

general state—in the bed it beat steadily 80 in the minute, when sitting up it was 100, and was more irritable and feeble, and when standing it became 120, very sharp and feeble. He was presented and went out cured on the 20th. During the period of his residence in the hospital he was not allowed any stimulus.

Case 2.—S. S., aged 44, a waterman, admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital on October 15, 1860, under the care of Mr. McMurdo, after having sustained a fracture of the thigh from a fall. On the 18th he began to have symptoms of delirium tremens, and had become very violent, when, at 4.45 p.m., a dose of 40 minims of tincture opii was given to him. At 10.30 p.m., the laudanum was found not to have had any soothing effect, and his pulse was 120, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. of tincture of digitalis was given. At 11.15 p.m. the pulse was still 120.

19th: At 9 a.m. he was reported to have been violent during the night, but less after taking the dose of digitalis till 4 a.m., when he again became more excited. He had no sleep during the night, but was then quieter. Pulse 98, quiet and feeble. 4 p.m.: He had still had no sleep. The pulse was 98, full and regular. To repeat the dose of tincture of digitalis. 10 p.m.: Has still not slept. Pulse 82, full and regular. Pupils natural and contractile. He has passed a small quantity of water. He appears disposed to sleep. 20th, 4.30 a.m.: Has still not slept. Pulse 80, regular. He has passed some water, which smells of digitalis. To have a glass of gin. 11.25 a.m.: Still no sleep. Pulse 80, irregular and intermittent. 4.45 p.m.: I saw him with Mr. Whitfield. He had still had no sleep. The pulse was 80 and irregular, and he was much depressed. To have six grains of the sesquicarbonate of ammonia in an ounce of decoction of bark every four hours. Two pints of porter in twenty-four hours. 9 p.m.: Pulse 70, irregular, and intermittent. Bowels have been acted upon. To have four ounces of gin and half a dram of the solution of hydrochlorate of morphia and a drachm of aromatic spirit of ammonia directly. 11 p.m.: Pulse 88, regular. 21st, 10 a.m.: Did not sleep till five o'clock this morning. The pulse is now 84, full, soft, regular. The tongue is dry, and he complains of thirst. He has passed water naturally. 9 p.m.: Has slept at intervals and taken his meals naturally, is otherwise going on well. 22nd, 10 a.m.: Has slept during the night. Pulse 80, soft, slightly intermittent. The sesquicarbonate of ammonia every six hours. Full diet. From this time he progressed favourably.—*Medical Times.*

TREATMENT OF WHOOPING-COUGH.

By C. S. SHELTON, M.D., of Springfield, Illinois.

The prevalence of whooping-cough in this city during the past winter and spring, furnished an occasion for testing the value of the extr. belladonna and sulph. zinc, conjointly used in the treatment of this disease, as suggested by Dr. Fuller in the October number of the *Lancet*. His experience in its use, as there reported, was so successful as to encourage the hope that a remedy was found possessed of the power to lessen the severity and cut short the course of a disease which so often gives rise to years, if not of life-long mischief. The use of these remedies, as administered by myself in sixteen cases, goes to confirm the testimony of Dr. Fuller. In every case the effect was beneficial, and in the greater number quite satisfactory, cutting short the cough, in some cases, to ten days, with a palliation of all the symptoms. The ages of the children ranged from six months to ten years. I began with those under three years of age with one-sixth of a grain of the extract and half a grain of zinc four times daily, dissolved in water and gum mucilage. To those above that age, a quarter of a grain of the extract and a grain of the zinc, increasing the dose, in some cases to double the quantity, according as the child could bear it, but never beyond, as the speedy modification of the symptoms rendered it unnecessary in some cases, while in others the system would not bear it. The following effect would be manifest within an hour after taking the medicine, and continue from one to three hours: deep red or scarlet colour.