **Poultices**, are useful; or a plaster of soft material with hole in centre (D). **Water**, hot and cold, alternately applied to inflamed corns. Keep a corn thin by frequent washing and paring; in performing the latter the knife should work downwards to the apex of the corn, so as to remove the central pressure on the subjacent tissue.

R̄.	Acidi Salicylici,	gr. xv.	Collodii Flexilis,	℥lxxv.
	Extr. Cannabis Ind.,	gr. vijss.	Mix, and keep in closely-corked vial.	
	Alcoholis, 90°,	℥xv.	Paint the corn every other day for a week,	
	Ætheris, 62°,	℥xxxvij.	then it can be easily squeezed out. (Vigier.)	

Cough.

Opium, in some form, is much used in cough-mixtures; Morphine and Glycerin applied to fauces (B); moderate doses are useful in irritative affections of the air-passages to allay irritation and hypersecretion, but it may do even fatal mischief in cases where secretion is copious and expulsive power feeble (P); opiates inadmissible when with copious expectoration there is any indication of bronchial congestion (Wa). **Codeine**, is often efficient in cough (Br); of particular value in ʒ-gr. doses; is slightly expectorant, also laxative, does not nauseate or cause vomiting, or affect the appetite; is far the best agent for the cough of phthisis when morphine is not well borne (Kobler). **Peronin**, is intermediate in its effects between morphine and codeine, and has a very quieting action on the paroxysmal cough of phthisis (Schröder); gr. ʒ-℥ thrice daily,

the latter dose giving a quiet night's sleep, even in cases where morphine and codeine were ineffective (Munk). **Apomorphine Hydrochloride**, very valuable in cough where there is persistent hacking without expectoration, or with difficult expectoration; the dose is only gr. ʒ to ʒ in the 24 hours; solution rapidly alters unless a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid are added (Stocquardt). **Heroin** is indicated in coughs of all kinds, whatever their cause (Hyams); is very satisfactory in laryngeal cough (Campbell); is one of the most toxic members of the morphine group (Cohen). **Dionin** is efficient in irritative cough, especially in that of phthisis and heart affections (Salzmann); has sedative and analgesic action with no ill effects (Scherer). **Nux Vomica**, in laryngeal cough of neurotic origin, drop doses of the tincture every five minutes; is promptly efficient (Macfarlan); has specific action on the pneumogastric, and is one of the most efficient remedies in cough of any kind, whether from bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis or emphysema, but especially in nervous coughs and periodic coughs which come on in the evening and stay all night (*Jour. de Méd.*). **Pulsatilla**, as Anemone, ʒ gr. and gr. doses, very useful in irritative cough, asthma, whooping-cough (P). **Iodine**, by inhalation, for children in hoarse, hollow cough, wheezing (R); the tincture, 5-10 drops, inhaled from boiling water for five minutes at bedtime, often gives most signal relief in the irritating cough of phthisis. **Hydrocyanic Acid**, for nervous, irritable cough and cough of phthisis, also mother's sympathetic cough (B); no more certain palliative for simple, nervous cough due to irritable state of the system (S); a valuable adjunct to ordinary remedies in cough of phthisis (Wa). **Potassium Cyanide**, is equally useful, gr. iij with ℥j each of Fluidextr. Grindeliæ, Syr. Scillæ and Syr. Tolutan., makes a good non-opiate cough mixture, of which the dose is ℥j every 4 hours (Waugh). **Prunus Virginiana**, has some influence, due to its Hydrocyanic Acid; is much used in cough mixtures (P). **Laurocerasus**, used as a substitute for Hydrocyanic Acid in spasmodic coughs (B). **Conium**, supposed to be useful (R); is very useful in spasmodic cough (Wa). **Ipecacuanha**, the fld. extr. for troublesome night-cough (B); in obstinate winter-cough, with wheezing, the wine as spray to fauces, efficacious (R); in coughs of childhood Ipecac is one of the most generally serviceable expectorants we can use (Wa). **Lobelia**, dry cough, continued tickling sensation, even in sleep (P). **Sanguinaria**, combined with Hyoscyamus, in nervous, spasmodic cough (P). **Senega**, as a stimulant expectorant in the cough of chronic bronchitis and subacute chest affections. **Gelsemium**, excessive irritability of the respiratory centre (R); often remarkably relieves convulsive or spasmodic, reflex and nervous coughs (B). **Menthol**, a few crystals warmed in a spoon and the vapor inhaled, or inhale from a few drops of a 40 to 50 per cent. alcoholic solution (Sænger). **Asafœtida**, its value due to the sulphur in it (Garrod); very serviceable in after-cough from habit, and in mother's sympathetic whooping-cough (B). **Phenol**, as spray, a 5 per cent. solution in a steam atomizer will often prevent as well as cure a cough from cold. **Valerian**, in asthmatical and hysterical coughs (P). **Chloroform**, with Morphine and molasses in paroxysmal dry cough; may be painted on throat also (R); in irritable reflex cough, the vapor of a teaspoonful of the spirit may be inhaled from the surface of hot water, and repeated every five minutes for four or five times (B); the inhalation of small quantities of chloroform gives the greatest possible relief in the irritable cough of phthisis (Spencer Wells). **Chloral**, in convulsive coughs, ameliorates symptoms after hypnotic effect (Wa). **Camphor**, equal parts of Camphor and Chloral triturated together are said to allay spasmodic cough when painted over larynx (B). **Glycerite of Tannin**, applied to throat when chronically inflamed and so producing cough; often the case with children (R). **Grindelia**, used in cough of habit and spasmodic cough (B). **Squill**, in catarrhal cough, should not be employed until active inflammation has subsided (Wa); the syrup or vinegar of Squill is the best preparation for cough with tickling in the throat (P). **Terpin Hydrate**, in bronchial cough, and night-cough from habit, is very efficient in a 2-grain dose at bedtime, repeated early in the morning (Boylard). **Aconite**, irritable, tickling throat-cough; short, dry cough of asthmatics, with anxious look and full, strong pulse (P). **Belladonna**, often useful; no indications (R); internally and externally as plaster to the chest, very serviceable in spasmodic and nervous coughs (Wa). **Hyoscyamus**, very useful in spasmodic tickling night coughs (P). **Alum**, internally in spasmodic cough; gr. x to ℥j aquæ as spray, in chronic cough also (R).

Drosera, the fluidextract in $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. dose to an adult every 2 or 3 hours, of high value when spasm predominates. **Potassium Bromide**, serviceable in various reflex coughs (uterine, renal, etc.), and in cough of phthisis it is occasionally ameliorative as a gargle (B). **Cubeb**, \mathfrak{ss} -j of the tinct. in half-glass of Linseed tea thrice daily, oftens cures like a charm the coughs of chronic catarrh, of emphysema, or acute catarrh, or following an attack of influenza (R). **Cod-liver Oil**, in chronic coughs (R). **Lac-tucarium**, the syrup as vehicle in cough-mixtures (B). **Chamomile Oil**, gtt. ij-vij, in coughs due to heightened reflex irritability, especially in hysterical women (P). **Pix**, in coughs due to heightened reflex irritability, especially in hysterical women (P). **Pix**, in coughs due to heightened reflex irritability, especially in hysterical women (P). **Tar-water** in winter cough, especially when paroxysmal (R); allays the cough of bronchitis and phthisis (P); the Plaster as rubefacient and counter-irritant in chronic coughs (Wa). The frequency and violence of nervous coughs may be controlled by a determined effort of the patient's will. [Compare BRONCHITIS, PERTUSSIS, PHTHISIS.]

Prescriptions for Cough Mixtures.

R. Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Vini Ipecac., . . . \mathfrak{ss} .
Tinct. Opii Deodorat., . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Syrupi Tolutani, . . . q. s. ad \mathfrak{ij} .
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful twice or thrice daily. (Bowditch.)

R. Liq. Morph. Magendie,
Spt. Limonis, . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{ij} .
Syr. Ipecac., . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{iv} .
Spt. Lavand. Comp., . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{iv} .
Syr. Scillæ Comp., . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{ij} .
Syr. Tolutani, . . . q. s. ad \mathfrak{v} .
Syr. Pruni Virgin., . . . q. s. ad \mathfrak{v} .
M. Sig.—A teasp. as required.
Each dose has of Morph. Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

R. Codeinæ, . . . gr. v.
Alcoholis, . . . q. s. ad solv.
Potassii Cyanidi, . . . gr. v.
Syr. Scillæ, . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Aqua, . . . q. s. ad \mathfrak{iv} .
M. Sig.—A teasp. every 2 or 3 hours for irritable cough. (Potter.)

R. Mist. Glycyrrh. Co., . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ,
Syr. Tolutani, . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{ij} .

M. Sig.—Half teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily for infants, teaspoonful doses at 1 to 2 years, larger doses for older children.

R. Tinct. Opii Deodorat.,
Vini Antimonii, . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{ss} .
Fluidextr. Valerianæ,
Syr. Simplicis, . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{ij} .
Aqua, . . . \mathfrak{ss} .

M. Sig.—A teaspoonful every hour or two until cough controlled. For children of 4 years and upward. (Meigs & Pepper.)

R. Tinct. Sanguinaria,
Tinct. Lobelia, . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{ij} .
Vini Ipecac., . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Tinct. Opii Camphorat.,
Syr. Scillæ, . . . \mathfrak{aa} \mathfrak{ij} .
Aqua Cinnamomi, . . . ad \mathfrak{v} .
M. Sig.— \mathfrak{ij} every three hours in cough of bronchitis. (Potter.)

Coxalgia.

Barium Chloride, in considerable doses, gr. j-ij, persevered in for a month, is thought to be most valuable in scrofulous diseases of the joints (Wa). **Sulphuric Acid**, \mathfrak{ij} ad \mathfrak{ij} Adipis, as ointment, persevered in, has resulted in great benefit; a powerful irritant (Wa). **Counterirritation**, by blisters around the hip, with perfect rest in the straight posture, Cod-liver Oil, etc. (D). **Ferrous Iodide**, in scrofulous diseases of the joints, with Cod-liver Oil and nutritious diet (Wa). **Iodoform**, very successfully used by many continental practitioners in scrofulous diseases of the joints (Wa). **Cod-liver Oil**, the remedy on which most reliance is to be placed (R). [Compare ABSCESS, CARIES, SUPPURATION, SYNOVITIS.]

Croup, Catarrhal.

Aconite, valuable (R); has been employed with the best results (P); gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j every half-hour, until an impression is made on the fever movement, then every hour or two (B). **Hot Water**, applications beneath the chin and along the whole course of the larynx (Wa). Hot fomentations or turpentine stupe to throat (El); hot bath, 95°-102° F., in the paroxysm, a good method (M & P). **Potassium Bromide**, locally, a solution F., in the paroxysm, a good method (M & P). **Lobelia**, has by atomization, has proved highly efficient in spasmodic croup (Wa). **Ipecacuanha**, the syrup or fluidextract as an emetic at the outset (El); is a slower emetic than tartar emetic (P); the syrup to

vomiting during the paroxysm, and $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -x every 2 or 3 hours next day (M & P). [Compare LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.]

R. Potassii Citratis, . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Syr. Ipecac., . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Tr. Opii Deodorat., . . . gtt. xij.
Syr. Simplicis, . . . \mathfrak{ij} .
Aqua, . . . \mathfrak{ss} .

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours at 6 months old when cough frequent and harassing. (M. & P.)

R. Tinct. Belladon. Fol., . . . gtt. iv.
Tinct. Opii Camph., . . . gtt. l.
Aluminis (pulv.), . . . gr. vj.
Syr. Acaciæ, . . . \mathfrak{ss} .
Aqua, . . . \mathfrak{ss} .

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours at 6 months old when cough frequent and harassing. (M. & P.)

Croup, Membranous—Laryngeal Diphtheria.

Antitoxin, has reduced the mortality in laryngeal diphtheria from 73 to 27 per cent.; under its influence the membrane loosens and clears off rapidly (Washbourn); even after its use symptoms of laryngeal obstruction may develop (Tirard). **Mercury**, a remedy of established value, gr. \mathfrak{ss} -j of Calomel, with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ipecac, according to age every 2 hours, with local and other general measures, especially the use of a hot (70°-75°) and moist atmosphere (Wa); the Sub-sulphate, given early, is the best emetic, gr. ij-v; Calomel is strongly urged as a laryngeal sedative and aplastic agent, allaying laryngeal spasm and preventing formation of membrane (B). **Alum**, one of the best emetics in this disease, a teasp. in honey or syrup, repeated every ten or fifteen minutes until it operates (M & P); a very useful and non-depressant emetic (B). **Sanguinaria**, by many considered specific, is undoubtedly the best emetic for this disease (P); is too harsh and too uncertain in action (B). **Tartar Emetic**, as an emetic, has established value in croup (W); is injurious, too depressant (B). **Copper Sulphate**, as emetic, small and frequent doses (R). **Ipecacuanha**, as emetic, the wine in doses of \mathfrak{ij} , repeated at short intervals until vomiting is reduced (Tirard); inferior to Mercury (B); in severe cases vomiting should be caused 2 or 3 times a day, and should be commenced early (R); **Apomorphine**, effective, but highly dangerous (B). **Senega**, is considered a valuable auxiliary (P); has been employed (R). **Quinine**, in full doses is highly useful (B). **Potassium Chlorate**, as alkali, after emetics, the most reliable internal remedy, gr. ij-ij every 2 hours to a child of 4 years (M & P). **Ferric Chloride**, may be combined with the preceding, in doses of 3-5 drops of the tincture at the same age (M & P); the combination makes a highly antiseptic gargle. **Phenol**, \mathfrak{ij} of a 5 per cent. solution, with Creosote \mathfrak{ij} , and powdered Acacia \mathfrak{ij} , rubbed together and put into a bronchitis kettle with a pint of water, the vapor to be constantly inhaled (Tirard). **Sulphurous Acid**, as spray, hourly or more frequently (R). **Tannin**, a 5 per cent. spray, several times a day for 15 or 20 minutes at a time (R). **Hydrogen Dioxide**, the solution, 1 in 4 of water, copiously sprayed over the nose, throat, mouth, etc., to destroy the membranes and prevent their reproduction; then **Glycozone**, a teasp. in a winegl. of water thrice daily internally, prevents any disturbance of the stomach and regulates the bowels (Edson). **Lactic Acid**, as solvent of membrane (B). **Iodine**, the tincture externally, affords great relief and tends to prevent formation of false membrane (Wa). **Lime-water**, by vaporization, or inhalations of the vapor of slaking lime for a few minutes in every hour, or some other alkaline solution during the whole treatment (M & P). **Water**, as warm bath, hot fomentations or compresses to the throat; watery vapor in room. Steam inhalations, with a few drops of Iodine or Bromine. **Diet**, water only in small quantities during attack; supporting diet may be required afterward. **Intubation**, is preferable to tracheotomy whenever practicable (Tirard). **Tracheotomy**, is fully justifiable, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. recovered out of 1024 operations; should be done when paroxysms become very frequent, and dyspnea is rather persistent than paroxysmal (M & P). [Compare LARYNGITIS, DIPHTHERIA.]

R. Sanguinaria (pulv.), . . . gr. xx.
Ipecac. (pulv.), . . . gr. v.
Syr. Ipecac., . . . \mathfrak{ij} .

M. Sig.—A teasp. every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour until emesis, then $\frac{1}{2}$ teasp. every hour. (P.)

R. Acidi Lactici, . . . \mathfrak{ij} ss.
Aq. Destillat., . . . \mathfrak{x} .

M. Sig.—To be used as a spray, or applied by a mop.

(London Throat Hospital.)

Cyanosis.

Amyl Nitrite, by inhalation, often gives marked relief (P). **Quebracho**, in that from asthmatic attacks of consumptives, lessened the cyanosis or entirely relieved it (Röhrer). **Oxygen**, by inhalation in the cyanosis of asphyxia from toxic gases or due to opium and chloroform narcosis. **Leeching** is of service, in a manner not easily understood (P). **Treatment** must depend on the nature of the lesion or disease giving rise to the cyanotic condition (A). [Compare ASPHYXIA, ASTHMA, DYSPNEA, HEART AFFECTIONS.]

Cystitis, Acute.

Belladonna, is a good remedy in almost every form of vesical irritation (G); very useful in recent catarrh from chill, with pain (P). **Cantharis**, in large doses causes inflammation of the urinary tract, but gtt. j of the tincture every hour will often relieve vesical catarrh (Smith); in small doses continued very efficient (B); gtt. j-v of the tincture thrice daily, when bladder is irritable, its sphincter weak, and pain along the urethra (P); may be employed in cystitis with benefit (R); in small doses the best remedy for acute cystitis. **Aconite**, for febrile symptoms (P). **Quinine**, often useful for acute symptoms (B). **Iodoform**, in suppository for painful cystitis (R). **Opium**, a rectal injection of Starch and Laudanum will subdue pain and prevent the frequent micturition (R); dangerous if the kidneys are diseased (P). **Alkalies**, the Citrates and Bicarbonates if urine is highly acid; stop when it becomes alkaline (R); Liquor Potassæ in barley-water or in a decoction of Triticum repens, preferred to all other alkalies; urine must be maintained at a neutral or very slightly acid reaction (Thompson). **Urotropin**, an excellent urinary antiseptic. **Salol** in emulsion or with milk, is of service. **Argyrol**, a 1 to 1,000 solution by irrigation, followed by a 5 to 10 per cent. solution injected into the bladder and retained five minutes (Small). **Mercuriol**, a 1 per cent. solution freshly prepared, as wash for the bladder, highly successful. **Cannabis Indica**, an excellent anodyne in all bladder cases, having specific effect on that organ. **Rest** in horizontal posture, mucilaginous drinks, hot fomentations and hip-baths, laxatives for the bowels, light food. **Milk-diet** often necessary, especially in children [Compare BLADDER IRRITABLE, CALCULI, DYSURIA, ENURESIS, HEMATURIA.]

R̄. Atropinæ Sulphatis,..... gr. j.
Acidî Acetici,..... gtt. xx.
Alcoholis,
Aquæ,..... āā ʒss.
M. Sig.—Four drops in a winegl. of
water before each meal. (G.)

R̄. Opii Pulveris,..... gr. xij.
Camphoræ,..... gr. xxx.
Ext. Belladonnæ Fol.,..... gr. iij.
Ol. Theobrom.,..... q. s.
M. et div. in supposit. no. vj.
Sig.—One to be used at bed-time.

Cystitis, Chronic.

Benzoic Acid, and the Benzoates, in chronic cystitis from any cause, when urine is alkaline (B); has some balsamic character, and is useful in some cases of chronic cystitis; gr. xxiv in the day at least, in pills made with Glycerin (Thompson). **Sodii Benzoas**, ʒj in Tinct. Gelsemii ʒij-ij, and water to ʒvj, makes an excellent wash for painful cystitis of old men with enlarged prostate; a fluidounce should be warmed and injected and retained 20 to 30 minutes (Copeland). **Alkalies**, when urine is acid; the Liq. Pot. Hydrox. with Hyoscyamus as an anodyne, preferred notwithstanding its chemical incompatibility, to control painful and frequent micturition (Thompson); Bicarbonates or Citrates better, as the strong reaction of liq. potassæ unfits it to be given in doses sufficiently large to affect in any great degree the reaction of the urine (R). **Triticum**, is very efficient as an internal remedy, ʒij-iv of the rhizome boiled in a quart of water until reduced to a pint, this strained to be taken in four doses in the 24 hours (Thompson); a very useful remedy (Pancoast). **Buchu**, is probably the most efficient of the urino-genital remedies, the fluid extract in doses of ʒx-ʒj (B); the best drug in chronic cystitis, especially when the catarrh implicates the ureters

or the kidneys themselves, producing considerable muco-purulent discharge (P). **Uva Ursi**, is decidedly effective (P); is less so than Buchu (B). **Stigmata Maydis**, an infusion, ʒij to the pint, a wineglassful every 3 or 4 hours, has been used internally with considerable success (Dessein). **Pareira**, considered superior to Uva Ursi (Brodie); often very successful (P). **Chimaphila**, is often very efficient, but is more actively diuretic than the above-named remedies (B); by many practitioners it is considered the best remedy for chronic cystitis. **Copaiba**, is very useful by virtue of its local action on the mucous membrane, but objectionable for its nauseous taste and resulting gastric disturbance (B). **Cubeb**, is often useful from its stimulating effect (P). **Urotropin** as a urinary antiseptic, gives the best bactericidal results (Sachs); cured 40 per cent. and remarkably improved the rest, of 54 cases due to bacterial invasion (Goldberg). **Helmitol** completely cured 11 out of 16 cases (Heuss); parts with its formaldehyde more readily than Urotropin. **Turpentine**, has been useful in many cases (R); when cystitis is due to urethral inflammation or prostatic disease (B). **Juniper**, the oil is indicated under the same conditions as is Turpentine (B). **Eucalyptus**, there is no more efficient remedy in chronic cystitis than this (B); the oxygenated oil of Merck is best, in doses of 3 drops on sugar every 6 or 8 hours. **Myrtol**, has been used with excellent results in the Paris Hospital. **Salicylic Acid**, in large doses, either internally or by injection into the bladder, is most efficient (B); the acid or Salicylates often useful to prevent decomposition (P). **Salol**, proves an efficient disinfectant, as its constituents are excreted with the urine; solutions of 5 to 10 per cent. in Retinol gave gratifying results in subacute cases of obstinate character, where other agents were of no avail; this solution remains in the bladder, in diminishing quantity of course, after 6 or 8 urinations (Desnos). **Camphoric Acid**, in ½ to 3 per cent. solution in hot water, as injection, has cured several cases. **Phenol** and Phenol-sulphonates, as urinary disinfectants (R). **Sulphaminol** in doses of gr. iv, has been successfully used. **Sulphites** as urinary disinfectants (B). **Pichi**, the fluidextract, in 20 to 30 minim doses four times daily, gave excellent results in bad cases of long standing, the urine ammoniacal, ropy and purulent (Delamere). **Iodoform**, ʒjss of a 10 per cent. emulsion in glycerin, diluted with ʒj or more of some non-irritant fluid, by intravesical injection every second day, is uniformly beneficial in obstinate cases not due to some special complication (Frendenburg). **Picric Acid**, a solution instilled into the empty bladder is most efficient in tubercular cystitis (Guillou). **Ergotin** hypodermically, increases the contractile power of the bladder, and enables it to empty itself more perfectly. **Silver Nitrate** solutions by intravesical injection after washing out the bladder with warm water, gr. ij to the ʒ of distilled water (Ricord); gr. j in ʒiv to begin with, increased gradually to gr. ʒ to the ʒ at most (Thompson); stronger solutions are advocated by Professor Richardson of New Orleans, and Professor Gardiner of McGill College, Montreal; in the writer's experience a solution of gr. v to the ʒ used as a vesical wash, has been promptly efficient in curing many cases which resisted other treatment for months,—it sometimes produces serious symptoms, and it is therefore well to have a neutralizing solution of Sodium Chloride on hand for use if required. **Other Injections**, which may be used to wash out the bladder are—Lead Acetate, gr. j to ʒiv of warm water, once daily; Nitric Acid, dilute, ʒj-ij to ʒj of water; Tannic Acid, gr. j to ʒj; Borax, ʒj in ʒij of glycerin and ʒij of water, of which ʒss in ʒiv of warm water for one injection; Quinine, gr. j-ij to ʒj of water, with a drop of Acetic Acid. All injections must be used with great care, not more than ʒij forced in at once and that very slowly; use flexible catheter, warm solutions, and a rubber injecting-bottle with a long nozzle and stop-cock (Thompson); washing the bladder is of great value (R). **Evacuation** of the urine, some of which is often retained in the bladder, is a matter of great importance. [Compare BLADDER IRRITABLE, CALCULUS, DYSURIA, ENURESIS, HEMATURIA.]

R̄. Uvæ Ursi Fol.,
Pareiræ Radicis,..... āā ʒj-ij.
Sig.—Boil in 3 pints of water until reduced
to a quart, then strain, and take 1 or 2 wine-
glassfuls 3 or 4 times daily. (Thompson.)

R̄. Ol. Terebinth.,..... ʒss.
Camphoræ,..... gr. xv.
Extr. Hyoscyami,..... gr. ss.
Fiat massa. Sig.—Take a piece the size of
a cherry-stone morning and evening.
(Chauvel.)

Cysts.

Iodine, by injection very effective in cysts of the neck, and sometimes in unilocular ovarian cysts (B); after tapping (R). **Silver Nitrate**, gtt. v-x of a strong solution (gr. xx ad ʒij), as injection into cystic tumors (wens), after allowing the contents to escape, will cure by setting up adhesive inflammation (B). **Galvano-puncture** will permanently occlude cysts of the neck (B). **Aurum Chloride**, may sometimes cure ovarian dropsy (B). **Remedies**, internally, have all proved worthless (E). [Compare OVARITIS.]

Deafness.

Quinine, cures some forms, and often causes deafness (Brown-Séguard). **Glycerin**, for dryness of meatus; also to form a film to ruptured tympanum (R); either alone or in combination with Olive Oil (P); effects are temporary (Wa). **Tannin**, the glycerite as application for throat deafness (R). **Gelsemium**, the tincture, ℞xv-xx, repeated 2 or 3 times a day, is often useful in the treatment of nervous deafness, and seems to have an influence on the organ of hearing similar to that of Nux Vomica on the organ of sight. **Colchicum**, when from gout in ear (A). **Cantharides**, as ointment; gr. xxx ad ʒj Adipis, below and behind the ear bis die, with alterative mercurial treatment, in deafness from thickened tympanum (Wa). **Collodion**, contractile, applied to the membrana tympani, in deafness from relaxation of the membrane, has exerted a permanently beneficial influence, even in cases of long standing (Wa). **Turpentine**, gtt. xl in ʒss Glycerin, a few drops into the meatus in deafness depending on deficient secretion of cerumen, results in much benefit (Wa). **Morphine**, gr. ss, sprinkled on surface behind the ear denuded by a small blister, has proved curative in chronic deafness, after all other remedies had failed (Wa). **Gargles**, in throat-deafness are of great value; of Potassium Nitrate, or Borax, in sthenic cases; tincture of Capsicum added in nervous forms; of Hydrargyrum Bichloride when from secondary syphilis (Wa). **Water**, washing in warm water, in deafness from general debility (Toynbee). **Faradization** of the ear in nervous deafness, in which slight results only to be expected from the treatment (R); demands the utmost caution (Wa). **Inflation**, by the Politzer bag, or Eustachian catheter, in throat deafness. Remove wax from the external canal.

Delirium.

Belladonna, in delirium of typhus and other fevers (R); in severe forms of delirium (P). **Hyoscyamus**, in delirium of typhus; for the mild, less inflammatory form, with hallucinations, nervous excitement, little cerebral congestion (P). **Stramonium**, in wild and furious delirium of puerperal mania, with general restlessness and suicidal or destructive tendency (Wa); no drug deserving of more confidence in the greater number of maniacal cases (Cullen). **Opium**, in traumatic delirium, as a rectal injection, combined with Tartar Emetic in fevers; or better still Morphine hypodermically. **Laudanum** in low, muttering delirium (R); is regarded with suspicion (P). **Cannabis Indica**, the extract in doses of gr. ʒ-½ in nocturnal delirium occurring in softening of the brain (Wa). **Potassium Bromide**, in delirium resembling delirium tremens (R). **Camphor Monobromide**, useful in rambling delirium (Wa). **Camphor**, in 20 grain doses, every 2 or 3 hours, especially in low muttering delirium (R). **Chloral**, in violent delirium of fevers (R). **Antimony**, in delirium of fevers (R). [See FEVER.] **Water**, the cold douche in maniacal delirium; place patient in warm bath during application (R). [Compare CEREBRAL CONGESTION, FEVER, MANIA.]

Delirium Tremens.

Chloral, at outset (R); very successful, but dangerous to old drunkards or when heart disease exists (B); the experience of inebriate asylum physicians does not bear out the teaching that chloral is very dangerous to old alcoholic subjects when under the stimulus of acute alcoholic intoxication, it being by them commonly given in 30-

grain doses every 3 or 4 hours until sleep is induced, without apparent danger. **Belladonna**, of proven efficacy when congestion of the brain (P); useful for the insomnia when coma vigil, cold surface, cyanosis (B). **Stramonium** can do all that Belladonna can do, and is more powerful (Tr). **Hyoscyamus**, in some forms admirable (P). **Hyoscine**, is a useful drug in delirium tremens, and in other affections in which tremor is a marked symptom (Weatherly). **Duboisine**, is even more sedative and hypnotic than Hyoscine. **Opium**, cautiously, if at all (B); as rectal injection, hypodermically or with spirits; if patient strong, delirium boisterous, and pulse full, add Tartar Emetic or Aconite (R). **Apomorphine** or some other hypnotic to induce sleep, instead of using physical restraint (Douglas). **Potassium Bromide** ʒj every 4 to 6 hours in the "horrors" preceding delirium (B); bromides are of less value in the delirium, and in subsequent attacks (R); a mixture of Potassium Bromide and Hydrated Chloral in solution, gr. xxx of each every 2 hours until sleep is secured, is very efficient in strong subjects; Ammonium Bromide has been used with very good results (Wa). **Chloroform**, inhalations to procure sleep (R); anesthetics are dangerous (B). **Cannabis Indica**, gr. ss-j of extract, one of the least dangerous and most useful hypnotics (P). **Tartar Emetic**, as hypnotic (B); combined with Opium to control mania and insomnia (R). **Capsicum**, to induce sleep in early stages, gr. xx-xxx in a bolus with honey, repeated after three hours (R); in 20-30 gr. doses has remarkable success (P); or Strychnine, should be more freely used than it is in alcoholism, and in delirium tremens may be used hypodermically almost to the commencement of tetanic action (Luton). **Arnica**, the tincture is exceptionally serviceable in cases where there is depression (B). **Caffeine** is a physiological antagonist to alcohol (Hall); Coffee is often very useful in delirium tremens (P). **Digitalis**, ʒss of tincture repeated in 4 to 6 hours (R), a tablesp. of the infusion every 4 hours in pale subjects, where anemia of brain, with effusion and edema (B); has cured many cases promptly without producing any unfavorable symptoms; its safety and efficacy are alike questionable (Wa); is very dangerous treatment (Br). **Cimicifuga**, an excellent tonic for the nervous system, is very successful (P). **Quinine**, with a mineral acid to restore digestion, in the "horrors," and in adynamic states (B); gr. j two or three times daily as a tonic, the best agent to produce nervous tranquillity (Anstie). **Sumbul**, very efficient for insomnia (P). **Zinc Phosphide**, gr. jss daily, in divided doses, for many weeks, is used with decided benefit. **Zinc Oxide**, is of essential benefit as a nerve tonic and sedative, gr. ij-vij, twice daily, gradually increased to the higher dose named (Wa). **Piscidia** the Jamaica dogwood, ʒj of the fluidextract every 2 hours, as a hypnotic and nervous sedative, is very efficient. **Lupulin**, the tincture or oleo-resin, useful in mild cases as stomachic tonic and cerebral sedative (B). **Ammonium Carbonate**, when anemia of brain and feeble heart-action (B). **Conium**, combined with Opium, is useful (P). **Alcohol**, of undoubted use where failure of stomach to appropriate food (B); in some form is necessary, as its sudden withdrawal aggravates this condition and frequently causes it (Douglas); is best omitted entirely from the treatment, the experience in inebriate asylums showing that cases recover more rapidly and surely without alcohol. **Water**, about 60° with ice to head, to reduce temperature in the hyperpyrexia (R). **Treatment**, should tend to nourishment and establishing of digestion; concentrated liquid food with moderate use of stimulants (H). **Diet and Hygiene**, the immediate source of danger is exhaustion, hence animalized and nutritious, digestible diet should be used in fluid form, small quantities frequently repeated; beef-tea, soups, yolk of eggs, warm milk, cocoa, cayenne pepper or stimulants in soups; coffee, to still nervous excitement; hot baths and wet pack to eliminate the poison, a quiet, dark room. Kumyss is a valuable nutrient. [Compare ALCOHOLISM, POISONING BY ALCOHOL.]

℞. Tinct. Capsici,
Fluidextr. Lupulini,..... āā ʒj.
Mucil. Acaciæ,..... ʒss.
Aquæ Cinnamomi,..... ʒjss.
M. Sig.—Dessertsp. as required for the wakefulness and excitement which precede an attack of delirium tremens.

℞. Chlorali Hydrati,..... ʒvj.
Fluidextr. Conii,..... ʒij.
Fluidextr. Hyoscyami,..... ʒiv.
Mucil. Acaciæ,..... ʒij.
Aquæ Ment. Virid.,..... ad ʒij.
M. Sig.—Teaspoonful in water after each meal, to prevent delirium tremens.