

to it. It is now used in the stages of fever in which bark was thought to be inadmissible—in fact, it has become almost a new remedy to which few of the rules for the use of the old one will apply. I will not attempt to settle the point, if bark is to be considered a tonic, a febrifuge, or an anti-periodic remedy, but will endeavour to point out a few of the results of the use of Sulphate of Quinine in malarious fevers, and what I have found to be the most beneficial mode of administering it.

As a means of preventing fever, Quinine is sometimes used on the first manifestation of aguish feelings; it will then occasionally stop them, and prevent the development of a bilious attack, but in the majority of cases, when so used, it will only postpone the fever for a time. A first attack, or a recurrence of ague often comes on when the patient has been taking Quinine regularly, for the purpose of preventing it, so that this remedy alone will not prevent the paroxysms of fever. Malarious fever in every form is capable of being removed without the use of bark; indeed, when the tongue begins to clean, and the interval is perfect, the imminent danger of death is past, and a recovery nearly certain, but this will be hastened, and further exhaustion prevented by the use of remedies, among which bark is by far the most powerful.

In common aguish affections and simple remittent fevers, the old rules of not giving bark until the tongue begins to clean, the bowels become regular, and the passages natural, and the interval perfect, will apply fully to Quinine. If given before this state is perfect its effects are not to be depended on; it may render the paroxysms somewhat irregular, but will seldom hasten the subsidence of the disease.

It has long struck me that the remedial effect of Quinine in fever is by its mixing with, and altering the character of the secretions in the stomach and upper part of the bowels; this is first observed in the subsidence of the aguish taste in the mouth, and it must soon be followed by a change in the character of the blood, as the medicine seldom acts with power or regularity when the function of digestion is materially altered, and is entirely inert when this is suspended in a bad case of fever.

To stop a paroxysm of fever, the Quinine must always be given four, or six hours before its expected succession; it may be given in a maximum dose, at any period of the interval, as such a practice is perfectly safe and much more convenient than to give repeated smaller ones. I am in the habit of giving it immediately on the subsidence of a paroxysm, in order to prevent its next accession, irrespective of the length of the interval, as the effects of the remedy will not be lessened thereby. From five to ten grains may be given for this purpose, the larger dose will seldom fail to stop the paroxysms unless in cases where the digestive function is still in such a state as to render the effects of it in any quantity very uncertain. A similar dose may be administered at a