

In the intercurrent pneumonia of typhoid fever it is not safe to use it.

Again, it cannot be safely used to any extent in cases of pneumonia with the negro; on the contrary, in a large and continuous practice among them for more than twenty-three years, I have learned to limit my remedies in pneumonia, with them, to whisky, Dover's powder, ammonia and quinine, useful in the order named, a common prescription being two table-spoonsful of whisky to an adult every two hours, sometimes increasing it, treating many grave cases, as pneumonia is by far the most fatal disease of adult life to them, with whisky and Dover's powder and good nourishment alone. Experience has taught me that in the administration of quinine in pneumonia, it is best to give all that is to be given during the twenty-four hours, from 15 to 20 grains in the adult, at the hour of lowest temperature, which is usually from 2 to 6 A. M., all at one dose.

I close the reference under this head with noting a variety of pneumonia, that of the steady, square drinker, who carries regularly his pint to a quart of whisky daily. This class of pneumonias here, however, comes exclusively under the domain of the undertaker, as I desire here to testify that the first case of recovery, by any method of treatment known to me, has yet to come to my notice. In my practice they have been in every instance fatal.

OPIMUM POISONING, ACUTE AND CHRONIC.

Years ago, through the columns of the *Reporter*, I called attention to its value in acute opium poisoning, administered in ten-drop doses of the fluid extract or tincture, at intervals of ten minutes, in the adult. Further experience has convinced me of its value, as being so great that I have rarely believed it necessary to resort to other means.

A much wider and more benign field of usefulness and great good opens up in its pronounced virtue as an efficient and safe antidote in the chronic opium habit.

The evil has grown to enormous dimensions, marring the peace and happiness of many a household. Some of its slaves would willingly break their fetters, and I offer this to the profession of the world at large, and ask that they test this safe and simple method with those

who desire to be relieved, protracting its use, as Dr. Giles did, sufficiently long to give it a valid test.

CHRONIC VALVULAR DISEASE OF THE HEART.

In aortic and mitral regurgitation, more particularly in the latter, with its distressing cardiac dyspnoea, and other attendant troubles, more relief will be found in the careful administration of equal parts of the fluid extracts of veratrum and digitalis, than in any remedies that can be administered. The doses must be tentatively and steadily given to the extreme limit that can be borne. Ordinarily eight drops of the mixture every three hours will suffice to meet the most urgent indications.

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

In the *Reporter* of July 20th, 1878, I entered into detail on the subject of puerperal peritonitis, where the veratrum was certainly the controlling agent in the successful result of treatment. Several times, more recently in the *Reporter* of April 12, 1879, I have called attention to its efficient action in puerperal convulsions in connection with other treatment, and as in severe cases; one I have recorded in a colored woman, where bleeding was inadmissible, there being present a double pneumonia; it, with morphine, brought the case to a happy issue, the woman not becoming conscious till the fifth day; its value here was most admirably developed.

EPILEPSY.

I have record of two cases, brought to a successful issue, in one of which restoration to health was complete, in this regard, the remainder of her life. In the other case there has been no paroxysm since 1867. These cases were treated with five drops of fluid extract of veratrum viride, with two grains of sulphate of zinc, three times daily. In one stage of one case the scutellarin was added. My experience here is too limited to be anything but suggestive. It has also been highly recommended in the most violent forms of chorea. Fortunately, I have no personal experience in this disease.

WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMEN.

When the cavity of the abdomen has been entered with a sharp cutting instrument, with