

III. The next is a fair specimen of an obstinate case of winter cough treated by the same method:—

Mary A., æt. 32, came to the hospital on January 29th, with a winter cough of many years' standing. She reports that it is worse this year than it has ever been before. It is paroxysmal, the slightest exertion, even talking, bringing on an attack. The attacks vary very much in duration, but rarely last less than ten minutes. In the twenty-four hours she expectorates quite a teacupful of thick yellow phlegm. She is extremely short of breath, is quite unable to do her housework, and at night cannot sleep unless propped up with three pillows and a bolster. The breathing is worse at night, and fog increases all her troubles. She has been hoarse for weeks, and her voice goes if she attempts to talk. Her chest is very sore from coughing, and she aches all over. She is emphysematous, and the breath sounds are obscured by cooing râles. On February 3rd the patient who had an inhalation on five consecutive days, said she was better in every way. The breathing was easier, the cough was not so violent, her chest was not so sore, the expectoration was less, and the hoarseness had nearly gone. Three days later, the inhalations having been continued meanwhile, she reported that she was better than she had been all winter. The improvement in her breathing is so great, she can now do with only one pillow instead of three. She sleeps better, and there has been great improvement in the cough, which, instead of being aggravated at bedtime, is easier. Expectoration has almost ceased. On the 10th, having had no inhalation for three days, she complained that there was shortness of breath. On the 12th, after two more inhalations, it was better. On the 17th the note was:—"Has had but one inhalation since last date. The cough has now almost left her, and she often goes twelve hours without a fit. Her breathing is so much better that she does her own housework, and is not propped up at night." She was discharged after ten inhalations and nineteen days' treatment. A month later she called and said that her breathing was all right, and that with the exception of a slight hacking cough, she had been perfectly well since her discharge.

IV. The following is a case of fibroid phthisis in which the ipecacuanha spray afforded prompt relief to all the prominent symptoms:—

Fred. L., a mason, æt. 20, came to the hospital on November 20th and gave the following history. He had a cough last winter for the first time, it lasted from Christmas to June, but he was free from it during the rest of the summer. This year he has had it seven weeks. It comes on in paroxysms, four or five in the day, each lasting from five to ten minutes. The attacks are so severe that he has often to stop in the street and hold on to the railings. He is sick after a violent attack, and this has greatly reduced his strength. The

expectoration is watery, not thick, and there is usually a pint or more in the twenty-four hours. He spat blood several times last winter, but only in small quantities. The loss of flesh has been considerable and he weighs two stone less than he did twelve months ago. He is much troubled with shortness of breath, and has some difficulty in getting up stairs. He lives only a mile from the hospital, but it is farther than he can walk, and he has to take the omnibus. His voice is getting weaker, and he is so ill that he has done no work, except an odd job here and there, for over a month. On examining the chest, the signs of a dry cavity were exhibited at the apex of the right lung. He was given an inhalation of ipecacuanha wine on three consecutive days, and at his fourth visit he said that the cough was easier than it had been for many months. The sickness in the morning had left him, and he could walk with comparatively little difficulty, and even get up stairs. He continued to improve under this treatment, although somewhat slowly, and after the sixth inhalation his chest was painted with iodine liniment over the site of the cavity. From this time he progressed much more rapidly, and at the expiration of a fortnight he was discharged, after ten inhalations, comparatively well. No other treatment was adopted.

V. The following case is of interest as it serves to illustrate the beneficial effect of the ipecacuanha spray in loss of voice, due to congestion of the vocal cords:—

George E., æt. 51, an engine inspector on one of the railways, came to the hospital, on November 27, complaining of hoarseness. He had been quite well, he said, until about three weeks before, when he had got wet through and had caught a bad cold. His voice had been gradually getting weaker, and for some days he had been unable to speak above a whisper. He kept at his work, but could not talk much, and had, as far as possible, to convey his meaning by grunts and signs. He had never been ill before, and hardly knew what it was to have a cough. He was a big, fine fellow, but looked the picture of misery from his inability to speak. His chest was carefully examined, but nothing wrong could be detected. On laryngoscopic examination the vocal chords were found to be swollen and congested. He was at once given an inhalation of ipecacuanha wine—two drachms and a half—by means of a steam spray apparatus, and immediately his voice became clearer and he could speak without much effort. He was unable to attend again until December 8th, when his voice was worse and he could hardly speak at all. It appears that he had been at a smoking concert the night before and could not resist the temptation to join in the choruses. What between the smoke and the harmony he was almost voiceless. On examination it was found that the left ventricular