

in the stomach which may be causing the spasm, or a cathartic if there be reason to suspect intestinal disturbance as the cause.

The bromides are largely used in the treatment of the nervous and febrile disturbances of children, but an objection to them is the fact that the little patients do not take them readily, because of the taste; the bromide of sodium is, perhaps, as little disagreeable as any of the preparations. This objection can be avoided by giving small doses frequently repeated; for instance, a few grains dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, a teaspoonful representing a half-grain, or a grain even, administered every ten or fifteen minutes. When given in this manner, the bromides often prove of great benefit in the nervous disturbances arising from dentition and other causes, and in relieving the fever which, in children, usually attends a slight degree of excitement of any kind. I have seen an elevation of the temperature in children where it could not be traced to any other cause than the excitement incident to their afternoon play. A temperature which might indicate a sickness of considerable gravity in the adult, if it occur in a child may be of comparatively little importance. In such cases the bromides, administered in small doses, say a grain or two at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, will often prove of great benefit.

I began the use of some of these remedies administered in this manner on the recommendation of others, and I must say in a somewhat skeptical frame of mind, thinking that the effect which they produced was probably due to the moral influence upon the patient, or that it had no foundation in fact, it being a mere coincidence that the drugs were administered at a time when the patients would have recovered in the absence of any treatment; but, having seen any benefit follow their administration repeatedly, I concluded they must have a wider range of usefulness, and began to use them much more frequently.

You will often meet with children of a nervous, excitable frame of mind, who are, perhaps, naturally of a sensitive, nervous temperature, who are disturbed by the slightest noise, and are unable to go to sleep before ten or eleven o'clock at night. In such cases you will find it necessary to give a nervous sedative. An excellent effect will be produced by chamomilla in some one of its forms, as the tincture, administered in minim doses, every fifteen or twenty minutes. It is tonic as well as sedative. It is a better sedative in such cases than the hydrate of chloral, which is liable to affect the digestion. It is harmless when given in large doses. Put a teaspoonful into a half-tumblerful of water, and let the child drink it freely.

One of the most important remedies which can be administered with great benefit in frequently repeated doses is ipecac. You are aware that a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecac is likely to produce emesis; but it is also a fact, regarding which I was at first quite skeptical, that a single drop of the wine of ipecac will often arrest obstinate

vomiting. It should be repeated every ten or fifteen minutes. When administered in this manner, I have often known it to relieve vomiting from different causes, among which are pregnancy and subacute gastritis. Children often vomit from very slight causes, and are liable to suffer from diarrhoea and vomiting which have no other assignable cause than disturbance of digestion. A single drop of the wine of ipecac, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes, will often produce the most marked relief, both from the vomiting and the diarrhoea. Administered in this manner, the drug is not nauseous, and is easily taken.

I now make a statement, upon the authority of Trousseau and his enthusiastic successor, which may appear to you, as it once did to me, incredible—viz., that one-sixtieth of a grain of calomel taken every hour for ten or twelve hours will relieve the headache of syphilis occurring at night. I have administered it in one-fortieth-grain doses in this manner, and have obtained the results which they claim for it, but I have not yet tried it in sixtieth-grain doses. The relief was very marked by the second or third night. It is not intended to take the place of iodides which are given in such cases. Doubtless the calomel, when administered in such small doses, is all taken up into the system.

Nursing children often vomit or regurgitate their food; this has been relieved repeatedly in my experience by giving them a tablespoonful of a solution of one grain of calomel to the pint of water every ten or fifteen minutes. In order to dissolve it, the calomel should first be put into an ounce of lime-water, and then into the pint of pure water. One twenty-fourth of a grain of mercury with chalk, administered every fifteen or twenty minutes, is often of great benefit in the vomiting and non-inflammatory diarrhoea of children. Where the diarrhoea is accompanied by mucous passages, indicative of a certain degree of inflammatory action, or enteritis, benefit will be derived from the administration of one teaspoonful of a solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), one grain to the quart, every hour. The dose may seem very small, but it must be remembered that the dose for an adult is only one-sixtieth to one thirtieth of a grain, and, when administered in this manner, the full dose for a child is reached within a few hours.

Another extraordinary statement, which at first seemed to me to be fabulous, and may seem so to you, but which nevertheless, you will find to be based upon clinical facts: Put a grain of tartar emetic into one quart of water; teaspoonful doses of this solution every half-hour will prove effectual for the relief of the wheezing and cough accompanying a slight bronchitis in children.

A single drop of the tincture of nux vomica given every ten minutes will often produce most marked relief in sick headache not of a neurotic origin. It should be given immediately after or soon after meals.