

she took three ounces of mixture, milk six parts, lime water one part, every hour, with a little bread ; the next day she had half a pint of milk every two hours, and soon was able to take ordinary diet.—S. G. Webber, M.D., *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

QUININE IN CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Called to see a patient *at night*, along with the means already advised, you will now make an important addition to your treatment. We usually, unless the case is very urgent, postpone the administration of the grand remedy, quinine, until the late hours of night. Then the violent excitement and commotion of the exacerbations have passed. The stomach is then not so irritable. Quinine, a *sedative and narcotic*, is assisted in its action by the *physiological tendency of the nervous system to repose in the night season*, and you have ample time to exhibit enough of it in order to prevent the threatened exacerbations of the next day. I am sure that the remedy is better borne, and produces its salutary effects in the most perfect manner, when exhibited in the late hours of the night. At midnight, then, we can commence its use. To an infant of six months of age and under, we give a grain of sulphate of quinine with a few grains of white sugar, diffused in a teaspoonful of cold water. To a child of twelve months, we give two grains of quinine, and to one of eighteen months, three grains. If the dose is immediately *rejected*, we repeat it over and over again every half hour. After a few repetitions enough will be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the mouth and stomach, or by the former alone, if it is not even swallowed, to bring the little patient fully under its influence. If the first dose is, however, *entirely retained*, we allow the patient to rest three or four hours. We then repeat the dose, and continue to repeat it until the thermometer in the axilla and the finger on the pulse indicate that rapid sedation is ensuing. In the large majority of cases, these effects will follow from the administration of the sulphate. The pulse will become slower and less active and bounding ; the head will become cooler ; and the extremities, if previously below the normal temperature, will become warmer. Not only this but the vomiting will become less frequent, or will often *entirely cease*. After the first dose of quinine has been absorbed, the bowels will become more quiet, and the renal secretion copious. The little sufferer will become tranquil, and fall asleep, sometimes for hours without awaking ; but it can be easily aroused if necessary. The *narcotism* produced by quinine, in this respect, is *unlike* the stupor produced by *opium* ; and besides this, instead of having a tendency to produce congestion of the brain like opium, it has *beyond all other remedies* the power of *removing an excess* of blood from the cerebral vessels. In five or six hours the administration of quinine has be-

gun, in the large proportion of cases, seen early in their course, the fever will have *disappeared*. When this occurs, cease medication for the day. On the next afternoon or night, a slighter exacerbation will often make its appearance, and this may recur for two or three nights thereafter. In this same case, repeat the quinine in similar or diminished doses, *giving it more freely in direct proportion to the violence of the fever*. At the same time, we continue the calomel, or employ blue mass, until the presence of pure healthy bile in the dejections is perfectly evident. Now that the fever has vanished, you may associate opium in minute doses with the mercurials. If blue mass is given, have it triturated in a teaspoonful of simple syrup, and add the laudanum to it.—Otis F. Manson, M.D., in *Trans. Virginia Med. Society*.

THE TREATMENT OF HÆMORRHOIDS BY INJECTIONS OF CARBOLIC ACID.

Dr. Charles B. Kelsey, surgeon to St. Paul's Infirmary for diseases of the rectum, New York, recently opened a discussion on the treatment of hæmorrhoids, at a meeting of the New York Clinical Society, by reading a paper on the treatment by injections of carbolic acid. The paper, which appears in the August number of the *New York Medical Journal and Obstetrical Review*, opens with condensed histories of a number of cases, after which he remarks that, beginning this plan of treatment without very much confidence in it, and with the fear of causing great pain, and, perhaps, dangerous sloughing, constantly before him, the method is constantly growing in favor with him, and the more he practices it the more confidence he gains in it. With solutions of proper strength the danger of causing sloughing of tumors is very slight. There are no objections to this method which do not apply equally to others. He has once seen considerable ulceration result from it in the hands of another ; but he has seen an equal amount follow the application of the ligature ; and he does not consider this as a danger greatly to be feared when injections of proper strength are introduced in the proper way. It is applicable to all cases ; is especially adapted to bad cases ; and may be used where a cutting operation is inadmissible. It acts by setting up an amount of irritation within the tumor which results in an increase of connective tissue, a closure of the vascular loops, and a consequent hardening and decrease in the size of the hæmorrhoid. Except when sloughing occurs, the tumors are not, therefore, removed, but are rendered inert, so that they no longer either bleed or come down outside of the body. In cases in which the sphincter has become weakened by distension, the injections will also have a decided effect in contracting the anal orifice, as injections of ergot or strychnine do in cases of prolapsus. He has used this method of treatment now many times, and has