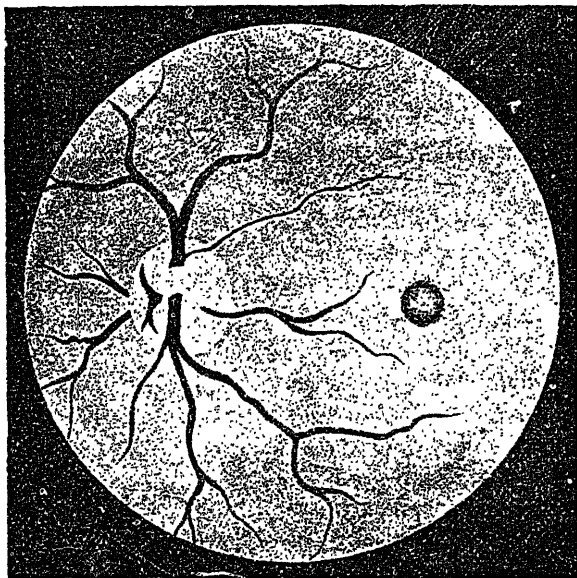


the two cases mentioned above, and strongly deprecating the large doses in which quinine was given at that time.

Some idea of the reckless way in which the drug was prescribed in those days may be gathered from the following examples, which could easily be multiplied from contemporary literature.

A certain Dr. Wharton in a paper in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, published in 1844, states that his routine treatment for severe cases of malaria was the administration of eight grains of quinine every hour (or every second hour, according to the severity of the case), for 24 to 48 hours, i.e., 96 to 192 grains in 24 hours, and fur-



FUNDUS IN QUININE AMAUROSIS (DIAGRAMMATIC.)

(1.) The spot at macula is much larger than that seen in cases of embolism of the central artery of the retina.

(2.) All the vessels shown are veins, except the two small twigs at nasal side of optic disk, which are arteries.

ther states that in one severe case he gave 240 grains in this manner, i.e., in about 30 hours, without bad results.

In France a certain Dr. Bazire gave his wife, who had malaria, 240 grains in a short time and then 375 grains at a single dose with the result that she became blind and unconscious. At this juncture, fortunately for her, the doctor himself developed malaria and at once began an energetic course of treatment on himself. He took at a dose 900 grains of quinine, and then followed this up by taking *five ounces* during the next ten days, from the effects of which he died.