

understood. If, in spite of all instituted measures of relief, the collapse progresses, the extremities grow cold and the skin pale, the fontanelles recede and the face assumes what is known as the hippocratic expression, medicines intended to stop the diarrhoea are no longer appropriate; true stimulants are then called for. The dietetic means, such as black, strong coffee and alcoholic stimulants (such as cognac, champagne, and genuine port wine), will also revive the flagging vitality. Small quantities are to be administered in short intervals, from a few drops to a teaspoonful, according to the age of the child. Wine is best given by itself, cognac with soda-water (cold), coffee best warm, and only if vomited, cold. Among all eligible medicines camphor, benzoic acid, liquor ammonii anisati or liquor ammonii succinii deserve the preference. The following may be given every two hours in children of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years:

R Camphoræ tritæ,
Acid benzoici, aa 0.03-0.05 grm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ grain);
Sacchari lactis, 0.5. grm. (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains).

Or the following:

R Liquor. ammonii succinii. 1-2 pts. per 100;
One teaspoonful every half-hour.

Unfortunately, all medicines are very liable to be vomited up in this, and, in fact, in all infantile affections; under these circumstances hypodermic medication should unhesitatingly be resorted to: acetic or sulphuric ether, in doses of 2 to 5 drops, or the tincture of musk recommending itself best. All are well borne, and act, often with surprising promptness, in raising the arterial wave and stimulating the great nervous centres.

During the height of the collapse, marked by diarrhoea and vomiting, food (including even the mother's breast) is of course wholly interdicted. To quench the great existing thirst, seltzer-water, with wine or cognac (cold) or coffee, is to be freely given. Warming bottles are to be placed to the feet and cold compresses every half-hour to the abdomen as long as any algidity is absent. Is it advisable to bathe children during the paroxysm? Some authors praise baths, both cold and warm, though the former are scarcely advisable. Warm baths, especially when combined with chloride of sodium or calamus, are said to be of advantage, though Baginsky has never obtained any palpable benefit from them. The same is true of mustard-poultices and mustard-baths, though both should be tried, as, besides being harmless, they may at least cause a momentary improvement of the child's condition.

The period of reaction requires a novel and equally careful attention to the patient. The condition known as hydrocephaloid is here well to be separated from the so-called typhoid state. Hydrocephaloid manifests itself as a uniformly advancing phase of constitutional failing, and calls for a protracted mildly stimulating treatment. This is best initiated with either the mother's milk or ice-cold cow's milk, or Biedert's food. The

child is now to be kept warm by warm compresses to the abdomen and even to the head; internally (in addition to the above-stated excitants) wine or coffee are to be given. Complications, such as bronchial irritation, abscess, or albuminuria, of course require the ordinary special attention.

In the typhoid state of cholera infantum lukewarm baths or lukewarm applications to thorax and abdomen are especially indicated when the respiratory tract has been attacked. Senega and the liquor ammonii anisati will then act much better than ipecac, which is rather apt to heighten the already existing inclination to vomit.

The cornea and conjunctiva usually do not obtain the degree of attention to which these important structures are entitled. The eye is to be repeatedly moistened with lukewarm water or covered with a cloth saturated with greatly diluted chlorine-water.

NOTES OF FOUR CASES OF VARICOSE VEINS TREATED WITH HAMAMELIS.

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In April, 1883, I read in the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, No. 402, an article by Dr. J. H. Musser on "The Treatment of Varicose Veins with Hamamelis." A few days after I read this article, Mrs. W., a married woman, age 35, called at my office on account of swelling and varicose veins of the left leg. On examination, I found the left leg considerably swollen, with here and there large dark spots, which on pressure were quite soft and somewhat tender. These spots were as large as eggs, and situated on the inner aspect of the calf. The right leg was all right. Mrs. W. was three and a half months pregnant with her fourth child. She had always experienced trouble with the veins of her left leg while pregnant, beginning about the third month of pregnancy, and continuing till delivery. In her former pregnancies her leg had been treated by bandaging, which afforded some relief, but her distress was so great that at times she was compelled to seek relief by lying down. I concluded to try the hamamelis and ordered to take one teaspoonful ext. hamamelis four times a day in a wineglassful of water. She began to improve at once, and continued to take the drug till delivered. Her leg gave her no trouble, the swelling and varicose veins disappearing altogether. Mrs. W. is again pregnant, and the varicose veins appeared again at the usual time. She is now taking hamamelis with success.

The second case is a young colored man, age 30; has had varicose veins for two years. He got some relief from bandaging, but relief was only temporary. Last November he came to my office with a ruptured vein, considerable oozing of blood. Put on a compress and ordered hamamelis, teaspoonful every three hours. Saw him next day, took off compress, no bleeding. Con-