

rhœa and feverishness. As to the use of wine and brandy, that is a subject which has caused a great deal of discussion, and concerning which much diversity of opinion still prevails. Experience leads us to take up no extreme position on one side or the other, for while we hold that stimulants are often used much too freely, and to the injury of the patient, we must at the same time admit that we have seen typhoid patients saved by the continuous and judicious administration of brandy. The fact is, that many cases will do well without a single drop of wine, while others need to be stimulated from the very first. There are some physicians who in every case of fever pour into the patient so great a quantity of wine or brandy, that the symptoms are rendered most complex and confused; while others again, even when the patient's powers are flagging, when the tongue is black, and the teeth are covered with sordes, refuse to allow the administration of any stimulant whatever. The exercise of a wise discrimination on the part of the practitioner is therefore required to prevent his falling into error. If the diarrhœa is troublesome, sound port wine is the most suitable. When there is much nervous prostration, indicated by tremor of the tongue and hands, brandy ought to be given.

As to medication, the patients in the Children's Hospital, Edinburgh, generally are given the following;

R.	Acid. hydrochlor. dil.,	f. 3 j.	
	Syrup. simplex,	f. 5 j.	
	Aquæ,	f. 5 iij.	M.

S. A dessert spoonful every four hours. Occasionally, if a stimulant is indicated, a drachm of the sp. æth. nit. is added. This mixture is very pleasant to the taste, and possesses tonic and refringent properties; besides it is eagerly taken, and indeed often greedily demanded by very young children.

If diarrhœa exists, a few grains of DOVER'S powder are generally most useful. When the looseness is very persistent, a grain or half a grain of plumb. acet. should be added. When hæmorrhage occurs, enemata of starch and laudanum will be found of much benefit, but occasionally more active remedies are required. Nitrate of silver in $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses, along with some preparation of opium, is often attended with much benefit. When the breath and evacuations smell badly, the chlorate of potass, dissolved in milk or water, and given as a drink, acts very beneficially.

If there is much tenderness of the belly, warm light poultices of linseed meal, or turpentine stupes are useful in allaying the pain, while an enema of castor oil, and a few drops of the tincture of asafœtida, will be of use in removing the tympanitis, which is frequently troublesome and distressing.