

retic medicines it possesses the invaluable advantage of reducing the temperature without injuring the heart, and this it accomplishes by diminishing the production of heat." When properly used, quinine diminishes the temperature for at least twelve hours. The greatest reduction takes place from five to seven hours after the medicine is taken. The following formula is recommended as a suitable dose in moderately severe pneumonia for an adult: R quin. sulph. gr. xxx, acid muriatic q.s., aq. distil. ʒiiss., misce. To be taken at one dose. This should be given between six and eight, p.m., and should be repeated in forty-eight hours, the reduction in temperature being greater when so administered. When the fever is intense 77 grains may be given to an adult, and 15 grains to a child under one year. The author further states that he has never seen any harm done by these large doses, and he does not believe they are the limit. He has but one caution to give. In those cases in which the temperature has at some time been 105.8°, and has risen again rapidly after an unsatisfactory abstraction of heat, it is not necessary to give, forthwith, 77 grains of quinine, this should be done only when the repeated use of decidedly cold baths has lowered the temperature for but a short time, and smaller doses have proved useless. If the dose be refused by the stomach it may be given in the form of enema, in a mucilaginous vehicle, with a few drops of laudanum. The author strongly objects to the use of tartar emetic, veratrine and digitalis, except when the latter is used as a cardiac tonic. The antifebrile action of venesection is slight and uncertain. "The physician who bleeds in pneumonia on account of the fever, resembles the philosopher who cuts down the fruit-tree in order to get the fruit. The advocates of this indication for blood-letting furnish in their own reports of cases the most convincing evidence of the inadmissibility of the measure. At all events, this indication should disappear from the text-books. To the conscience of the weak man, whom fate makes a physician as a punishment to his fellows, it serves as a welcome salve, when he lets blood merely to gratify a popular demand and establish his own position."

In the way of nourishment the author recommends a plentiful supply of milk, eggs, soup, and finely scraped rare meat, on bread and butter. He believes that the frequent cleansing of the mouth and teeth is an important aid in maintaining the appetite.

In the antipyretic treatment of pneumonia it is considered absolutely necessary that the patient should take light wine in amount suitable to his age and habits; for an adult say from half to a whole bottle daily. The portion which is not used just before and after the bath may be mixed with water and drank at pleasure during the day. He has no objection to good beer. Has no doubt that alcoholic drinks lower rather than elevate the temperature, and it is more than probable that the alcohol acts as a direct preservative of the tissues. The former prejudice, which is still prevalent, has been shown by Bowvier and Binz to be unfounded.

Pain and sleeplessness should never be allowed to go unrelieved. For the relief of the former the hypodermic injection of from one-sixth to one-fourth of a grain of morphia generally answers, and will also relieve the cough. Insomnia should be relieved by narcotics in sufficiently large doses. The bedroom should be well lighted and ventilated.

In the treatment of already existing exhaustion of the heart stimulants are strongly recommended, as they not only spur the cardiac muscles to do more work, but they also directly enable the heart to perform it. Every vigorous pulsation of the heart forces more blood out of the overfilled right ventricle into the left, and benefits first of all the heart itself by supplying it with more oxygen and removing the accumulated débris of oxidation. It is possible by the proper and bold use of stimulants to maintain life in pneumonia for at least three or four days after the heart has shown indications of exhaustion.

In the less serious forms of cardiac exhaustion four ounces of a strong wine will generally be sufficient. If these milder attacks occur frequently an emulsion of camphor, two scruples to six and a half ounces of water—a tablespoonful every two hours—is preferred. If the symptoms continue, without becoming