

a second time, while of those treated with other drugs, nearly one-half reappeared twice or more frequently. The favorable action of this drug has been observed by Eujardin-Beaumetz, Teisser, Carriere, Pribram and other. Mosse, to abort the disease, administered 1.0-1.25 grams the first day, sometimes also the second. Filatow has also observed its favorable effect, especially in children. Others, however, as Lichhorst, Tranjen and Bowie, had no success in the use of this remedy, and Leichtenstern believed that the cases treated with large doses of quinine did worse than those that were not so treated. In the German collective investigation reports, some praised quinine as giving brilliant results, while others were greatly disappointed in its effects.

Whenever vomiting is severe, stomach feeding is out of the question. The temporary abstinence and afterward rectal alimentation find their indication. Alcohol greatly diluted, peptones, mild salt solutions and liquid albumins are readily absorbed in the colon which, even in the smallest infant, although the fetal length of the sigmoid flexure may be persistent, is made accessible by elevating the hip and moderating the current by not raising the irrigator more than a foot above the anus. Peptonized milk, egg and broths are absorbed in part. Starch in the injection is dextrinized in the colon and thus adds to the nourishment of the enema; but though water alone were injected it would add to the circulating fluid. That is why even a large enema, given for the purpose of clearing the bowels, may add to nutrition and strength by such of the injected water as is almost invariably retained. Thus, severe vomiting should be treated with refusing to feed through the stomach. The best relief is given by morphine, rarely by ice, either internally or externally. It is not necessary to send morphine down to the stomach; absorption is easy and more readily accomplished in the mouth or throat. A tablet of one milligram may be thrown into the mouth of a child of two or four years, there to be absorbed, or half a drop or one drop of Magendie's solution may be administered in the same manner without dilution.

The indications for the treatment of influenza may be several, the high temperature in many cases, the great discomfort, the restlessness and the rapidly increasing exhaustion. In the treatment of many fevers it is their causes that require consideration; in others, however, their relations to, and influence on the body, are the main considerations. When the conditions of the latter is fair and no danger is incurred on account of the fever, it should be left