

the belladonna treatment than it has proved up to the present in my experience, even then I would claim a distinct advantage for it over any other treatment that I am acquainted with. Dr. Shardlow and Mr. Elwin Nash, our present house physician, propose publishing a joint paper, giving details and statistics of cases treated with and without belladonna at the end of the present year. Such a paper should prove of value and interest, whether it confirm or refute my present impressions.

It is not only with regard to the mortality, moreover, that my experience with belladonna in broncho-pneumonia is such a favorable one. A very few doses in most cases have relieved the dyspnoea. In a large number, perhaps the majority, the temperature has fallen to normal very soon after the commencement of the treatment. Cases, too, that with former methods might have been expected to run a course of several weeks' duration have, with belladonna treatment, lasted only a corresponding number of days. Other advantages seemingly gained might perhaps be enumerated, but I think sufficient have been adduced in justification of the trial of the drug.

There is of course nothing novel in the treatment. Doubtless many, if not most, of us have used belladonna in various chest complaints in infants and young children. To what then, you may ask, do I attribute my more favorable results over those of others who may have formerly used the drug for the same complaint? The answer perhaps lies in the fact that I have used the drug in larger quantities than usually prescribed, and also, perhaps, a more reliable preparation. The tincture of the late *pharmacopæia*, the preparation usually prescribed, is now admittedly a most unreliable one. That of the new *pharmacopæia*, made from a standardised liquid extract, will doubtless prove all that is desirable, but I have as yet never tried it. The preparation I have used is the extract of the late *pharmacopæia*. This I am told is far from being above suspicion as regards certainty of composition, but in this respect far more trustworthy than its corresponding tincture. This extract I have given in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. every three or four hours. I have made no distinction, too, in the dose as regards the age of the patient, and have given the same dose to an infant a few weeks old as to a child of 6 or 7 years.

The disadvantages attaching to these somewhat large doses have been singularly slight and unimportant. Out of perhaps 50 or 60 cases in two there has been slight delirium