

once. In the former disease one uses it more frequently until the results are accomplished.

6. In chronic ileocolitis, tannic acid or silver nitrate injections given once daily may prove more valuable than any drugs given by the mouth.

The writer still uses a soft female catheter for enteroclysis, and, in chronic cases particularly, one should be afraid of the use of a stiffer instrument. When the baby is struggling, it is best not to try to pass the catheter more than two or three inches, as it may turn upon itself, but in a patient who is quiet it may often be passed a much greater distance. The funnel or the bag which holds the fluid should never be held or suspended more than two or three feet above the patient.

Hypodermoclysis is a most effectual measure in the treatment of cholera infantum or of that condition, seen in ileocolitis, which has been styled hydrocephaloid. The sterile normal salt solution which is used for this purpose should be higher in temperature than the bodily temperature and should be introduced in smaller amounts (two to four ounces) than those usually advocated.

*Stimulants.*—With regard to the administration of alcohol, a great diversity of opinion exists. In mild cases it is not needed, but in those in which marked prostration is present, alcohol is most valuable. In obstinate vomiting, as in cholera infantum, iced seltzer or soda with brandy is one of the few combinations which may remain on the stomach. Even the brandy, in this condition, may have to be given hypodermically.

Neither brandy nor old whiskey should be given needlessly, but when a stimulant is called for, either one, in doses of from 10 to 30 minims, is indicated.

In cholera infantum atropine sulphate (1-600 to 1-400 of a grain), and strychnine sulphate (1-300 to 1-250 of a grain), are both drugs of worth. Strychnine is also of value in protracted cases.

*Treatment of the Fever.*—The cold pack supplemented by friction is the best agent we possess to combat the effects of high temperature. In milder cases the cold sponge may suffice to reduce the baby's fever and to add materially to his comfort. The patient should not be dried thoroughly, but a film of water should be left upon the skin.

The ice-water enema has been mentioned, and is another powerful method of coping with hyperpyrexia.

In cholera infantum which has advanced to the second stage, the hot bath, mustard bath, or hot pack may serve to improve the surface circulation.