

should be spread half an inch thick, on cotton or flannel as broad as the circumference of the thorax, for even when the lower lobes only are inflamed it is prudent to cover the whole chest with it.<sup>222</sup> And the directions should be very particularly given never to remove it until a hot one is quite ready to go on in its place.

**Opium.**—He prescribes opium in all cases where there is evidence of deficient power in the nervous system, and where there is great prostration or tremor of the hands and tongue. When also the tongue has a smooth whitey-brown-paper coloured coat.<sup>223</sup> He says that the time for discontinuing it may generally be known by its producing drowsiness.<sup>224</sup> It gives it also when there is diarrhoea or even a tendency to diarrhoea, as two fluid motions daily: for of all unfortunate complications there is none so bad as looseness of the bowels in pneumonia; those patients always do best who are constipated, either naturally or artificially.<sup>225</sup> He therefore shrinks from giving purgatives of any kind in this disease, preferring rather to wash out the rectum with an injection of gruel when impacted with feces.<sup>226</sup>

**Rest.**—One of the most important things to be attended to in pneumonia is to keep the mind at ease and the body quiet. Nearly all the dangerous and fatal cases are made so by want of attention to this.<sup>227</sup>

**Wine.**—Whenever you observe the nervous system prostrated by the extent of the disease, so as to produce tremor of the hands, quivering of the tongue, delirium, dry, brown tongue, or a tendency thereto, throw in a little wine once or twice a day. The frequent repetition of small doses has appeared to me less beneficial than the same quantity in a few larger doses.<sup>228</sup> Old persons and all who have indulged too freely in alcoholic liquids, may begin the use of wine immediately. In children, on the other hand, it is rarely required, and they get well quicker without it.<sup>229</sup>

**Efferecing Draughts of Citrate of Magnesia.**—These are made by dissolving half a drachm each of carbonate of ammonia and citric acid separately in water, pouring them together, and drinking on the subsidence of the greater effereescence. They are a favorite prescription of our author, who orders them three times a day, as a refreshing drink.<sup>230</sup>

Antimony and mercury he considers as poisons in pneumonia; and when in consultation he is obliged to defer to the opinion of others, he always makes a proviso that a good dose of opium shall be joined: it prevents a great deal of the harm which usually results from the use of these drugs, especially of the antimony.<sup>231</sup>

**CAPILLARY OR SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH.** Dr Chambers objects to the term bronchitis, as having, from long misuse, ceased to become scientifically distinctive.<sup>232</sup> There is nothing like an inhaler and the vapour of hot water, for a cold in the chest. When accompanied by thirst he prescribes the efferecing citrate of ammonia; and if very severe, insists on the application of a large linseed poultice to the chest.<sup>233</sup> Bronchial catarrh when brought on by exposure during a cold in the chest, is apt to prove suddenly fatal by penetration of the inflammation to the tissue of the lung, and the obliteration of its functions.<sup>234</sup>

**PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.**—He gives us a caution worthy of remembrance, that we should be careful

never to alarm the fears of the timid, and create a predisposition to disease, by officious enquiries into hereditary tendencies to lunacy or consumption. And says that the cases are exceptional where these enquiries are absolutely necessary.<sup>235</sup>

**Cod Liver Oil.**—During the internal use of oil all pus secreting membranes and tissues may be observed to dry up and become healthy, and the heat and congestion to become diminished.<sup>236</sup>

He tells of some wonderful cases of phthisis with vomica, in the lungs, that have stopped secreting pus, and the patients have regained their strength and lived for years afterwards.<sup>237</sup>

The appetite should be the great object of care. He recommends the use of strychnine, quinine, and iron. The iron, apart from augmenting the hæmation of the blood, prevents nausea: and the strychnine co-operates in strengthening and regulating the action of the heart.<sup>238</sup> When repugnance to food is extreme, insist that milk be taken in small and frequent repeated doses. If the milk disagrees, add a portion of lime water to it, or better still, a little soda water.<sup>239</sup> A little pepsin taken after a small quantity of meat, will help digestion, remove the nausea, and overcome the repugnance to meat.<sup>240</sup>

Change of climate is useful only when accompanied by an increase of happiness.<sup>241</sup>

Do not allow diarrhoea to go on one hour longer than you can help. The best remedies are sulphate of copper, logwood, and opium. The sulphate of copper may be begun in doses of a fourth of a grain and be gradually increased to one or two grains, necessary.<sup>242</sup> The extract of logwood may be commenced in four grain doses, and increased by any amount required. When tonics fail of doing good, chlorate of potash occasionally promotes their action in a wonderful manner.<sup>243</sup> It is usually prescribed in doses of ten grains three times a day.

**PURPURA.**—He speaks highly of digitalis as a remedy in purpura. And says that it never does any harm until it ceases to do good, and the necessity for it has passed away. Under its influence the arteries become smaller the pulse-wave is narrowed and hæmorrhage ceases. He prescribes it in doses of fifteen minims of the tincture, with thirty of dilute sulphuric acid, in a little camphor water every four hours; and lessens the dose the moment a beneficial effect is perceived from its use.<sup>244</sup>

In elucidation of its effects, he gives a case of a girl of nineteen, in whom the purpura was complicated with profuse menorrhagia. She was put upon the above prescription, with generous non-irritating diet, and in twenty-four hours the spots had begun to disappear, first fading away in their centres and thus leaving little red rings which also rapidly disappeared and were gone in less than a week, and with them the menorrhagia.<sup>245</sup> Indeed, simple menorrhagia, he says, usually ceases under the action of digitalis.<sup>246</sup>

**DISEASE OF THE HEART.**—The whole chapter on disease of the heart is extremely interesting. Our author considers that the importance of valvular lesions consists in their liability to cause enlargement of the heart. That in auscultation we should endeavor rather to ascertain the state of the heart walls than of the valves. That the danger of enlargement is greatest in anæmia, in which the muscular fibre is weakest; and that, therefore, the principal object is to prevent or remove anæmia.<sup>247</sup>