

poisoning, and, furthermore, that all these patients died, so there certainly seems to be no virtue in the production of narcotism.

"Among the combinations in which opium predominates may be mentioned the following :

R Pulv. opii,
Camphoræ,
Plumbi acetatis, aa gr. j.

"Sig. : One pill every half to two hours as indicated.

"The above pill has been extensively employed in Philadelphia.

"The following treatment has been much used in India : At the commencement of the attack give castor oil, with twenty drops of tincture of opium ; also a cholera pill, the composition of which is—

"R Pulv. opii..... gr. j ;
Oleores. piperis..... gtt. ij ;
Asafetide..... gr. iij.

"Composition of one 5-gr. pill.

"This pill is supplied to the troops to be administered as soon as the diarrhoea commences.

"*Philippine Island Treatment.*—So soon as symptoms appear, make use of friction all over the body, with a brush dipped in alcohol or brandy, then give a cup of hot tea with sixty drops of ether, and wrap up the patient thoroughly in blankets ; if profuse perspiration does not follow in four minutes, repeat the tea and ether.

"*Sodium-chloride Treatment.*—It was originally thought that there was a deficiency of sodium chloride in the blood during cholera, and to remedy this the following treatment was instituted : Give a Seidlitz powder at once, preferably combined with a small amount of magnesium sulphate ; so soon as this acts, give an abundance of beef-tea well salted. Relieve the thirst by alkaline waters. Just here it may be noticed that the greatest diversity of opinion exists as to the propriety of allowing patients to have water ; some claim that it is impossible to quench the thirst no matter the amount given ; others say

that the less water or other liquid allowed, the less the vomiting and purging. Others again claim that no measure is so conducive to the comfort and well-being of patients as the free allowance of water. As part of this treatment we may include the following, at present recommended by many German physicians : Give frequent enemata of common salt, half an ounce, and sodium carbonate, thirty grains in one pint of water, injected at a temperature of 120° F. This greatly relieves the cramps and uneasy feelings in the stomach, and, as a mode of treatment, is at present highly recommended by the German physicians.

"*Treatment by Bleeding.*—This is almost universally condemned ; the sole reason for its adoption was a negative one—if the blood did not flow then the patient would surely die ; on the other hand, if it did, some hope of recovery could be entertained.

"*Purgative and Emetic Treatment.*—Treatment by means of calomel as a purgative or ipecac as an emetic is recommended by some and condemned by others.

"*Acid Treatment.*—It being well known that the comma bacillus thrives in an alkaline and dies in an acid medium, it is proposed to add ten to fifteen drops of dilute sulphuric acid to every glass of drinking-water.

"*Quinine as a Remedy.*—This has been highly recommended in the treatment as well as in the prevention of cholera ; it seems, however, that its value is due to its antiperiodic properties. Malaria, instead of antagonizing, seems to assist in the development of the scourge.

"*Stimulant Treatment.*—In making use of these remedies diffusible stimuli, as camphor and ammonia, are to be preferred to alcohol. Blisters and counter-irritants are also recommended, especially mustard poultices over the epigastrium. During convalescence a flannel abdominal bandage should be worn.

"*Treatment by Wet Packing.*—A most dangerous procedure ; during an