Granulations sprung from the margins and soon covered the open space. The large opening was now completely closed. The shield was retained for a few weeks, and the child now (August, 1871) enjoys perfect health both of body and mind.

## HYDRATE OF CHLORAL IN DELIRIUM TREMENS.

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Having served recently at the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, where a considerable number of cases of delirium tremens are constantly being sent for treatment, I improved the opportunity thus presented of testing the comparative values of hydrate of chloral, bromide of potassium, and sulphate of morphia in this disease.

To be sure of the doses given, I weighed the salts carefully and prepared the solutions myself. Of the hydrate of chloral the strength of the solution was 60 grains to the ounce of water. I made it well diluted purposely, as a strong solution is excessively irritating.

The cases to be treated were divisible into two distinct classes. The first class comprised those who, having been used to considerable alcoholic stimulus either habitually or at times, were attacked with delirium tremens from a few days to a week after admission, on account of the withdrawal from use of their accustomed stimulus.

The second class of cases was to be found amongst those sent here to be treated especially for their delirium tremens. They were invoterate drunkards, and had been attacked with this complaint during or immediately after a long debauch. It is this class of cases in which it is most difficult to produce sleep and appetite, and in which dangerous complications are most apt to arise.

Bromide of potassium was given at first to many cases of both classes. Under the use of 60 grains given every two hours, the patients of the first class would become quiet, go to sleep,