

severity do better on taking liquor ammonia acetatis, freshly prepared, one drachm in water every three hours.

Where the sputa are very viscid, I prefer ammon. carb. gr. v., vin. ipecac. m. v. to x., pot. cit. gr. v. to x, in water every three hours. The above is a basis of treatment to begin with. If the temperature is above 104°, I give at the same time one drop of Fleming's tinct. of aconite hourly for six or eight hours; if 105°, the same dose every half hour for six or eight doses. Formerly I gave for high temperature 20 grains of quinine. The results were very good, with one exception, which was followed by threatened collapse, the patient fainting several times and requiring very free stimulation to ward off heart-failure. Since then I have used quinine only in small doses repeated as often as necessary.

Watch the pulse. Soon as there are any indications of heart-failure, drop the ipecac. and add tinct. digitalis and tinct. nux. vom. āā m. v. to x. While giving this, should the pulse become weak, dichrotic or compressible, resort to the old stand by, whiskey, and get the best you can. Begin with a tablespoonful every two or three hours, and increase the amount, if necessary, as you approach the crisis. The majority of cases requiring stimulation will take from six to eight ounces a day. In one case I gave sixteen ounces a day, for a few days, with good result. Should the stomach refuse digitalis, the 5 per cent. tinct. of strophanthus, in three or four minim doses with the ammonia mixture or separately in 10 min. doses, three times a day, will sometimes do instead. If the stomach is very irritable, it may be necessary to feed and stimulate per rectum. Where resolution is delayed, a good sized fly blister or a succession of smaller ones is often very serviceable. Iodide of ammonium is said to aid in the same condition. When prune-juice sputa appear, with weak pulse, turpentine is very useful. Dr. Davis says: "When universal engorgement of the lungs follows the initial chill, with a purplish or leaden hue of the skin, short and hurried breathing, small, frequent and weak pulse, cool extremities, and high fever, venesection should be practised at once."

TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS.

Pleurisy—Know its extent and severity. If moderate it is generally relieved by cupping, mus-

tard or poulticing. Now and then we require to give an opiate and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphia, hypodermically, will generally give prompt relief.

Hyperpyrexia—I prefer quinine, cold sponging or the wet-pack. Antipyrin, antifibrin, and kairin are recommended.

Delirium, whether due to weakness or physical disturbance, I have. in the cases I have met, always been able to control better with chloral and bromide of potash than with opium. A case in point will perhaps better illustrate:—Mrs. B., æt. 49, spare woman, nervous temperament, with a weak heart, had pneumonia in March last, with a typhoid form of delirium; was very prostrate the second week, with a busy, active delirium, subsultus, constantly picking at the bed clothes. She was taking stimulant. I gave her an extra dose about 1½ to 2 ounces of whiskey, and followed it at once with chloral hyd. gr. xv., pot. brom. gr. xx., repeating half this quantity every fifteen minutes until she dropped asleep. She took about 40 grs. of chloral and slept about four hours. On waking, took an ounce of whiskey in a cupful of milk and slept again for about two hours. She made a good recovery.

Opium, in these cases, can only be given with caution. Full doses, it is said, often increases the prostration and fail to procure sleep. Where there is much prostration it is always well to guard the chloral with an extra dose of stimulant.

Coma is often uræmic, and best treated by colchicum and spirits of nitric ether.

Jaundice may be due to impeded circulation, causing congestion of the liver, to a gastro-duodenal catarrh, or to passage of gall-stones. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of calomel with 5 grs. of soda every three hours, is generally useful. Poulticing and Dover's powder relieved in one case due to gall-stones.

Diarrhoea is not an infrequent complication. Substitute chloride for carbonate of ammonia, and give bismuth, gr. xv., every three or four hours. If not relieved in 24 hours, add morphia $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. or Dover's powder gr. x. and stimulants.

Malaria requires quinine. It is serviceable as a tonic in many cases where there is no malaria.

Abscess of the Lung I have never met, but would give iron, quinine, strychnine and whiskey. These failing, pneumotomy. All other complications must be treated on general principles.

Secondary Pneumonia occurs generally in con-