

which, double or treble as many drops of Bourbon whiskey or brandy are added as the infant is months old. A few drops of chloroform, in cold water, will also sometimes control the vomiting. Carbolic acid, given in doses of  $\frac{1}{16}$ th to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a drop has been recommended by writers for the nausea, but I have not observed any decided benefit from its use in the majority of instances in which I have had an opportunity to witness its effects. But there is another remedy which I can recommend, which is seldom used for this purpose, and the dose of which is so small, that most physicians will probably think it inert, namely:  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a drop of tincture of ipecacuanha, given to the infant in a teaspoonful of cold water, every hour or second hour, till the nausea ceases.

The reports of its use in two of the institutions of New York have been favorable. A physician of New York, exact in his observations, and cautious in his statements, has informed me that he recently relieved vomiting in an adult, when other remedies had failed, by one drop doses of the same medicine.

The "summer complaint" of infants is, in most instances, an entero-colitis, the inflammatory lesions being especially marked in the descending colon, while the gastric mucous surface, even in those cases in which nausea is a prominent symptom, usually shows no anatomical change apparent to the naked eye. In certain cases, in which the diarrhoea is not sufficiently controlled by medicines administered by the mouth, injections of  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain of nitrate of silver in each ounce of mucilage, will be found useful.

*Uses of Cinchona and Quinine.*—There are few articles in the materia medica which physicians would part with more reluctantly than quinine, and of late years its use has largely increased. It is not only given in more diseases than formerly, but in greater doses. It is now prescribed as an apyretic, in many of those maladies in which veratrum viride and aconite were formerly employed, since, while in large doses it reduces the pulse and temperature, it does not depress like those agents. It is now commonly prescribed in this city (New York) in severe pneumonia, child-bed fever, etc., so that from twenty to forty or fifty grains are given, in twenty-four hours, in five to fifteen grain doses, taking the place of the depressing apyretics formerly used, and apparently aiding materially in arresting the disease. This increased demand increases the price of the drug, so that the poor often feel the expense of it too burdensome, if the sickness be of considerable duration. If the price is still farther advanced quinine will be placed beyond the reach of many families, except in diseases of short duration. Therefore, it seems to me, the duty of physicians to prescribe other and cheaper medicines when they will answer nearly or quite

as well, reserving the quinine for graver cases, and cases in which no adequate substitute can be prescribed. In some of the New York hospitals and dispensaries sulphate of cinchonia is dispensed in place of quinine, being given in the same manner and in doses one third larger. It has been found an efficient substitute for quinine in the treatment of malarial diseases, neuralgias, etc.

Twenty years ago, when I was one of the physicians to the Northwestern Dispensary, the apothecary introduced a mixture, which the whole medical board prescribed, and which seemed to us preferable, in many cases, to quinine, while it was less unpleasant to the taste, and was comparatively inexpensive. Of late years I recognize the same medicine as a popular nostrum, having the name, "Indian cholagogue." It will be seen from its composition, and experience shows, that it is an efficient substitute for quinine, as a tonic and in the treatment of malarial and neuralgic diseases. By adding a teaspoonful of it to a certain number of teaspoonfuls of water, it can be readily administered to young children.

R. Quinæ sulphat..... 3 ij.  
Pulv. cinchonæ . . . . . 3 iv.  
Tinet. sanguinar. sat. .... 3 iv.  
Syr. simplic..... 3 j.  
Strychniæ..... gr. iij.  
Acid sulphur. aromat... 3 ij.  
Spts. vini..... 3 ij.  
Aq. puræ. .... 3 ij.  
Ol. gaulther.  
Ol. menth. piperit..... aa 3 j. Misce.

One difficulty in the employment of the sulphate of quinia and cinchonia, is their extreme bitterness. This property sometimes prevents the proper employment of these salts, especially for children. No vehicle with which I am acquainted, so well conceals their bitterness, without impairing their efficacy, as the following, which is prepared by one of the leading pharmaceutical firms of New York, who have given it the name elixir adjuvans. The sulphate, whether of quinia or cinchonia, is suspended in it, no acid being employed. I have obtained, indirectly from one of the firm, the formula for this elixir.

R. Cort. aurant..... 3 ij.  
Pulv. semin. corinad.,  
Pulv. semin. carui..... aa 3 j.  
Pulv. cort. pruni Virginian. 3 iv.  
Pulv. radicis glycyrrhiz..... 3 vj.  
Menstrum:—Alcohol..... part j.  
Aque..... parts iiss.  
Percolat..... five pints.  
Adde:—Syr. simplic,  
Aque ..... aa O ilss.

Three grains of the sulphate or under, may be prescribed in each teaspoonful of this elixir, and five grains in each dessertspoonful.—*Virginia Medical Journal.*