

## Dementia Paralytica.

**Physostigma**, has seemed to retard the progress of the disease in some few cases (B). **Paraldehyde**, in one or two drachm doses as a calmative and hypnotic, is as efficient as Chloral and without danger (B). **Tonics**, may be used, though treatment is only palliative; Calcium Lactophosphate, Cod-liver Oil, etc.; no remedies have hitherto been of any avail.

## Dengue.

**Emetics and Purgatives** are indicated at the outset, also free diaphoresis. **Quinine**, in five-grain doses every four or five hours for the fever (Da C); should be given more for its tonic than for its antiperiodic effect (Fayrer). **Opium**, in some form for the pains and nocturnal restlessness. **Salicylic Acid** or Salicylates, for the pains in joints and muscles. **Phenol**, as lotion, a 4 per cent. solution for the itching, or Camphorated Oil. **Belladonna**, confers great relief,  $\text{mxx-xv}$  of the tincture may be given every hour for two or three doses (Fayrer). **Aconite**, with salines and Nitrous Ether, during the pyrexia, which may be so high that cold sponging or the cold bath may be required. **Bitter Tonics**, as Gentian or Calumba, with Quinine and a mineral acid or Strychnine during convalescence. **Treatment** is entirely symptomatic.

## Dentition.

**Belladonna**, in convulsions of dentition, rarely fails to relieve (P). **Hyoscyamus**, to alleviate pain and subdue irritation; better than Opium for children (P). **Chamomilla**,  $\text{mij}$  of the tincture every  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour, an excellent sedative for children (A. A. Smith). **Potassium Bromide**, for irritability and convulsions in teething (R). **Dulcamara**, the infusion, in the diarrhea of dentition, quickly checks symptoms (P). **Calumba**, excellent for the accompanying vomiting and diarrhea (P). **Hypophosphites**, of Calcium or Sodium, as a general tonic, are highly recommended (R). **Rhubarb**, with Soda, internally for the aphthæ, with perfect cleanliness of the mouth and a wash of Borax or Potassium Chlorate in Glycerin, gr. x to the  $\bar{5}$  (E. Smith). **Castor Oil**, for the diarrhea of dentition to clear out the bowels, then a mixture of Chalk and Catechu, or Zinc Oxide gr. j to the dose, with gtt. j of Laudanum if required to reduce peristalsis (Id). **Lancing the Gums** to relieve tension when gum is actually swollen; should not be indulged in indiscriminately.

<p>R̄. Potassii Bromidi, ..... <math>\bar{5}j</math>.          Olei Anisi, ..... <math>\text{mij}</math>.          Mucil. Acaciæ,          Aq. Menth. Pip., ..... <math>\text{āā } \bar{5}j</math>.          M. Sig.—Teasp. every half-hour until          the child is relieved. (B.)</p>	<p>R̄. Sodii Bromidi, Sodii Bicarb.,          Chlorali Hydrati, ..... <math>\text{āā gr. xx}</math>.          Aq. Menth. Viridis, ..... <math>\bar{5}jss</math>.          Syr. Zingiberis, ..... <math>\bar{5}ss</math>.          M. Sig.—Half-teasp. to a dessertspoonful,          according to age.</p>
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## Dhobie Itch.

**Chrysarobin**, gr. xx to the  $\bar{5}$  of vaselin, rubbed in twice daily, is almost invariably successful; stains the clothing, must not be applied to the face, and should be stopped when it causes an erythematous ring at the edge of the diseased patch (Mn). **Silver Nitrate**, a 4 per cent. solution in alcohol, painted over the surface daily, has given satisfaction in many cases. **Salicylic Acid**, a 10 per cent. ointment, or a mixture in collodion, is a very efficient application. **Hydrargyrum**, the Bichloride in 1 to 500 or 1 to 1000 solution, allowed to dry on the surface. **Calcium Sulphide**, as in *Vlem-inck's Solution* [formula on next page], applied every night 3 or 4 times, after a thorough use of soap and water, generally brings about a rapid cure (Mn). **Cassia Alata**, a tincture of the leaves painted on, or the crushed leaves themselves well rubbed in, are successful (Id). **Iodine**, the liniment freely applied and of double strength, is the best remedy for the ringworms of the thick-skinned natives (Id). **Zinc Oxide**, with

Boric Acid and Starch, equal parts of each, as a dusting powder to the crutch and axillæ after the daily bath, to prevent infection of the skin (Id). **Dhobie Itch** is a term used in the far East for any itching, ringworm-like affection of any part of the skin, but most commonly refers to some form of epiphytic disease of the crutch or axilla. The chief parasites attacking these localities are—the *trichophyton*s or ordinary body ringworms; *microsporon minutissimum*, of erythrasma; and the *diplococcus* of pemphigus contagiosus (Mn). [Compare TINEA CIRCINATA.]

<p>R̄. Quick-lime, ..... <math>\bar{5}j</math>.          Precipitated Sulphur, ..... <math>\bar{5}ij</math>.          Water, ..... <math>\bar{5}xv</math>.          Boil in an earthenware vessel until re-          duced to <math>\bar{5}x</math>; after subsidence decant the          fluid. (<i>Vlem-inck's Solution</i>.)</p>	<p>R̄. Ac. Salicylici, ..... gr. xx.          Chrysarobini, ..... gr. xxx.          Traumaticini, ..... <math>\bar{5}j</math>.          M. Sig.—Apply as a paint to the affected          area. (<i>Morrow</i>.)</p>
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## Diabetes Insipidus.

**Opium**, large doses necessary, gr. vj-xij a day (B); combined with Gallic Acid, the most generally useful remedy (W). **Ergot** has cured many cases, the fluidextract in doses of  $\bar{5}ss-j$  thrice daily (Da C); is the most useful remedy (R); but if used in large doses or long continued symptoms of ergotism appear and the drug has to be stopped (Ralfe). **Adrenal Extract**, has given good results. **Nitroglycerin**, has been employed with good results (Id). **Arsenic**, improves the general condition and given with other special remedies it greatly increases their power (Id). **Iron** and **Strychnine** are very useful for tonic effects (Da C). **Valerian**, in large, increasing doses (R); restrains the flow of urine but does not cure (B). **Sodium Salicylate**, in small doses, very effective in some cases. **Muscarine** has been used with apparent success (R). **Potassium Iodide** is curative in many cases of syphilitic origin (B). **Alum** has produced good results (B). **Pilocarpus**, is used successfully to reduce the quantity of urine (B). **Krameria** lessens the quantity of urine (P). **Galvanism**, the constant current over the upper part of the spinal cord; or one pole to the loin and the other to the hypochondrium on the same side for a few minutes, then on the opposite side; or the anode to the nape of the neck and the cathode first to the loins and then to the epigastrium (Kölz). **Diet**, a dry diet beneficial (B), but is very difficult to carry out.

## Diabetes Mellitus.

**Phosphoric Acid**, largely diluted, assuages the inordinate thirst; in one case it seemed to act as a curative agent (Wa). **Arsenic**, when from fatty assimilation, in diabetes of hepatic origin, and in thin subjects (B); the Bromide is credited with several cures (see Aurum below): the Lithiated Arsenical Water was used in 70 cases, with cure of 96 per cent. (Martineau); [see *infra* for formula.] **Morphine**, is very efficient in reducing sugar when used by mouth, but is of no value when employed subcutaneously, even in the same case (Bruce). **Opium** in large doses, gr. vj-xij a day, ameliorative. **Codeine**, is especially serviceable (B); abates thirst and controls appetite (R); its value much disputed (P); is of great value in many cases (W); is one of the best remedies in doses of gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  (Da C). **Jambul**, has given favorable results after abandoning all the usual remedies (Lawrence); in 2 severe cases, in which 7 and 3 per cent. of glucose were excreted, the urine was brought back to normal by preparations of the bark, and kept so for two years (Vix); should be given after meals, in water or wine sweetened with Saccharin. **Sodium Salicylate** has cured when all other drugs have failed (R); gr. x-xv in compound spirit of Lavender and water, thrice daily, is my favorite remedy (Da C); the urine of patients taking Salicylic Acid gives the reaction of sugar with Trommer's test (R). **Salol** in doses of gr. xv thrice or four times daily, improved 5 out of 8 cases (Teschemacher). **Alkalies** are used on theoretical grounds, but have not produced much benefit; one case apparently cured by the diligent use of Ammonium Carbonate (B); are serviceable (Da C); alkaline mineral waters for diabetes of hepatic origin and in obese subjects, are extremely useful; tepid drinks

for the intense thirst (B); alkalis in large doses for the coma, being antidotal to the acid toxins (see COMA). **Lithium Carbonate** gr. v-x, with Sodium Arsenate gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  in the same solution, thrice daily, is very effective (Martineau). **Sodium Glycocholate**, to promote the digestion of fats, is a valuable auxiliary (Keown). **Aloin**, for the accompanying constipation (Da C). **Nux Vomica**, or Strychnine, is generally beneficial. **Calcium Lactophosphate** benefits the thin, nervous type of diabetic remarkably (B). **Antipyrine** affects secretion, and has been used with benefit. **Methylene Blue**, has given satisfaction in two cases (Estay). **Orchitic and Adrenal Extracts** have been given with reported success. **Ergot** is one of the useful drugs, lessening the amount of sugar and the volume of urine (Da C). **Potassium Iodide** gr. x every 3 hours, has corrected many cases without relapse, and will not cause iodism while sugar appears in the urine (Galloway). **Iodoform**, in doses of gr. j-ij, rapidly reduced the sugar and caused its disappearance in 4 or 5 days in five cases, without any change in diet being made (Moleschott); the amount of testimony for its value in this disease is quite considerable (B). **Iodol**, can be advantageously substituted for Iodoform in all the diseases to which the latter is applicable (B). **Uranium Nitrate**, gr. i-ij, thrice daily has caused decided improvement in several cases (Hughes). **Potassium Bromide**, gr. xx ter die, cured two cases in six weeks (Begbie); useless (Da C). **Krameria** lessens the quantity of urine (P). **Phosphates**, to avert failure of nutrition (B). **Aurum**, the Chloride is one of the promising remedies (B); the Bromide of Gold and Arsenic caused so much improvement in one case that he was accepted as a good risk by one of the foremost life insurance companies (E. A. Wood). **Iron Sulphate** as an oxygen carrier, gave good results in the form of Hooper's pill (Thompson). **Salines**, a warm solution of the Phosphate and Chloride of Sodium, by intravenous injection in diabetic coma, produced astonishing results in one case (B). **Oxygen** as oxygenated water, instead of carbonated water, has been successfully used (Le Blond). **Glycerin** has produced good results (B); used in place of sugar (W). **Cod-liver Oil** in large quantity, has cured several cases (Thompson). **Taka-diaztase** is useful in cases due to pancreatic disease. **Diet and Hygiene** are of the utmost importance; avoid amylaceous food and everything containing sugar, especially ordinary bread; use fresh, nutritious animal food, with bread of bran or almonds; warm baths, warm climate, flannel underclothing. Professor Lupo of Naples maintains that some cases may be cured by an exclusive vegetable diet, including all sorts of vegetables, and gives two cases in which this treatment proved successful. Professor Saundby permits the ingestion of the maximum amount of carbohydrates which the patient can assimilate, especially potatoes, which contain only 15 to 20 per cent. of starch. Potatoes are an admissible food if cooked by steaming with skin on, so as to retain their salts (Sawyer); a useful and beneficial substitute for wheaten bread (Mossé). **Peanuts** form an excellent food for diabetics, being rich in albumin, of which they contain 47 per cent., together with 19 per cent. of fat and non-nitrogenous extractive matters (Furbringer). **Milk-cure**, by skimmed milk, very successful, 6 to 10 pints daily; give no other food for six weeks, then animal food (R). **Saccharin**, as a substitute for sugar, does well for sweetening purposes, but is not a nutrient and has no influence on the disease. **Dulcin**, is sweeter than saccharin, and is harmless in reasonable doses, up to 24 grains in the day (Kobert). **Levulose**, is a saccharine food which can be taken freely and without any injury by diabetic patients; it most nearly approaches the ideal carbohydrate food indicated in diabetes (Hebra); it is assimilated well and nearly all oxidized by diabetics, who are able to partake freely of it in comparatively large quantity (Ebstein); sugar and sugar-forming food constitute more than half the nourishment needed by a healthy person, and it is the imperative duty of the physician to furnish a diabetic with a moderate amount thereof, to prevent death from inanition, and to lessen the danger of diabetic coma which is induced by a diet of meat alone (Leyden); Levulose, formerly very high in price, is now sold at a reasonable rate under the name *Diabetin*.

R. Liq. Potassii Arsenitis,.....  $\mathfrak{z}$ jss.  
Tinct. Opii Deodorati,.....  $\mathfrak{z}$ v.  
Syrupi Zingiberis,.....  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.  
Aque Cinnamomi,..... ad  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.  
M. Sig.—Teasp. thrice daily.

R. Lithii Carbonatis,..... gr. xl.  
Sodii Arsenatis,..... gr. j.  
Ext. Gentianæ,..... gr. xx.  
Ft. pil. no. xxv. Sig.—One night and morning until sugar disappears. (*Vigier*.)

R. Codeinæ,..... gr. viij.  
Alcoholis, q. s. ad solv.  
Syrupi,.....  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.  
Aque,..... q. s. ad  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. twice daily, the dose to be gradually increased up to a tablesp. (*Pavy*.)

R. Sodii Arsenatis,..... gr. iij.  
Aque,.....  $\mathfrak{O}$ j.  
A tablesp. of this with Lithii Carbonat. gr. iij, into a quart siphon filled with carbonated water, which is to be taken freely, as daily beverage. (*Martineau*.)

### Diarrhea.

**Castor Oil**, in cathartic dose for diarrhea due to irritating material in the intestinal canal, as undigested food or irritant secretions, no remedy more useful (B); makes a good preparatory treatment for other medication. **Bismuth Subgallate**, gr. xx-xxx every 2 or 3 hours, does good service. **Bismuth Subnitrate**, is effective, requires large doses, gr. xxx-lx every 3 or 4 hours; is especially indicated when desire for stool is felt immediately after eating (B); gr. j hourly with milk, sometimes with gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of gray powder in various forms of infantile diarrhea (R). **Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate**, in diarrhea without irritation but rather relaxation of the intestinal mucous membrane. **Bismuth Salicylate**, is highly praised in the diarrhea of phthisis and in that of typhoid. **Tannic Acid**, in profuse and chronic diarrhea (B); with milk diet in chronic diarrhea and dysentery (S). **Tannigen**, in the simple diarrhea of children, also in that of phthisis, tuberculous peritonitis, etc. (Sieger). **Tannocoll** in doses of gr. iij-viij, is excellent for children (Goldiner). **Tannalbin**, is useful in the acute form, but especially in chronic diarrheas (Einhorn); also in that of phthisis (Gale). **Hæmatoxylon**, is devoid of irritating qualities and is well adapted to the diarrheas of young children. **Calumba**, in diarrhea due to relaxation of the mucous membrane and not dependent on inflammation (B). **Gambir**, in atonic diarrhea and in that following withdrawal of morphine or opium from habits, also in the diarrhea of children; in the latter the tincture with Chalk-mixture is very serviceable. **Kino**, in atonic diarrhea; the tincture in doses of  $\mathfrak{z}$ j for the diarrhea resulting from the disuse of opium or morphine. **Coto**, the fluidextract, or Cotoin, is one of the new remedies for atonic diarrhea. **Opium**, is commonly used, but is best when evacuations are very watery, combined with mineral Acids or with Lead Acetate (B); with Starch as an injection in severe cases (R). **Codeine**, gr. ss-j answers most satisfactorily in the milder forms of diarrhea and leaves no unpleasant after-effects (Braithwaite).

**Mercury**, in diarrhea of children with bad digestion, flatulent distention and clay-colored, pasty, stinking motions, gr. j of the Bichloride to  $\mathfrak{z}$ viiij of water in doses of  $\mathfrak{z}$ j every hour; or still better Hydrarg. cum Creta, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  every hour or two, will restore the natural bilious color and limit the number of the stools (R); Calomel in minute doses, gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$  every half hour, is useful in the diarrhea and dysentery (ileo-colitis) of children, when there is much irritability of the stomach (B); in mucous diarrhea, gr. j of the Bichloride to a quart of water, in doses of  $\mathfrak{z}$ j every hour (A. A. Smith). **Antipyrine**, in doses of gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , has rendered signal service in the diarrhea of infants and children. **Aconite**, in diarrhea from chill, with high fever and cutting pains in the abdomen (P). **Camphor**, in summer diarrhea and the preliminary diarrhea of Asiatic cholera (B); when from effluvia of drains or exposure to cold (R); useful in many forms (P). **Ipecacuanha**, in summer diarrhea and dysentery of children with greenish stools (B); hourly drop-doses of the wine, especially if vomiting (R); when from nervous irritation, especially in young children (P). **Dulcamara**, in diarrhea of children from damp or with dentition (P). **Pulsatilla**, dyspeptic diarrhea, mucous discharges, active piles (P). **Quinine**, in periodic diarrhea, with dysentery and jaundice (B). **Veratrum Album**, in the vomiting and purging of summer diarrhea (R). **Podophyllum**, in chronic, with high-colored motions and cutting pains, also in morning diarrhea (R); gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$ , with occasional doses of Aconite, for vomiting and diarrhea of gastro-enteritis and prolapse of rectum (P). **Chamomile**, an infusion in summer diarrhea of adults, or in that of dentition (R); the Oil in diarrhea of children, especially from worms (P). **Arsenic**, for evacuation of undigested food (B); gtt. j of Liq. Pot. Arsen. before meals when diarrhea excited by food; also in chronic and membranous forms (R). **Nux Vomica**, a very useful adjunct to other remedies (B);

often of much service in epidemic diarrhea (P). **Sulphuric Acid**, in summer and choleraic diarrhea; small doses in the chronic form and in the straining diarrhea of children (R). **Magnesium Sulphate**, a teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water every 3 hours when intestinal inflammation (B); very efficient in acute diarrhea of soldiers. **Peptenzyme**, is excellent in cholera infantum and the summer diarrhea of children. **Balsam of Peru**, is excellent in diarrhea, with or without tenesmus (Tr). **Kola**, is useful in atonic diarrhea. **Zinc Salts**, are very efficient in the summer diarrhea of children (B). **Alkalies**, Mistura Cretæ in sour-smelling stools (B); Sodium, Potassium or Magnesium Bicarbonates when acid canal (R). **Calcium Carbonate**, as Chalk-mixture, in the later stages, also in the diarrhea of typhoid or phthisis (R); may be combined with Opium and with vegetable astringents. **Lead Acetate**, with Opium as an injection (R); is excellent in all forms (B). **Calcium Chloride** inhibits peristalsis and is indicated in diarrhea accompanying hysteria or any form of nervous irritability (McCallum). **Nitrous Acid** is specific in serous diarrhea and the sudden, acute form of hot climates (Hope); as in Hope's mixture (see formula below) a very efficient remedy in serous diarrhea with disordered secretion of the liver and other glands of the alimentary canal (W). **Mineral Acids** when painless, watery stools, light colored and alkaline (B). **Ichthoform** gives satisfaction in the diarrhea of tuberculosis (Schäfer); also in that of typhoid (Polacco). **Salol**, is very efficient in acute diarrhea due to action of microbes. **Resorcinol**, gives very marked satisfaction in the diarrhea of children. **Thymol**, gr. xx to ʒij in 24 hours in divided doses for adults, is a very efficient internal antiseptic in all cases of diarrhea, especially that of phthisis, teething children, and chronic diarrhea (Martini); avoid alcohol in any form with or after thymol, lest poisoning result. **Phenol**, is very useful in fermentative diarrhea especially combined with Bismuth in cholera nostras and cholera infantum (B). **Rhubarb** as a purgative in the early stage to get rid of irritant, afterwards it checks the diarrhea (R); when torrefied it has no purgative power, but its astringency is retained. **Rumex**, in morning diarrhea (R). **Arnica**, checks exhausting diarrhea with great certainty (P). **Silver Nitrate**, in diarrhea of children, with white, pasty, and offensive stools; combined with Opium the most effective remedy for that of phthisis and typhoid (B). **Copper Sulphate**, the most effective astringent in chronic diarrhea and that of phthisis (B). **Ergot**, in persistent, chronic diarrhea (B). **Iodine**, one or two drops of tincture in diarrhea from atony of mucous membrane (B). **Taka-dias-tase** is efficient in the diarrhea of infants (Wolff). **Hypodermoclysis** to replace fluid in the vessels in excessive watery diarrhea (Kemp). **Diet**, should be cool or cold, light bland food; gruel, rice, arrowroot, whey, barley-water, in recent cases; in chronic cases the most digestible but nutritious food, as fresh fish, game, raw eggs, rice, mucilaginous drinks; Milk and Lime-water or Soda-water very useful; also raw meat pulp; avoid beef, pork, veal, and much starchy food. In most forms of diarrhea in children it is wise to cut off milk and substitute some artificial food (R). [Compare DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.]

R. Acidi Nitrosi,..... ʒj.  
Misturæ Camphoræ,..... ʒviij.  
Misce et adde—  
Tinct. Opii,..... ʒxl.  
Sig.—One-fourth part every 3 or 4 hours.  
(Hope's Mixture, original formula.)

R. Ac. Nitrici Diluti,..... ʒij.  
Tinct. Camphoræ,  
Tinct. Opii,..... āā ʒj.  
Syr. Zingiberis,..... ʒiv.  
Aq. Menthæ Pip.,...q. s. ad ʒvj.  
M. Sig.—Tablesp. doses to be used after  
a cathartic. (Hope's Mixture as modified  
by Thompson.)

R. Tinct. Opii Deodorat.,..... ʒxx.  
Bismuthi Subcarb.,..... ʒjss.  
Syrupi Zingiberis,..... ʒvj.  
Mist. Cretæ,..... q. s. ad ʒiv.  
M. et fiat emulsum. Sig.—A teaspoon-  
ful every 2 or 3 hours, for a child of one year  
old, when the stools are acid and green.  
(Goodhart.)

R. Tinct. Opii Camph.,  
Tinct. Gambir Comp.,...āā ʒiij.  
Mist. Cretæ,..... ʒx.  
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful four or five  
times daily for children.

R. Tinct. Opii Deodorati,..... ʒj.  
Tinct. Calumbæ,....q. s. ad ʒij.  
M. Sig.—Teasp. in winegl. of water  
before meals.

## Diphtheria.

**Antitoxin** is eminently successful, especially when used early in the case; [see the article on Antitoxin in Part I]; 2,000 to 3,000 units, repeated in 24 to 48 hours, with Resorcin solution, gr. x to the ʒ as a throat spray, and Quinine Salicylate gr. iij-v thrice daily, is my treatment (Sir J. Moore); neglect to use it is almost criminal in the present state of medical knowledge (Salinger). **Mercurous Chloride** (Calomel), my chief dependence for 20 years, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  every hour for 12 to 24 hours, then every 2 hours (Miller); gr. v repeated boldly every hour up to ʒiv, for a child of 3 years, until the stools appear like polyps in water-troughs, gelatinous and of a bright, dark-green hue,—then a dose of Castor Oil if salivation is feared (Reiter); the safest and most efficient germicide with which we can saturate the system; nothing like it in diphtheria, gr.  $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$  every hour, even gr. j every 2 hours has no bad effects, no salivation (Fowler). **Hydrargyrum Bichloride** internally, with Ichthyol rubbed into the skin over the cervical glands, is employed with marvellous success (Davison); has given me the best results, with a gargle of Thymol or Boric Acid (Da C); gr. jss in ʒiv of glycerin and water, of which ʒj every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour for 6 doses, then every hour night and day, to a child of 4 years (Grant-Bey); locally very efficient, gr. ij to Oj of water, applied on a cotton swab, which should be burned after one using; this hourly night and day (Oatman). **Hydrargyrum Cyanide**, in solution of gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  to the ʒ, of which a teasp. every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour day and night to older children and adults, with a gargle of the same solution (Sellden); gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ , according to age, every hour or two (Erichsen); gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in ʒiv of water, of which ʒj to iv as per age every hour (Schultz). **Iron**, the tincture of the Chloride with Potassium Chlorate, as a gargle, also internally (Jacobi); the Perchloride, gr. ss-j every 2 hours in syrup and water, is easier to take than the tincture and doesn't hurt the throat (Da C). **Arsenic**, in medicinal doses for malignant cases, or when sloughing of throat (R); the Iodide, in doses of gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$  every hour or so, (see under THROAT, SORE), an excellent remedy for the so-called diphtheritic sore throat. **Calcium Chlorate**, in solution locally as lotion for the mouth; considered almost specific by some; its chief utility is in removing fetor; may influence germs (R). **Potassium Chlorate**, grain-doses every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour (Smith); is more largely used than any remedy, both internally and locally (B); in full doses with Liq. Cinchonæ, seems to be of service in some cases (Wa); with the tincture of Ferric Chloride as a gargle, also internally (Jacobi). **Belladonna**, an excellent remedy; if given early will abort the exudation and later is useful to sustain the heart (B); especially when throat and tonsils acutely inflamed and much swollen (R). **Pilocarpine**, used in 80 cases without a single death; produces free salivary discharge, but it is depressant to the heart (Guttmann); many opinions for and against it; is decidedly injurious in adynamic cases (B). **Quinine**, in tonic doses recommended from my experience (Da C); when headache with high temperature, vomiting, and symptoms of septic poisoning, then in full doses (Wa); is most useful after serious symptoms have abated, then with Iron and a mineral acid (Mackenzie); the Salicylate in conjunction with the antitoxin treatment (Sir J. Moore); freely with Calomel as it prevents hydrargyrisms (DeWitt). **Calcium Sulphide** gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour or hourly as per age, curative in mild cases and in severe ones is a valuable adjunct to the antitoxin treatment (Abogado). **Sulphurous Acid** the gas recommended by a royal commission in Victoria, as a means of arresting the disease; crude sulphur burned in the room, all apertures being closed (R); the official acid in full and frequent doses, causes rapid disappearance of the exudation, and improvement in the general condition; ʒj every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to an adult in severe cases, in ordinary ones every two hours; an 8-ounce mixture should have 2 or 3 ounces of syrup and be given in milk to young children (Snow). **Sodium Sulphite**, ʒj to ʒj aquæ, locally, an easily managed application (B); an injection for nares in nasal diphtheria (Da C). **Sodium Hyposulphite**, in solution of ʒj to ʒij of water, of which hourly doses of ʒj, to be retained in throat several minutes before being swallowed, an excellent local and constitutional remedy, which may also be used by a brush or spray to the throat, and by a syringe to the nares (Fruitnight). **Sodium Benzoate**, is highly efficient, 75 to 100 grains daily, according to age, also used locally (B). **Myrrh**, the tincture internally to produce leucocytosis, used in 80 cases with only one death, and in 300 cases with good results (Stroll). **Cubeb** is very efficient in the catarrhal form (Robinson); the freshly

ground berries in large doses in early stages of the disease, a very successful treatment (Trideau). **Turpentine**, ʒj of the oil thrice daily, with ℥iv of Spiritus Ætheris as a corrective, at the same time using ice-bags and a gargle of Potassium Chlorate solution, and internally ½-ounce doses every 2 hours of a 2 per cent. solution of Sodium Salicylate (Roesse, Baruch). **Potassium Permanganate**, gr. ½ in distilled water internally and also used locally, is of undoubted benefit (B); is credited with brilliant results even in malignant cases. **Sanguinaria**, the best emetic, and by many is considered specific in this disease (P). **Chlorine-water**, tablesp. doses internally and as a gargle, highly efficient; a mixture of Chlorine-water 2 parts and Distilled Water 1, of which ʒj internally every 2 or 3 hours, is by far the best treatment of this disease; no water should be given after the mixture (Schubert); as a prophylactic the same may be given 2 or 3 times daily (Id). **Nuclein**, has been used with benefit. **Stimulation**, freely, the essential part of the treatment; infants are not injuriously affected by teasp. doses of whiskey every ½ hour; stimulate for effect and not by dose; those cases do best which are stimulated freely and early (Da C); there is more danger from giving too little alcohol than from too much; a three-year-old child can comfortably take ʒj-ʒv of Cognac, or gr. xv of Musk or Camphor, or gr. xv-ʒj of Ammonium Carbonate in 24 hours; in the septic form especially, the intoxicating action of Alcohol is not experienced, and young children with general sepsis began to improve when their ʒiv of brandy were increased to ʒxvj daily (Jacobi). **Water**, as ice in the mouth and the wet pack to the throat, is extremely serviceable (B); Ice sucked, especially at commencement, and continued until the disease declines (R); Ice packed in bladders or thin india-rubber bags, to the throat (W). **Aliment**, good foods, wines or brandy, necessary from the start to maintain the patient's strength (R); a teasp. of glycerin every 3 or 4 hours, plenty of good soup and wine, nutritive enemata, are necessary to sustain the system. Moist inhalations. Temp. of room 68° Fah. Removal from the house wherein attacked is advisable. **Tracheotomy**, only in extremis (R); should be done before there is much lividity (Tirard). **Intubation** of the larynx is preferable to tracheotomy whenever practicable (Id). [For Laryngeal Diphtheria see CROUP, MEMBRANOUS.] **Strychnine** hypodermically, for the subsequent paralyses, which may include any form of motor paralysis.

**LOCAL APPLICATIONS.** **Hydrogen Dioxide**, a 3 per cent. solution as gargle at short intervals, also internally, used alone with results equal to those from antitoxin (Novikov); is much more powerful against young bacilli than against those of two days old, and hence its value is especially available at the very outset of the disease, and as a prophylactic during epidemics (Traugott). **Thymol**, ʒj in Glycerin ʒj and Water ʒiij, is the best agent for use as a gargle (Da C). **Toluene**, with Menthol, Creolin, etc., as in *Loeffler's Solution*, which is applied on a swab of cotton every 3 hours for 4 or 5 days, after cleansing the surface; is highly efficient for destroying the bacilli and preventing absorption of toxin (Loeffler). **Resorcinol**, gr. x to the ʒ of water, as gargle or spray to the fauces (Sir J. Moore). **Picratol**, a saturated solution locally, causes the membrane to shrivel and become detached (Yale). **Collargolum** by inunction, in connection with antitoxin, gave good results in severe cases (Netter). **Papain**, by atomized inhalation, is used to destroy the membrane. **Pineapple Juice** and **Papaya Juice**, used by sipping and swallowing the juice after chewing the pulp, highly efficient in India (Chambers). **Boracic Acid**, in solution as gargle, ranks next best after Thymol (Da C). **Sulphur** and Alum, equal parts, powdered and blown into the throat at the moment of deep inspiration, as often as asphyxia is threatened, are efficient (Jones); Sulphur is a very old and efficient local remedy in diphtheria, the flowers (sublimed sulphur) rubbed up with water as a gargle, or blown upon the throat through a quill, was the method of Dr. Field, who had a great reputation in England some years ago for curing this disease (*Lancet*). **Trypsin**, is a good solvent of the false membrane; of all remedies used with the spray-atomizer it has given me the largest percentage of recoveries (Fruitnight). **Chinolin**, a 5 per cent. solution painted over the affected parts with great advantage (Seifert); the tartrate in 10-grain doses internally (B). **Bromine**, the vapor by inhalation, is useful (Wa); a 1/100 solution in distilled water, of which gtt. j-ij every ½ hour in a teasp. of sweetened water, using a glass spoon; and a saucer full of Bromine Water in the room, renewed every 12 hours, has seemed to be extremely efficient in a number of cases. **Iodine** as inhala-

tion frequently; with use the solution may be increased to ʒss at each inhalation (R). **Sodium Sulphite**, ʒj to ʒj aquæ, locally, an easily managed application (B); an injection for nares in nasal diphtheria (Da C). **Phenol**, as a spray, a 5 per cent. solution in the atomizer cup; locally to the fauces, to remove fetor and destroy disease-germs (B); the strong acid in Glycerin as caustic on a mop or brush (W); with Iodine internally to prevent systemic infection (B). **Lime-water**, dissolves false membrane; the vapor of slaking lime inhaled; or, better, Lime-water by atomizer to back of fauces while patient inspires deeply (W). **Ferric Chloride**, as solution painted on or applied by spray to the throat (R). **Tar and Turpentine** vapor, made by burning in the room Coal-tar 7 parts to Oleum Terebinthinæ 3 (Delthil). **Methylene Blue**, was used with success after losing cases by other treatment; even in simple non-diphtheritic ulceration of the throat, patients would, after one or two applications of the solution, express themselves with delight as being cured (Rose). **Tartaric Acid** locally, converts membrane into a gelatinous mass, easily expelled (Vidal). **Chloral**, a dilute solution in glycerin and water makes an excellent local application for the throat; internally may be used as a symptomatic remedy in the early stages, but not when the heart is weak. **Alcohol**, is probably as good a local antiseptic as any; diluted with equal parts of water, by hand-ball atomizer every ½ hour; is the prince of antiseptics, and the most perfect and reliable medicine in diphtheria of which we have any knowledge (Hills). **Lactic Acid**, ʒiijss to ʒx of distilled water, as gargle, on mop or by spray, to dissolve membrane (B). **Tannin**, a 5 per cent. solution as spray (R). [Compare CROUP MEMBRANOUS.]

℞. Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros.,... gr. jss.  
Glycerini,..... ʒj.  
Aqua Destillata,..... ʒiij.  
M. Sig.—A teasp. every ½ hour for 6 doses, then every hour night and day to a child of four years. Also,—  
℞. Ung. Iodoformi (1 in 10), rubbed in over swollen glands every 3 hours.  
(Grant-Bey.)  
℞. Tir Ferri Chloridi,..... ʒj.  
Syrupi Tolutani,  
Liq. Potassii Citratis,.... āā ʒiijss.  
M. Sig.—Teasp. to dessertsp. according to age, every 3 hours; ʒj = ℥x of the tincture.  
(Anderson.)  
℞. Sodii Sulphitis,..... ʒiij.  
Glycerini,..... ʒij.  
Aqua,..... q. s. ad ʒiv.  
M. Sig.—Nasal injection. (Da Costa.)

℞. Mentholi,..... 10 Gm.  
Toluene,..... q. s. ad ʒ6 Cc.  
Dein adde—  
Creolini,..... 2 Cc.  
Liq. Ferri Chloridi,..... 4 Cc.  
Alcoholis,..... q. s. ad 100 Cc.  
Sig.—To be applied by cotton swab every 3 hours for 4 or 5 days.  
(Loeffler's Solution.)  
℞. Potassii Chloratis,..... gr. lxxx.  
Tinct. Ferri Chloridi,..... ℥clx.  
Glycerini,..... ʒij.  
Aqua Destil.,..... q. s. ad ʒviiij.  
M. Sig.—ʒss as a gargle; for children of 2 to 6 years ʒj every hour internally.  
(Jacobi.)  
℞. Ac. Tartarici,..... ʒj.  
Glycerini,..... ʒjss.  
Aqua Ment. Pip., q. s. ad ʒiv.  
M. Sig.—Gargle frequently. (Vidal.)

### Dropsy.

**Arsenic**, in dropsy from feebleness of heart, and in old age (B); swelled feet from debility (R). **Aurum**, has an ancient reputation in several forms of dropsy. **Digitalis**, one of the best remedies, especially in renal dropsy from acute desquamative nephritis; the infusion in doses of ʒss (B); the fresh infusion best for that of heart disease, especially when tricuspid regurgitation (R); induces striking effects in cardiac dropsy, when scanty urine and venous engorgement; has high rank as a diuretic (P). **Apocynum Cannabinum**, actively diuretic (P). **Diuretin** has been employed with marked benefit in both cardiac and renal dropsy, in hepatic cirrhosis, and in various diseases of the heart and kidneys accompanied by edema: gr. xv several times daily, in aqueous solution, avoiding acids or acid vegetable juices. **Caffeine**, the Citrate in 5-grain doses is eminently diuretic. **Agurin** a valuable diuretic in cardiac dropsy, also in that of chronic interstitial nephritis (Holle); gr. xxx-xxlv twice daily is very effective in about two days (Ketty). **Theocin** gr. iv thrice daily, a powerful diuretic in many

cases (Meinertz). **Picric Acid**, gr. ss in ℥viij of water of which ℥ij every 3 hours, is remarkably efficient in scarlatinal dropsy (Couch). **Cactus**, has long had a high reputation in dropsy among the natives of its habitat; is probably of service in cardiac dropsy. **Hydrargyrum**, a classical pill in dropsy with dyspnea from cardiac disease is the combination of Dr. Baillie, containing Mercury, Digitalis, and Squill (see formula below); Calomel in doses of gr. ss-ij is eminently diuretic, especially in cardiac dropsy, but by many it is thought to act by aiding the action of other diuretics. **Bryonia**, as a drastic purgative and diuretic; care necessary, as it depresses the heart; the infusion best (P). **Hellebore**, the tincture, in doses of gtt. v-xv, every 2 or 3 hours, very successful in dropsical effusions, especially in general anasarca after scarlatina (P). **Senega**, as a diuretic when dropsy is dependent on kidney disease; has been praised (P). **Chimaphila**, is useful as a diuretic in renal dropsy especially when loss of appetite and debility (P); may be substituted for Scoparius (B). **Juniper**, largely used as a diuretic in cardiac and renal dropsy (B); esteemed in post-scarlatinal dropsy (R). **Iron**, purgative chalybeate waters (B): the Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis (Basham's Mixture), in anemic dropsy (Da C). **Pilocarpus**, very valuable in renal dropsy when secretion of urine is much reduced or suppressed (B). **Jalap**, the compound Jalap powder, gr. xv-xx, with ℥ij of Potas. Bitart. and a little Ginger, early in the morning, 2 or 3 times a week, no hydragogue superior in dropsy from Bright's disease (Wa). **Turpentine**, controls dropsy with albuminous urine, from non-desquamative renal disease; gtt. ss every 2 to 4 hours (P). **Colchicum**, as a hydragogue in hepatic and cardiac dropsy when patient is vigorous, also in post-scarlatinal dropsy (B). **Scoparius**, esteemed by English physicians (B); is most useful in cardiac dropsy; Cullen found it the most certain diuretic; diluents should be freely used with it (P). **Squill**, in cardiac dropsy; cautiously if from kidney disease; if anemic add Iron (R). **Taraxacum**, is occasionally used as a diuretic, with limited utility (B). **Copaiba**, gives good results, especially in ascites, which see for formula (B). **Potassium Bitartrate and Acetate**, are very certain as diuretics when largely diluted with water, as cream-of-tartar lemonade; indicated in desquamative nephritis, and in general dropsy from valvular disease of the heart (R). **Elaterium**, of unquestionable value as a derivative in many passive forms of dropsy, though many fear it (P). **Acupuncture**, or better still, incisions from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to an inch long, one over each external malleolus generally sufficient; a hot sponge, moistened with weak phenol solution kept to incisions (R). **Aliment**, dry diet is of advantage in dropsy of serous cavities (B); should be light in acute dropsies; nourishing in chronic. Water not injurious but beneficial as drink. Warm baths, Holland gin in small doses, tapping for alleviation in incurable cases. A moderately warm, dry atmosphere. Skim-milk diet said to be of great value in renal dropsy. [Compare ASCITES, HYDROCELE, HYDROCEPHALUS, HYDROTHORAX.]

℞. Pulv. Scillæ, ..... āā ℥ss.  
Pulv. Digitalis, ..... gr. j.  
Potassii Nitratis, ..... ℥j.  
M. Fiat massa et div. in pil. xxx.  
Sig.—One pill thrice daily.

℞. Elaterini, ..... gr. j.  
Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi, ..... ℥ij.  
Tinct. Scillæ, .....  
Tinct. Colchici, ..... āā ℥ss.  
Syr. Simplicis, ..... ℥j.  
M. Sig.—A teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily,  
for hepatic and cardiac dropsy in sthenic sub-  
jects.

#### Duodenal Catarrh.

**Salol**, is the most efficient remedy. **Sodium Phosphate**, ℥j four times daily, extremely efficient in catarrhal conditions of the duodenum and bile-ducts, resulting in jaundice, hepatic colic, etc. (B). **Vichy Water**, in similar conditions, probably owes its efficacy to the Sodium Phosphate contained in it (B). **Potassium Dichro-**

℞. Pulv. Digitalis, ..... gr. j-℥ss.  
Pulv. Scillæ ..... gr. j.  
Hydrarg. cum Creta *vel*  
Pil. Hydrargyri, ..... gr. j-℥ij.  
Ft. pil. no. j. Mitte tales xxiv.  
Sig.—One pill thrice daily. (Baillie.)

℞. Potassii Acetatis, ..... ℥vss.  
Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi, ..... ℥ij.  
Aquæ, ..... q. s. ad ℥viij.  
M. Sig.—Tablesp. every 3 or 4 hours.

℞. Aceti Scillæ, ..... ℥ss.  
Infusi Digitalis, ..... q. s. ad ℥iv.  
M. Sig.—A tablesp. 2 or 3 times daily.

**mate**, in doses of gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$ , two or three times a day, is an excellent remedy in so-called duodenal dyspepsia, manifested by a bitter taste, coated tongue, pale stools, vomiting of glairy fluid and dull pain in right hypochondrium. **Arsenic**, has been used with success in jaundice from catarrh of bile-ducts after duodenal catarrh (B). **Aurum** salts will often remove duodenal catarrh and that of the bile-ducts, also the jaundice therefrom (B). **Podophyllum**, in catarrhal and malarial duodenitis. **Nitro-muriatic Acid**, internally in mucous duodenitis; also as bath to right hypochondrium, ℥ij to gal. j, temp. of bath 96° F. (B). **Aliment**, no starches or fats; milk, eggs, oysters, beef-broth, broiled or raw beefsteak, white-fish (B); the diet should be exclusively animal, in order to let the stomach deal with it. [Compare BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE.]

#### Dysentery.

**Ipecacuanha**, is the remedy for acute dysentery of the ordinary type; large doses; gr. xxv-xxx (P); gr. xv in milk (B); valuable in acute or epidemic forms, also in summer dysentery of children, with greenish stools, mucus and blood, gr. ij-v every 2 hours in milk (B); in dysenteric diarrhea of children, especially with vomiting, which will often yield to hourly drop doses of Ipecac wine (R). **Castor Oil**, as a mild cathartic, is very valuable in appropriate cases (Wa); gtt. v every hour, in water with sugar and gum, is excellent for dysenteric diarrhea of children (Smith): ℥j of the oil, guarded by 10 to 20 drops of laudanum, the best preliminary treatment for all cases of catarrhal dysentery. **Magnesium Sulphate**, the best remedy for the acute form, especially when fever, pain, tenesmus, stools containing mucus and blood (B). **Opium**, as enema, with starch and milk, after canal is emptied by salines; indispensable in chronic dysentery (B); for the purging (R); a remedy of great value, and applicable to every stage and every form of the disease, allaying pain and vascular excitement, moderating peristalsis, promoting the cutaneous secretion; is inferior to Ipecac in acute dysentery, and is most valuable in the chronic form (Wa). **Silver Nitrate**, in pill, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ -j, with Opium, in acute dysentery after subsidence of acute symptoms; also as enema beyond the sigmoid flexure gr. x-xx ad Oj aquæ, using from 3 to 6 pints (O): also as escharotic through speculum to ulcer of rectum (B). **Potassium Bitartrate**, in acute dysentery with scorbutic symptoms, as seen in miners, sailors, etc.; a full cathartic dose, ℥ss or more, has acted most beneficially as a preliminary to other treatment, and in many cases has proven to be the only remedy required. **Bismuth Subnitrate**, in doses of gr. xv-xx every hour or so, is highly efficient; may also be used in suspension with Starch or Chalk-mixture, as a rectal injection. **Bismuth Subgallate**, may be used instead of the subnitrate and in the same doses, or 30 grains may be given at longer intervals. **Bismuth Salicylate**, gr. xv in milk or cachet 4 times daily; gr. xx twice daily with gr. ij of Ammonium Carbonate to prevent flatulence (Tirard). **Quinine**, when periodic (B); in malarial subjects is as successful as Ipecacuanha in dysentery of the ordinary type (P). **Mercury**, in minute doses for the ileo-colitis of children; gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$  of Calomel or Hydrargyrum cum Creta every half hour (B); gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$  of the Bichloride hourly or every 2 hours, in acute or chronic dysentery if stools are slimy or bloody (R); Calomel in fractional doses every hour, is most in vogue in Germany, and is best suited to the croupous form (Mn). **Zinc Phenolsulphate**, gr. ij-℥ij in pill 4 or 5 times a day as an intestinal antiseptic. **Tannic Acid**, in solution, ℥j to the pint, by rectal irrigation, as an intestinal antiseptic. **Cinnamon**, sometimes does good in chronic dysentery, may be combined with Ailanthus (Mn). **Iron**, weak solutions of the tincture of the Chloride for irrigation of the bowel have been used in bad cases with great benefit; the Pernitrate for the anemia in chronic dysentery (Maclean); sometimes useful in the chronic army form (B). **Balsam of Peru**, 3 grains, with alcohol ℥j, syrup of lemons ℥iv and water ℥ij, excellent for dysentery (Tr). **Arnica**, is highly extolled as an internal remedy for cases where the vital powers are depressed (Wa). **Gamboge**, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  internally in the 24 hours, exceedingly valuable in young persons (P). **Taka-diastase** in the dysentery of young children (Wolff). **Ichthoform** is used with benefit (Polacco). **Protargol**, a 1 per cent. solution as rectal injection, very efficient in two cases (Van Hoesen). **Hydrogen Dioxide** diluted for lavage in colitis with dysentery, proved very successful when other measures failed (Roger).