In an article which appeared in the Chemist's Journal of July 16th, 1890, a Dr. H. Thos, writing on Sambuci, states, amongst other things, that the drug is obtained from a Brazilian plant called *Pilocarpus Connatiplius*; further — that the above drug is characterised by diaphoretic and piloagogetic, but principally by diuretic properties. The last being, in his opinion, the most important one, the other two being in his opinion of very secondary importance as compared with the third, although for all that, very useful, and recommended by him in all febrile disorders, pneumonia, chronic Bright's disease, diabetes mellitus and acute rheumatism.

Although I have made a thorough search as I possibly could, the above journal is the earliest proper one in which I have been able to find any account of Sambuci or its alkaloid, Pilocarpin, and that account is very imperfect indeed. Curiously if I had had obtained some foreign journals my search might have been more successful. With the exception of two particulars, viz. the Botanical origin and its powerful diuretic property, all that was stated in the above mentioned Journal had been known to me some little time previous. The first time I ever gave the drug with the idea of gaining some knowledge of its powers and thus of being able to give some relief in disease was on the 5th September 1890, in a case of colic which presented itself at some standing. But it was several months after this before I thought of consulting any Journal on the subject. The better that I saw of the effects of Sambuci in that first case by no means prepossessed me in its favour in all future cases when tried, but I was most determined to employ it again especially in cases of disease when a pure diaphoretic action is known to be followed by relief of the symptoms.

Owing to the above facts, all that I know of Sambuci was that it cannot be diaphoretic when administered in large doses, but as a mild diaphoretic it was most useful in, or as the dose given, I had not the remotest idea. An idea that it might be a useful subject...
my future plans led me to try it in various diseases, most of which I
will afterwards give, showing, that whatever knowledge I have gained
concerning it has been owing partly to my own efforts, while sur-
ged as Assistant Surgeon in the Gateshead Infirmary,
(At few of the cases notetaken removed after my entrer into private prac-
tice) on February 1829.) Although I have already mentioned this
5th. September 1829 as the date on which I first began to employ Sab-
randi methodically and to take notes about it, yet, for a good while before
that, I had been using it with advantage and in a copious for-
man, in cases of colds and rhinitis, and in cases where it was of
importance to bring about a speedy recovery.

After a time, while engaged in working out the effects of Sab-
randi on disease, I came across a short extract in
papers, leaving out my name and showing me that I was in the
right track, while in one or two cases, some startling revelations, or ra-
ther shall I say, assertions were made, to which I wholly or in part contra-
dicted by some other observations. And here a question of some import-
ance occurs to me— Why is there so little paper written taken of Sab-
randi by British Physicians as compared with Continental and
American men? I have ascertained that for some time back the

properties of the drug have been investigated by, and articles written
on the subject by, Continental doctors, although myself unable to ob-
tain copies of their papers, but why this information, or this paper, in
this country should be so scant— I cannot see. The properties of the
drug are so useful that in some of the cases and that too not only for
distant, we shall see it admitted into the British Pharmacopoeia.

Manifold as are the properties of many of the drugs
contained in the British Pharmacopoeia, Sabrandi can vie with
most of them. It is, so far as I can judge, one of the most useful
drugs we have, not powerful enough perhaps to be employed as
the sole remedy in a disease, but when conjoined with other drugs,
going far to hasten the speedy removal of that disease.

Of the many different preparations obtained from this
Abrasum Pennaphycis, that which I have exclusively employed is
the Pavane, which is of a light olive-green colour with a neutral tint, almost insensible to taste. It is indeed of course more readily exhibited than in
for a long time I have been in search of a suitable preparation, and as the powder
was very easily taken and seemed to answer all my purposes, when I came to know about it, I saw no reason to change to it. Moreover, seeing
that I wanted to ascertain the properties of a certain drug, I thought it more advisable to employ such a preparation as would be
better taken by itself, instead of another which, on account of its fluidity
would necessitate its combination in a mixture with other drugs,
thus rendering the results more complicated and not easily apportioned
each to its own cause. The hydrochlorate of Nitocarpin, a combina-
tion of Nitocarpin with hydrochloric acid, with the volatile principle of the plant is a very
powerful preparation employed in very small doses in subcutaneous
injections. On account of its strength, very careful regulation of the dose
is required, as by its use many of the evil effects of the drug may be
produced; otherwise, the effects produced by it are exactly the same as
those produced by the powder. There are several other preparations of
but they need not I think be particularly cited here, the nature of all being
precisely similar.

According to a paper by Dr. Hahnemann and Meyer, in the
Archiv für experiment. Pathologie und Pharmacie, translated into Eng-
lish by J. S. Graham Brown, it seems that Jaborandi contains two al-
kaloids called Nitocarpin and Jabori, impossible however to be pre-
pared from each other to allow of the distinctive characters of each
to be ascertained with precision. By means of experiments certain
results of some distinctive characters were attained by this gentleman,
who made their experiments on the hearts of frogs and various warm-
blooded animals, on the salivary glands, the intestines and the cen-
tral nervous system. The results obtained by them will be embodied in
the remarks I have now to make as to the various parts of the body
acted on by Jaborandi or its two alkaloids Nitocarpin and Jabori.

Cutting the organs of the body in the order in which they
are most frequently affected we have: 1st. The subcutaneous or sweat
glands: 2nd. The salivary glands: 3rd. The kidneys: 4th. The peritoneal
membrane: 5th. The bronchial and pancreatic glands: 6th. The Urinary

The Subcutaneous Glands. The most important action of Esmarch's phenol solution is undoubtedly that on the numerous sweat glands, which are distributed over the whole external surface of the body. This action being probably due to the direct action of the solution on the skin glands, and possibly also of some portion of the central nervous system, but what portion it is impossible to say. This action of the drug differs very much in different individuals, being extremely marked in some, moderate in others, and very little in a third set, the curious effects being exactly the same in all. As a general rule it seems to be more marked in stout people with fair skins and light hair, slow in their action, and of a duller nature, although at the same time, I must say, I have seen a stout person on whom the action was very slight and a thin individual on whom the action was the very reverse. A great peculiarity in this action is that, in order to keep up the required effect, the dose of the drug has to be increased. I may say that I do not know, certainly the fact that although no perceptible action may be noticed, yet the drug may all the time be performing its proper duties, as certain cases not good nor harm result from the long continued action of the drug in a moderate dose; whereas, in acute pleurisy with effusion, this action on the skin is beneficial in many cases of cases, for it leaves a marked susceptibility to the influence of cold, which may, however, be successfully combatted by tepid or cold water-bathing of the chest or of the whole body, the latter proceeding being only indulged in by robust people or after a preliminary course of tepid water-baths gradually cooled day by day. The diaphoretic action is equally well marked whether the patient be young, middle-aged, or old. Men are equally affected with women.

The Salivary Glands are occasionally excited by the drug, but not by the phenol. The salivary in such cases flowing abundantly and in a continuous stream for days together, but I cannot see what good effects can result from such an excitement of these glands. I cannot very well connote how a localized action such as the above, can, of itself, in any way exert a curative effect on a disease the results of which are felt throughout the entire system. Therefore I maintain
that the cure, supposed to be due to the salubrious action of Saturandri, are in reality due to the imperfectly diaphoresis mentioned by me in the preceding paragraph, and that, without this diaphoresis, even though salivation be present, cure cannot be attained. Of course I do not at all deny that salivation may be one of the aids to the attainment of cure, what I deny is, that it can be the sole cure.

Dr. Duprez (Vie Thérapeutique, Journal, 1837) says that Saturandri as a diaphogue is quite equal to Mercury, besides possessing the advantages of being transient and unoffensive as to its results. He remarks also, that as a result of the exhibition of the drug, the patient sweats and sweats abundantly. Now I cannot myself altogether agree with him, if by the above sentence he means that the above three processes occur simultaneously. I have had cases where diuresis and diaphoresis, and where salivation and diaphoresis occurred together, but I have never as yet found a case where I could say that salivation, diuresis, and diaphoresis were produced at the same time. Dr. Bourn of La Charité Hospital at Paris likewise thinks that the pathological action of the drug is almost as important as that on the sweat glands, and has more often employed the drug with success on syphilitic lesions.

The kidneys, according to Dr. F. W. H. Heer, in the Chemist Journal, 1832, were called into great activity by the use of the drug, this action being, in his opinion, its most important property, may more than that, this diuretic property, was, he believed, the only property of importance belonging to it. I cannot imagine how he has come to this conclusion because, out of the very many cases I have now treated with Saturandri, almost the first effect produced is that on the skin, the diuresis being seldom looked for unless in renal cases. Besides that, although diuresis alone occurred in a case of long diuresis, yet entire cure would be afforded, while the very first thing to relieve a case of severe kidney disease would be the diaphoresis produced. Moreover I have noticed that even when diuresis has been produced, it is not of a masked character, hardly in fact, placing the name given to it.

The mucous membranes of the lungs and pleural cavities
are undoubtedly stimulated by adrenaline to hyperaction, as is seen on
the instance of the stimulus' for certain length of time in cases of Bronchitis.
In what manner the stimulating power of the drug is conducive to the
 cure of gout and diabetes; I cannot very well say; all I know is that
when effusion has taken place, rapid absorption follows the use of the drug.

I feel rather vexed at having put down the Lacrimal
and Consolament glands as organs which are stimulated by adrenaline.
by Saturate, seeing that I have neglected to put down in my notes
the authority for it. But nevertheless, as someone has evidently seen
the notion and has recorded it, I must needs make some notice of it,
here, as it may be useful as a guide for future experiments and ob-
servations, to show us where to direct our furthering and uncertain foot-
steps. I myself I must confess have never looked for the notion,
and consequently can say nothing about it.

(Rawlinson, 1821. Now that I come to think of it, any authorities for the
above are most probably Rawlinson and Breyer.)

The Uterus is I think capable of being called into action
by the drug, but only when containing a fetus. My only authority for
the above statement is that the use of the drug quickly relieved Alum
ations in a pregnant woman brought about abortion whilst out of the
many cases on which I have administered it. I do not remember
one where pain referable to the womb was complained of.

The Heart. In the paper conjointly written by Dr. Bar-
neck and Breyer, it was stated that after the intravenous injection
of a small dose of Hydrochlorate of Adrenalin, the blood pressure im-
mediately sank as shown by the slowed pulse-rate; but that after an in-
terval the pressure came as before; when the dose was increased,
convulsions ensued, and the respiration was interrupted, the blood
pressure at the same time rising above the normal, with still long
or short the rage seemed to lose their irritability as shown by the con-
volutions and interrupted respiration, and the blood pressure again
sank. From these results it was gathered that the drug as above
employed acts first of all by stimulating the vague endings on the
Heart and secondly by paralysing them along with the vaso motor cen-
tres, thus resembling the effects of Nervestim.
Another effect noticed by the above mentioned gentlemen was the contraction of the pupils of the eye which they attributed to the stimulation of the sub-motor nerve. This contraction of the pupils, they stated, could be easily changed to dilatation by stimulation of the sympathetic.

From my own observations I have been able to verify the truth of what has been said above as to the power of Strychnin or Jaborandi in slowing the pulse, this slowing of the pulse in my experience, tending to go on when the drug happened to be unadvisedly (the system seemed to become accustomed to the medicine when the pulse rose again becomes faster. I have never to my knowledge given what might call too large doses of Jaborandi and have therefore never met just those symptoms which are said to follow their administration. The only effect I have as yet seen follow the administration of Jaborandi has been an intermittent pulse, which was at one time attributed to the removal of the cause. This intermittent of the pulse which I have only once noticed seems to be due to the paralyzing effect of the drug on the nervous trunks supplying the heart; the same effect may be produced on the pulse by a long continued smoke or by the exhibition of Rectaint. The convulsions and expectorated respiration spoken of before as the result of too large doses of Strychnin, I have never seen while employing Jaborandi, and it is for this reason I prefer the latter to the former, as the latter never the dose has reached the limit of safety will have swelled into a pulse too large for most patients to swallow at one gulp.

I am here speaking of Peta Jaborandi and the hyperochrato of Strychnin.

I have been able to notice the contracting power of Strychnin on the pupils of the eye in only one case which came under my care last January suffering from pneumonia and which I have not deemed necessary to write out. I may add that after a day or two the drug seemed to lose to a great degree its contracting power, the pupils then dilating but not to their full size.

The stools I have at times noticed when exhibiting Jaborandi for the first time, that the first three or four doses have caused diarrhoea which however seldom lasted more than a day. This
The specific effect of the drug has been suggested by Dr. Barks and may be due to stimulation of the intestinal glands and consequent increased peristaltic action of the muscular fibers of the intestinal tract, and to be antagonized by atropine and physostigmin, both of which have a paralyzing effect on these muscles.

In the Central Nervous System, by which I suppose it meant the Brain and Spinal cord, Albacrin is stated by Dr. Barks and Bier to act only in large doses, the effect being, alike in frogs and warm-blooded animals, convulsions.

From the contents of the paragraph, before the last, it has been asserted that there are two drugs antagonistic to this action to Jaborandi or to Albacrin, from this we could almost naturally expect some beneficial result from the administration of one or the other in a case of poisoning by Belladonna which was cured by the hypodermic injection of 8 gr. of Atropine every 15 minutes. (J. Griffin.) L. A. B. B. (Inj. Brit. Medical Journal of April 16, 1881.) For two cases of poisoning, this time by Atropine, and illustrating the antagonism existing between it and Albacrin see the end of the third section.

According to Dr. Lucien de la Chanoine Hospital, Berlin, the symptoms of a poisonous dose of Albacrin are, nausea followed by vomiting, opisthotonos, cramps, breaking of the bones, swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, general weakness, loss of smell, cyanosis of the face, and stomatitis; but unfortunately he states monocystic.

When I first began to make use of Jaborandi systematically, I gave it at first in dose of 3 grains, night and morning, to be taken in a hot drink immediately after a hot bath or after having had the feet in hot water, increasing this initial dose to ten, fifteen, twenty, and even thirty or more grains, whenever I saw the definite action diminishing, until the cure was effected or the treatment changed. Very seldom indeed, however, has I go on beyond the 30th child or one, two, three, four, and five grains as required. After a
(and), seeing the exhausting effort of the diaphoresis which was often very severe, I was wont to prescribe it with Comfrey or Pot ammonia and hot water, and at the same time I began to make my internal doses of the drug, sometimes ten, at another times fifteen grains, especially if I noticed that the patient had a particularly dry looking skin. And rest in bed on a warm room was enjoined while every now and then during the diaphoresis的方向 were given to wipe off the perspiration with a dry warm towel, and if necessary a clean, dry, and tight, night-shirt put on.

Amongst very many of my Dispensary patients these directions were constantly set at night, but with no appreciable ill effects. As soon as the patient had become convalescent I always advised tepid bathing of the whole body, followed by sponging the chest with cold water.

The active principle of Sabrandi is, as I have already stated, generally employed hypnotically, but has been used by a Dr. Admirand or Hook, in the case of the 29th of April 1812, between the lip and the gum to cause salivation especially and thus to relieve any dryness of the mouth or excessive thirst which may be present. (Note: Traditionally April 1812.)

Many doctors I am prone to employing the active principle in the powder, the advantages derived from the use of the former being, that a very small dose only is required, that the dose can be administered without the patient’s consent or when swallowing is impossible, and that it is extremely valuable whenever a rapid effect of the drug is required. The smallness of the dose is I fancy somewhat counterbalanced by the dread many people have of having a needle thrust into their jaws, whereas the second advantage, a patient may he very much bad indeed when he finds himself unable to swallow a few grains of Sabrandi mixed up as I have already described. To the third advantage: there is not the slightest doubt that in states of hectic or delirium convulsions where Sabrandi is supposed to be useful, and when a rapid effect is required, the active principle is preferable to the powder. In my mind, although never having tried it, the best way of exhibiting Sabrandi is by the injection.

Having now described the drug, its doses and mode of administration, and the different organs on which it has been found
to act, I shall now go on and give the different diseases in which lately
Jaborandi or its active principle has been used, and some other homoeo-
social or useless, with cases illustrative of what I have written
in the preceding pages.

The diseases which have been treated by the administra-
tion of Jaborandi or Pilocarpin are rather numerous and are as follow:
The Acute Bronchitis of adults and children.
The Acute Inflammatory of adults and children.
Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma.
Clawing with effusion.
Febrile cold and Quinsy.
Diphtheria.
Pneumonia.
Rheumatism.
Oedema glottidis.
Diabetes.
Hydrophobia.
Syphilis.
Skin diseases.
Agu, Swine pox, Measles, Bacterial and Lary.
Poisoning by Metadone.

Acute Bronchitis. In this disease, whether occurring in adults
or children, I have found Jaborandi very efficacious. For severe
cases, it after a time causes a marked diminution in the intensity of
the symptoms, allaying the fever, slowing the pulse, relieving the
breathing and the cough, and quieting the restlessness, so as sometimes seem-
ing even to act as a sedative. While in some cases its influence is very
apparent, in others it is with great difficulty noticeable. I prefer giving it
in some warm alcoholic drink, at the same time that the usual general
directions for the treatment of Bronchitis are persevered in.

Geary R. on 29. complaints of a cough which she is at times con-
able to urinate; also a dull pain at the back of her head and the small of her back. Her illness commenced about four days ago.

She is so weak as to be confined to her bed. Her mouth feels dry; tongue pale and dry; appetite poor; bowels open; there is nausea and is much troubled with flatulence and palpitation; never been strong since her last confinement. There is a history of Chittica. On auscultation one could hear in both lungs numerous sharp,5oundy notes and bibi. My notes do not tell me the general treatment I indicated, but only that I ordered 5 gr. doses of Coleus Sabdariffa, each night. Next day (Sept. 15th, 1879) I found that she had sweated a good deal after the powder.

Sept. 16. Diarrhoea commenced during the night and has not yet ceased. I at once discontinued the powder, giving instead small doses of Seltzer. Chloride of Potash and Chloride of Bicarbonate in water, forming what I called the mustard bath & rins. Next day, the diarrhoea was still bad, and the sweating still going on.

Sept 20. Bough much better; she was able to be a little out of bed; diarrhoea still going on.

Sept 25. She has become very deaf and remarkably sleepy. Diarrhoea much better but she vomits everything she takes. Substituted Burmese Suberis for the bath.


By the 29th the diarrhoea was nearly over; while by the 6th October I put her off my list.

Looking over the above case, I must say I would be very changy indeed now to employ Sabdariffa viz it without some tonic mixture or stimulant, but at that time I was very eager to try the effects of the drug and seldom thought of consequences. Fortunately before I had time to dangerously weaken an already debilitated patient, diarrhoea caused me to employ other remedies which brought about her cure. The case is recorded simply to show that sweating and diarrhoea were caused by the drug; it was the first case of bronchitis in which I employed Sabdariffa.

1. Elizabeth M.G. m.8, suffer from a cough which is hoarse in sound and very troublesome, and began about a fortnight ago. For breathing
is rather quick and she is said at times to gasp for breath. Her throat is often very dry. Tongue pale; appetite poor; in auscultation no rales and rhonchi are heard in abundance in both lungs.

I have followed my usual procedure of sponging the child’s body night and morning with hot water, followed by lozenges polo and the chest and feet. Sabrand, gr 8 each night on a hot drink. I also prescribed a chest mixture containing a vmal dose of Tinct. camph. In the morning I ascertained that soon after she had taken the powder a slight perspiration broke out on her forehead lasting only a few minutes. The cough was also much less, most likely due to this opium. Two mornings after that, finding that the powder caused no more sweating, I increased the dose to gr 2. Two days after that I was told that the cough was much better during the day, while at night it was worse. She only coughed and her sputum had become quite clear. Her appetite however remained very poor. Even our care for the necessity of every now and then increasing the dose of the drug.

3. Edward D. 60. A year back he has been off and on a suffer from a severe cough which has never entirely left him and is aggravated by the slightest exposure to cold. The cough comes on in heavy paroxysms accompanied with breathlessness and a scanty white spilt. When I saw him he was greatly emaciated and conjoint to bed from weakness. His breathing was slightly quickened. I noticed, and I was told, he slept only middling well. On putting my ear to the back of the right lung I could hear a number of rhonchi with some opacification.

Having an idea that a free perspiration would materially relieve the above symptoms, I prescribed 2 grs Dels. Sabrand each night with a hot drink after a hot sponge bath, at the same time giving 1/8th Oint. B. mix. three times a day. Two days after that:

Jan. 31st 1830. I called to see him. His mother told me that after the first powder, although his fever persisted, he had the best nights sleep he had had for a very long time and feversity were coughed out. Last night however his cough was bad again. His appetite is now better. I continued the same powder and mixture.

Jan. 5th. The third and following powders with the warm bath and those of Jan. 8 and 10 were in effect for him, but each might seemed to
in the night, during the two exceptional nights he did have a sweat but he never once coughed. Appetite is now very good; bowels regular and if my memory does not fail me (for I recollect the case well), I found him running about the house. I called for the last time on the 9th.

4. Petella L. w. 2. I found her suffering from a very bad cough, accompanied with wheezing and an accelerated breath while her skin was dry and hot. These symptoms I was told were more marked yesterday. She didn't however seem to be suffering very much as I found her sitting by the fire dressed and looking quite cheerful. She had already had several attacks of bronchitis.

I ordered she, about, 9 9 o'clock night with hot sponging and positions. Two days after,

Jan. 19th 1881, I was told that the two powders had each made her skin very hot without sweating her. The cough had now become much worse and the breathing much better. She continued the treatment at the 1st when, finding the chest either quite clear or nearly so, I ordered her to take over two more, three a day instead of the powders.

This case shows what good can be done by this drug even without the production of diaphoresis and without help from any other drug. The next case exhibits the same characteristics.

5. Petella L. w. 2. I found her in a large and cheerless room, pressed with stores, lying on a bed facing the door, but fortunately not out of the direct line of the draught from the door to the fireplace. I found her breathing quickly, at times gasping for breath, the cough was not just then very bad, and there was no expectoration, I was told. Without antitussives! I could distinctly hear a wheezing on the chest. She seemed very weak. Her appetite was pretty good up to yesterday when it began to fail. She is also thirsty; bowels continue; skin at times very hot; she has had several attacks of bronchitis before.

I ordered half eperaud, 9 9 each night, with the usual directions and the additional one of hanging a cloth over the foot of the bed which was close to the door i.e. the foot was. Two days after,

Jan. 26th 1881. I recollect the following. She had had a fever on the evening of the 15th and on the morning and evening of the 16th and each powder had caused her to sweat profusely and from the part had per-
leaved her cough and general symptoms of that day; she was for leaving bed.

However, if I remember rightly she was kept in bed, and the powder continued
until the 20th, when she was allowed to run about the house although
the cough had not yet entirely disappeared, and by then, what was
substituted to the powder. When I saw her again on the 22nd she was so
very well that I did not deem it necessary to see her again.

6. Elizabeth D. 75, B. Jan 18th, 1800. About six months
ago she had an attack of asthma followed by the usual attacks of bronchitis
which seems never to have thoroughly left her, since she still has a very
troublesome cough with yellow expectoration, while her breathing is accelerated
and she wheezes audibly; her bowels are rather loose; she sleeps well
and takes her food pretty well.

I ordered her to swallow gun each night and a cough mixture containing
Vit. Spices, Sp. Citri, etc. also Comm. Cicuta and Camphyd
water.

Jan 18th, powder had been followed by heat and dampness
of the skin. Bowels now taken up, although the motions are still
rather thin and watery. By the 20th the patient was off my list. What
seems peculiar to me in this case is, that the diarrhoea was in no way
aggravated by the drug but on the contrary seemed to disappear under
its influence.

7. Hannah G. 27, 48. The complaints of a slight cough
and such heaviness that she cannot speak above a whisper and on
occasion, she has felt as if about to be choked; she has also a pain at the
gullet. Her illness began about a week ago with a severe cold which
has evidently lodged in her windpipe. She is not confined to bed. Bowels
open, she is full of wind and often has headache; tongue white and
parched at the back. She remains all day and all night in the kitchen,
the stove on which makes the air so close and hot as to make her perspire freely and liable to catch fresh cold from the continual opening
and shutting of the two doors leading into the room. When in her usual
health she is with difficulty treated.

I ordered her oatmeal and oat milk in the morning a banana, and
intestines poulticed to the throat; also a plaster mixture containing Comm.
nammum, ec., with filament. The next day
March 12th, 1881. A messenger came to the surgery to tell me that the patient had sweated profusely after the powder and that the throat was as dry as anything at night.

21st. The powder on the evening of the 17th and 20th sweated more profusely. The voice is now not so hoarse; the complained of much of flatulence, which I relieved by the most liberal use of tea.

28th. The face is no longer sweated; her voice is very brittle. Voice is much cleaner.

35th. Her voice is at times quite clear. Appetite and flatulence much better.

21st. She was not out of bed today. When I called. The voice is still slightly hoarse and the patient at certain points of the windpipe, as the seat of pain, or point just below the larynx. I advised her to return to bed. She continued after this to go on very well, but I was given an opiate mixture at last to relieve the cough and as soon after I found she had an attack of bronchitis, I gave up the foregoing, fearing to weaken her too much. I was told that by the 17th of the next month she was going about the house, but with a troublesome cough and a hoarseness of voice; by the 20th the cough was much better and the voice nearly quite clear again while by the 17th May I struck her name off my list.

8. June I 5th. July 1st 1881. Her illness began five days ago with a slight cough, heat and dryness of the skin. The cough has now become neither troublesome and towards night the breathing becomes accompanied with a loud wheezing and it at the same time gently accelerated.

I found the child quite prostrate. She is becoming weak of the milk her mother continually gives her. The breathing was, when I saw her, partly quiet. On putting my ear to her back I could hear rales and rhonchi in both lungs. Her skull I ascertained to be regular.

I ordered a fomentation containing a much larger of hot Belladonna, to be taken every four hours, and milk. Sabaudia. gill might and morning with the usual accompaniments.

July 4th about half an hour after the first powder she began to sweat profusely; the sweating lasting until some time to take the other powder next morning. She has now had six powders and from the first
favors up to the last. The perspiration has unceasingly poured out from her. She is still greatly prostrated and to make matters worse refuses to take any milk. The cough is no better. The mother assures me however I determined to continue the same treatment although from my notes I cannot see whether I increased the dose of the powders or no.

July 6th. The perspiration still continued. Though has become very hard, only a little phlegm being coughed up. She seemed so weak, that I ordered her 3. Oat wine twice a day. Her breathing continues very quick but the wheezing is not so loud.

8th. She POWDERED scarcely make her sweet now. From this I gather that the dose had not been increased. Airs to dilute very much, and the breathing is somewhat quicker. Frightened to proceed with the powders I gave them up and ordered instead a mixture containing fomentum lo. By the 10th her breathing had become much easier and cough much better while by the 22nd scarcely a rattle was to be heard anywhere and by the 19th of the next month, her name was off my list.

This case shows, by no means, any good resulting from the employment of Salmoneus, it only shows very clearly some of the results which may be looked for during its administration.

9th William. 1st. His illness began about four weeks ago with a slight cough and some heat of skin; about two weeks after that (so said his mother) noticing that his skin was very hot and dry and the cough much worse, she took him to the Dispensary where I prescribed a mixture, hot sponging and purging, under which treatment he became a little better; a week ago she notices that the cough had become rather phlegmotic and accompanied with nausea of the face and a slight tendency to coughing; it is his second a third attack; and that one had been accompanied with crouping.

When I saw him his skin was quite cold; this was on July 7th. His appetite was very poor. He was thirsty; on ascultation I made out large rales and whooks in his lungs.

I at once prescribed hot sponging, bismuth fetalis, and a mixture containing fomentum lo. Common salt go. Two spices, mug., Influenza 3d every 12 hours.
July 19. I today heard the cough myself and suspected its paroxysmal character, each paroxysm ending in a decided crepitation and coming up of phlegm with much exhaustion, and causing great redness of the face. As soon as the paroxysm was over he seemed quite well again, and ran about the room playing. His mother was quite unable to keep him in bed.

It is always consequent of the approach of a paroxysm, running on from the mother's arms.

Under the treatment above indicated, he was by the 18th almost quite well again, his chest being nearly quite clear of physical signs, the only thing troubling him being the cough which at nights makes him jump out of bed on to the floor.

On the 25th he caught cold and bronchitis again set in in both lungs: this time he kept his bed. I saw on the 25th and ordered the same mixture and in addition Em. Sublim. got every night to hasten if possible the disappearance of the physical signs in the chest.

July 27th he has had a fever on the evening of the 26th, one on the 26th and a third on the 27th. Soon after taking each powder, his skin, his mother said, became hot while a cold sweat broke out over his forehead; followed soon after by a warm one all over his head; he then passed a quiet night uninterrupted by a cough at two; next morning he had two or three loose motions; he kept well last night. This morning his motions were all night. With my ear to his chest I was able to hear a good number of rhimes but no rales. I ordered the continuance of the mixture and powders.

I saw him again three other times, the last time being on the 11th August, when I found that his cough had nearly gone, his general health good, his body plump and his face looking fresh.

Richard O., 66 years. Complains of sore head and pain at the small of the back and in right shoulder. His illness began about three days ago but as to the manner of its commencement I could make out very little. His wife was so stupid and the himself ill. I managed however to find out that he had no appetite, his bowels were constipated, he was thirsty, and that he had had some fever a rather hot cough. His pulse was 90 and no auscultation detected some obstruction. I ordered now jalap, & catarrhal gripe at once (mid-day) and at night and each fellow...
ing might give Satirical get in some his drink; I somehow neglected to ask limited possibilities. Next day (Aug. 5* 1817) his wife went to the Dispensary; but I made nothing out of her report, so went to see him myself about 10 a.m. I found him seated in the kitchen, dressed in his shirt, drawers and Stockings, finishing some quiet. On questioning him I found he had only had the saline-powder, & I set to work and gave him a Jaborandi powder and then saw him to lie in another room. At this time his breathing was very quick and short but as soon as he got into bed he coughed up some mucous-purulent-putridum which seemed to relieve him considerably. After some minutes I gave him a tablespoonful of a mixture containing extract of Communion, Chloride of Bismuth, Chlorate Silver and infusion of Senna after which, I took my departure.

Aug. 6. Breathing pretty quietly, cough slight and expectoration gone or nearly so. Before taking this powder I gave him, and one last night he fell into a profound sweat. Bowels open.

9th. Breathing still continues moderately quick but he coughs and spits a good deal. He powder still persists, & I am told he is going to some liquid salts here and there in both lungs together with powders magnesia when his check a long breath, these physical signs at an abrupt change to accompany inspiration, at another expiration. Ordered linseed poultices to be applied.

10th. The linseed poultices gave him a great deal of relief. Original signs still audible.

4th. Found him again seated by the kitchen fire with a blanket around him, spit detect only a few scales at both, last afternoon. Warned him not to leave bed again.11th. Continues powder and nothing.

8th. With the greatest care could detect only one small appetite good. Prescribed Vine Syrup m.e. and Balsam 6 oz. Forces a day.

28th. Seated as usual in the kitchen, on his right chair and blanket and the kitchen door wide open. Heavens very raw, Appetite fair, Bowels very active.

42nd. Found him going about the house very well.

Many months afterwards the same man asserted one with precaution thanks and blame that after my last visit to him he never looked behind him and since then had never known an attack illness.
11. I was rather uncertain of the correct diagnosis of the following case and on this account I propose to put the above notes under your consideration. From the symptoms I thought the complication might be slight pleurisy with effusion preceded by a depression of mental faculties.

**Tabella II.** Aug. 25th 1811. Complaints of headache, hard dry cough, unaccompanied with expectoration, pain at the right breast and aching pains of the chest, shoulders, back and legs.

She is a slender although plumpish girl, rather tall for her age, with a clear pale skin; fever has been always present; her eyes are no larger than ordinary nor are her conjunctive what is called healthy.

Her father is rheumatic. Her mother is a tall thin woman who after the birth of her first child, had swollen cervical glands which suppurated, healed and left the usual ugly scars; she had a sister who died of decline.

When Jebelette was much younger, she was liable to convulsions and when she became older she suffered from the same pains as did her mother. She has never been strong or strong looking.

The aching pains were first felt on the 19th but for a few days before that she had seemed to be suffering from a slight cold. Yesterday, her skin was hot and dry, but her mother gave her some water in a hot drink and this was followed by a slight sweat. On the 22nd she began to appetite and not to thisty as yesterday. She sleeps pretty well. She cannot lie on the right side on account of a pain situated just at the right nipple; on deep inspiration she at once complained of this pain and of one near the right clavicle. Uvula clear. Skin somewhat hot and dry.

There was a slight flaccidity I thought of the left scapular region; the whole chest was moved pretty on deep inspiration; the percussion note quite resonant everywhere; on ausculattion over the right lung anteriorly round the nipple, there could be heard on deep inspiration one or two pibule distinctively, and a few other very indistinctly; above this, and over the whole of the left lung could be indistinctly heard small rales and pibule.

Ordered her to have a hot bath, a hot moist blanket and hot water applied to her chest and a blanket to be thrown wrapped round her.
when in bed. The feverant grid to be administered; to hot in somewhat profuse profuse and some gentle:

Aug. 26. Her father came to the Dispensary and reported
that the heat had the first powder last night at 9 P.M. and that at
and a half afterwards he broke out into a profuse sweat which lasted
three quarters of an hour at the end of which time she fell into a deep
slumber which lasted till 6 A.M. This morning: the pain in the side
caused by the position; she passed a large quantity of urine this morning
but he was unable to say whether or not it was a greater quantity than
usual; she was more cheerful and her cough sounded softer and free
enough; she was still hot in the chest: no passage of her bowels since
yesterday. To give her another powder as soon as she reached home, and
thrice at night and to continue till further notice.

Aug. 27. She was quite cheerful, bright and active, and
just been out of bed for perhaps an hour when I arrived. No powder
had been followed by sweating and sound sleep but the powder she
this morning although causing sleep, only made her thither more.
Cough was as her father described it yesterday. The pain has left the right
side except on coughing, but is still felt above the diaphragm. Her appetite
is much better.

The percussion note over the base of the right lung am
only a slight dullness up to the middle line: on auscultation I thought I
noticed slight bronchial breathing but not mucus and only a very little
filitus. To continue powders. This short note from Dr. Ellis and myself.

Aug. 29. Her father came and reported to me. On the
mornings of the 27th and 28th and the mornings of the 29th and 30th she
had had a powder, but each power was followed by only a moment of
feverish heat also by a sound sleep. The cough was now accompanied
by a scanty white expectoration: there was no pain anywhere.

30. She had a powder last night and this morning
followed by the usual heat of skin, very slight dampness and sound
sleep. She was quite bright and very eager to be out of bed. Appetite
very much better. No expectoration. Cough much better. On percussion
I could distinguish no dulness over the right base. Order the continu-
ance of the powders and mixture.
Sept 24th. My father came to the Dispensary and told me that she
had taken one more powder as before; but that they had had very little action
on the skin while the cough was almost gone and the appetite very good.

25th. My father again called on me and told me that the
only effect of the powder now was a slight mixture (my notes here do not
say whether I received them true or not, I fancy not); cough was about
the same, but appetite even better. I discontinued the powder but to have a
few on hand, so that she should have a nostril's worth.

I saw her myself on the 26th when I found that she had
not once coughed either yesterday or to day; that she ate and slept well.
She was dressed and going about her bedroom. I now prescribed 1gr. twice
each in 1/4 tumbler mix'd with Farish's Syrup thrice a day. The father reported the case
to me over a week after that, but she continued to grow so strong that he
soon discontinued doing so.

This case is very important, first, as showing what a
dramatic effect Farish's may have even when given alone and for a term
and, secondly, as one in which many of the different effects of the drug
were produced at one time on one person, as for instance, the diaphoresis,
the diuresis 2), and the sleep.

2. Uric acid: 3. a.m. 6. For the last week she has been
suffering from a pain below the left breast and from a troublesome cough
which is accompanied with a thick white spuit. Her illness began through going
into the gentle two weeks ago on wet weather with bare feet at the same time
that her strength was much below par owing to want of sufficient nourishing
food from her husband being out of employment.

The cough aggravates the pain of the left side. When I saw her
she was in bed, perspiring pretty freely. Her appetite is fair; she is sleepy:
bowels confused; the cough prevents her sleeping. On auscultation during
depth inspiration, I could hear over the back of both lungs antero-posterior,
attempts at thoracis. I ordered: A. Farish's, 4 oz. each night. I saw her a
again two days after; when she told me that the powders had only made her
worse and slightly diarrhea; that she had slept well the night before last
but not last night, while her cough was much better and quite unaccom-
pnied with expectation. I now prescribed more powders and by mistake
sent: Small B. instead of Small C. and B. The diaphoresis at first increased the
large dose and gave 8 min. dose instead; by which she had taken three doses the next time. I saw her which was next day, so that when I again saw her the effects of the different drugs were pretty well together; besides there was really no further cure of me as by that time her child was quite well.

13. William T. on 27th, once two of the worst symptoms had ameliorated, he illness began about three weeks ago with a bad cough and great difficulty in breathing. He has been all his lifetime, pretty, healthy, with the exception of a slight cough at odd intervals.

His new complaints are the cough which is very troublesome and accompanied with a white expectoration. It is so weak as to be confined to bed. His appetite is very poor. Tongue, slightly coated, bowels regular. Stomach middling well. On putting my ear to his bosom, I could easily make out both lungs and small vails and a few rales.

I ordered Mr. Sabland, got night and morning with linseed poultices to his chest.

20th. On the evening of the 18th and 19th the powder had no effect; yesterday morning, after taking one he perspired freely and felt well all day after. He was sitting up out of bed, so I ordered him books. It has let him sneeze, but he has still a little pain at right chest, while at times he feels a slight impediment in his breathing. Gave Sabland, got night and morning.

24th. Has coughed now except when just about. On one occasion found his chest quite clear. He has been perspiring freely ever since he took a powder this morning. Appetite still poor. He has had for half an hour or so to night, but before going to sponge his chest with tepid water, this operation to be performed each time, he wants to leave bed. I continue powdered. Tom Spade, mon day. 

25th. Last night, Mr. B. threw a day. While taking the powder he was seldom free from sweating. He was so weak that I had to order him four common plates on the 24th. I ordered his name out of my list on the 25th.

19. Robert B. on 31st. Sept. 1817. He suffered from a cough which began about a week ago and which is very troublesome at nights. When he first felt it his skin was burning hot, it is now not nearly so hot. All along until to day he has had a good appetite, so his
mother said. Tongue is clean. No signs of a break and little white spots are present on him. The cough is not too bad. He is a fine young man with light hair. On putting my ear to his back I could hear rapid and thumps. Two or three days ago I had taken the Deponsary to see me and I then presented: Ate Saffron 2nd. good night and morning. His mother telling me that the powder saturated him, very little I increased the dose to 2g.

Sept. 14th. The powder did not even make him sleep. He slept well during the day and badly at night. Cough is somewhat better. Appetite slightly improved. The worms are still present in the motions. Ate Saffron 2nd. good night and morning, and Tom. Speeze mixt. kept twice. He took twice a day.

15th. On consultation presently could hear neither rale nor thumps. Cough is now nearly gone. He slept almost every afternoon. His skin has never once become damp from the use of the powder. I discontinued the powder and every morning to wash his chest with tepid water. He took the dose three a day.

On the 15th of the following month, I was again called to see him as he had had two fits; I found that he had also a slight cough and a few obscure rales in his lungs. His mother had had a powder in the house left me and gave it him last night; it was soon followed by heat and slight perspiration. I treated the fits with Bromide of Ammonium. I visited him up to the 24th and during all that time the chest symptoms remained in abeyance.

I have written down the case simply to illustrate the diaphoretic action of Saffron. The curing having been effected by a combination of different drugs.

17th. No. 8. 2d. Sept. 21st 1834. About two days ago he was taken to the Deponsary to see me and I then found him suffering from a bad cough, wheezing, painful breath, and hoarseness of the chest with a very hot skin for which symptoms I prescribed a cough mixture containing Salmi Camph. 2g., hot sponge baths, and confinement to bed.

18th. Day I found the heat and dryness of the skin very much abated, the breathing very much quieter, and the wheezing quite gone. His appetite is fair: tongue pale: bowels regular. The cough is still troublesome,
preventing sleep. On auscultation I could hear indistinct croup and rhonchi in both lungs.

In addition to the cough mixture I now prescribed Cale.

Sept. 6th. Got night and morning.

Sept. 9th. The first powder I was told had little effect but in the other three made him sweat profusely. The cough has almost gone: breathing is quite quiet. I now ordered Jys. Ten. tostit and Jys. tilliae and saw him for the last time on the 12th.

10. Georgina. F. 4, a plump little damsel with white skin, rosy cheeks, and light hair. She is generally very easily sweated. She has had bronchitis three times already. This last attack commenced about three days ago with a very bad cough. Most trouble some at nights, with wheezing, burning hot skin and panting breath.

Her appetite is poor; she is thirty: pulse very quick; bowels one o'clock, and she sleeps badly. On putting my ear to her back I could hear a few rales and rhonchi in both lungs. Cale. Jaborand. got night and morning, hot sponge baths every night. Next day.

Sept. 10th. Observed that the powder she had taken had made her sweat profusely.

11. The powder I have continued to sweat her well and these last few nights she has had better sleep than before. She has not been kept continually in bed, and the consequence is that her skin is often quite cold.

12th. She was so well that I ordered Jyp. Ten. tostit, and on the 14th I paid her my last visit.

12. Joseph. A. 14 months. He is a chubby little fellow with a pale, plump face, light hair, grey eyes, and cheeks that had once been red. His illness commenced some three or four weeks ago and is still as bad as at first. He has a cough which makes him stay badly: his breathing is quick and loud; skin is dry and hot especially at night. Bowels open. It is still on the breast. On auscultation rhonchi and large rales can be heard in the right lung. I prescribed Cale. Jaborand. got night and morning, and hot sponge baths and linnet poultices. Two days afterwards.

Sept. 6th. 18th. I found he had vomited two of the powders.
after the first his skin became somewhat hotter, his mother said, but not at all damp. His cough is less frequent and skin not nearly so hot as before, while he is quite cheerful and breathes quietly. He also last night slept well for the first time this many a night back. Yesterday his bowels were rather loose. On auscultation I now heard small rales and jubes. To continue the

powder.

Left 9". Found him walking about the room, having thoroughly recovered from his former prostration and weakness. He has had another troublesome cough, especially at nights, and it is totally unaccompanied with phlegm, so his mother says. In few minutes I saw there I never heard him cough once. He slept well in spite of his cough and never sweats. He omitted everyone of the four last powders. His skin is quite cool and his pulse slow. On putting my ear to his back I could make nothing out. Ordered Syr. Our solid mix. 3/2, Paraph. Syr. 3/4, three a day.

The above was evidently a good subject for the employment of Sabundzi by out of the powders administered only four were fully retained, and yet without the aid of any other drug, the cure was effected. Besides that, it shows that Sabundzi may be acted fully although not producing its full physiological effect.

18. Decr 17th, 1837. On this date I first saw him at the Dispensary as a casual case and he was then suffering from heat and degree of the skin, slight cough and a whining, also thirst, whilst on auscultation there could be heard in both lungs numerous rales and rhonchi. He was a stout little fellow with cheeks still rosy, light hair and eyes. Ordered him straight home and prescribed limited portions and told Sabundzi got night and morning.

Oct. 18th: When I visited him I was told that he had sweated the night before last and yesterday night was a powder but that the next day morning and this morning had no such effect, also that to day his cough was much better and less in character, there could still be heard at times a rattling with the breathing. Cough rather weak and exceedingly irregular. Advised his mother to keep him strictly in bed.

"19. 8.42, intermitting at times.

"20. 8. k0, still intermit. He himself seems pretty well.
Oct. 9.2nd: scarcely any interval. The physical signs in the chest have much abated. Cate, jaundice, grey night and morning. On enquiry I was told to believe that the powder he had already had, always, sweated him at night but never in the morning. This was accounted for by the fact that in the mornings he never would allow the bed clothes to cover him, this being generally followed by his getting out of bed.

2d. 80's, still slightly irregular, sweet, very quiet. He is now very weak.

2d. Cate and shonchi quite gone. His chest to be bathed every morning with tepid water. In 30 grains thrice a day. To leave bed to-morrow night.

2d. Going about the house, seldom cough.

The peculiarity in this case was the irregularity of the pulse, which was very marked while the boy perspired, in going about the room, but became greatly accelerated in his being kept in bed and (although not mentioned in my notes, still it was so fixed in my mind at the time that I have remembered the individual case) became quite regular at the discontinuance of the drug.

10th. Sarah P. at 30. 8h. 8o. 11f. Her illness began a few three weeks ago with a cough. She complains now of a troublesome cough which is accompanied with a thick, white spit and chilliness of the face. She is confined to bed. She sleeps badly. She has no appetite but is at times very thirsty. Bowels constipated. On auscultation I could detect rather strong and shonchi in both lungs. On the 17th of the month I prescribed without seeing her, a cough mixture containing: 10 parts brown sugar, 5 parts of honey, and 6 parts of water. I was assured that she took a powder last night and one this morning and that she sweated slightly after each. I ordered more powder but discontinued the mixture.

Nov. 6th: To day her son came down and stated that her cough had become very dry and that it was still very troublesome at night. She was able to eat some rabbit today: is taking whiskey every day to keep up her strength. Cate, jaundice, grey night and morning.

17th. I saw her myself to-day. She powdered although causing her to sweat but slightly seemed to be followed by a longer period
of exhaustion, sallowness and chenoks, quite present in both lungs. Considering his weakness, at her desire I discontinued the powder and prescribed a mixture containing: 1/2 oz. Comp. C. min. 8 Ward. Poit. dixi 3 min. Catt. 200 min to be taken three a day.

By the 9th the lungs were almost clear of sputum and chenoks, and by the 11th totally so. By the 12th she was able to leave bed for nearly the whole day.

20. Elizabeth W., aged 3. Nov. 25th 1881. She has been ill now for several days with a bad cough, rapid breathing and hot dry skin. The breathing is now only slightly quickened except at night when one can also hear a rattling accompaniment. The skin is now cool and the cough more frequent. Auscultation could be heard sputum and chenoks but no large rales.

I prescribed hot sponge baths, linseed poultices, stool constringent tablet, a mixture with Tomp. Comp. Es mit und Cole. Jager and gripe night and morning. If her mother had now had sufficient control over her, many days would not have elapsed before her cure had come about but twice when the physical signs had just left the chest, she feeling better and leaving bed the bronchitis relapsed. Each time that she took a powder, a profuse perspiration ensued soon followed by a sound sleep; she never sweated after them in the mornings. She became much better by the 14th; during the relapse coming on about the 18th she became so troubledly off, that I refused any longer to attend her especially when I found out that her mother was in the habit of leaving her child quite alone for hours at a time.

21. Elizabeth W., aged 3 months. Jan. 10th 1882. In this case which was one of Pneumonia with Bronchitis the Salvarsan was given merely with the view of relieving the chest symptoms; it is almost needless to say that no effect whatever was produced on the hooping cough, none at any rate that was perceptible to me.

The child was a very stout one, with rosy cheeks and blue eyes and every slight manner of the eaglets. When I saw her first she had been ill for a week or more, the illness commencing with feverish symptoms and a bad cough which a few most troublesome at nights and is generally paroxysmal in character, although unaccompanied with a hoop. It seemed quite bright and is set almost every hour in the breast; which is
grieve with the idea of telling her pess. Bowels open, and motions rather loose and green. Cough is often preceded. On pulling my ear to her back, I could hear a few small riles and rattle.

I warned the mother to give the breast no longer than every two hours; I prescribed hot sponge baths every night, and injected the nostrils. At the 3rd night and morning, and a mixture containing Spirit. Camph. 3 min. Ltd. bisect to 3% Spirit. Ahi. mixt. Ales. Chlor. min. 2%. By mouth 3 c. q. every four hours.

Jan 8. After each powder, she sweated a great deal about the forehead, while the rest of the head felt coldish. Rather restless during the night owing to the cough.

10th. She sweated all over her body; last night and this morning after the powder. Cough as before and makes the child rest in the poor. On auscultation could detect faintly one phlegm. I now increased the dose of Sabrandi to 2 grains.

11th. The child will last night with intervals of wakeful nights due to the cough, which continued very severe. Chest remains clear. I saw her again at night when I found the cough somewhat easier.

12th. Cough about the same. Ordered Muriatic Acid with small doses of Gym. For. 3 times.

13th. Continues well. One or two ripples to be heard to the

Prescribed Ales. Sabrandi. 3 grs.

14th. The cough is now accompanied with a slight run and lasting nearly a month. Between the paroxysms of coughing the child is very well. Mucus have been green for a day or two now. Changed mixt. mixt. to the follow.

15th. Paroxysms seemed shorter and cough less in character. To physical signs in chest.

16th. Cough still bad but no ripples to be heard. Changed mixture to Try. Grace. mixt. Spirit. Bellad. mixt. Ltd. Chlor. mixt. Ales. Mixt. bisect to 3 grain every hour. In a day or two more. A few days afterwards the child was so well that her mother began to take her out on fine days. I saw them both about a month after, and although the cough had not altogether disappeared, yet the child seemed in the very best of health, and had not had a drop of medicine for some time back.
22. Jane A. J. a.m. April 25, 1812. Two or three days ago
she came out all over her body, accompanied with feverish symptoms and
diarrhea; these symptoms themselves having been preceded by a "cold." 
Her skin is now fading away, but the cough and diarrhea are still present.
She has no appetite, but is thirsty.

I advised hot sponge baths, and linseed poultices. Then
Jabruno, gie in hot wine negus: then brake lo in 64; let 1 theo. every
four hours.

April 27th. Soon after the bath and powder last night her
skin became burning hot for a long time, but never became damp. She also
passed a quiet night than her before, every one probably to the compor-
ing effect of the bath and opium combined. Now I should not like to say
that the Jabruno had any share in the effect, unless it happened, as I
sometimes ordered it, that the powder alone was taken that night.
Since I saw her last she has only had two motions while she herself is
now quite lively. On examining the chest I could detect only a few rales
abroad.

23. Mr. Jay 16 months. April 28th, 1812. His illness
began the day before yesterday. He has a slight cough; his breathing is
a little accelerated, thin hot and dry; bowels loose, motions green; he is
restless and sleeps badly. He struggled so much that I had to give up
trying to auscult his chest.

Jabruno, gie night and morning. Jint, tomp. &
Tim. Speake, Jp. eight p.m., St. Amm. Ant. every four hours.

April 30th. Breathing and cough a little worse. In how
was felt most. I saw him again at night when his breathing seemed
even worse while the child himself was greatly prostrated. I could easily
hear a rattling in his chest when at a little distance from him. cheeks at
once tonic, flushed, another rate.

May 1st. Breaths now expand wider with every inspira-
tion. His parents now thinking that the powder was producing diarrhea,
in defense to their wishes, I gave them up and substituted the mist.
Jpt. 6th. with Ap. Amm. Drnct. run I added. Instead of the linseed poult-
tices I now devised turpentine on his chest and bowels. It was prescri-
ing pretty to day, and at night when I again saw him.
Breathing is still quicker and motions dilate more widely, the action of the chest walls quick and shallow: diaphoresis gone: motions yellow: cheeks greatly flushed: very restless all last night: sweated heavily about the back and head: the rattling still is heard in his chest: still prostrate. He has been getting bready in very small doses since yesterday. Brandy Pils. Spear & Bitters, Balm. y/2 at 8 P.M., and, stopped the mixture. 10 P.M. Seemed even worse than before; he is to prostrate, he never notices anyone not even his mother.

5. Passed a very restless night. Had his bowels opened once this morning. Breathing is now much quieter and motions work less. At night he lost a little of the ground he had now gained.

4. A little more ground, but last night he was restless and still vomit, and opium, quassia and quassia had been given to him. Bowels moved once this morning. Sweating still continues. At one time the motions were nearly to be seen dilating, this condition however only lasting for a few seconds. Quick, quick, string and full. No rattling with the breath to be heard at a distance. Another power to night and his body to be well sponged over with hot water.

5. After the bath last night he broke out into a profuse perspiration. The powder had not been administered until more than an hour after the bath and it seemed to have been followed simply by great restlessness but no increased perspiration. At night his breathing was pretty quiet; he looked brighter and less prostrate; motions all right.

6. Breathing is very fair but wheezing can be heard in the throat. It is pretty cheerful. Cough is rather more frequent. The mixture was changed yesterday to Ten Spreeze, min. 2. Muri. Comp. 0. m. 1/4 cup. Water, min. 3. Alte. Chlor. 2 m. 1/4. Comm. Bream. m. 3/4. Glass.

7. Saw her myself today. She was still unable to walk a bit more slowly, needed to be followed by a longer period of exhaustion. Rattling and bronchial still present in the lungs. Looks much better and more composed. Nervous look only very slightly, no longer vomiting will and wants to be taken out of his cradle. Last night he slept with his mother. Yesterday and day before, he enjoyed several good sleeps. Breathing is a little quicker and cough very troublesome. Also, spasm, y/2 Balsam. y/2.
at night.

May 8th—Still improving slightly. Sleeping during my visits.

July—Kept almost all day yesterday but spent another night. Her teeth are very quiet. Congestion still continues. It is now picking up his spirits and talking. Calm. Pretty good at night. From the above date till my last visit on the 19th he made an uninterrupted recovery.

I have put down this case under Bronchitis although I cannot see from my notes whether or not I was managed to make out the physical signs of Bronchitis, because the symptoms above detected might do very well for one of Broncho-pneumonia.

24. Ojon Governance. Aug 23rd 1893. It is now a little more than six months since I treated her for pneumonia with Jaborandi. Her illness began about a week ago. Her skin is hot and dry. Bowels open. Takes no food. Eats greenish and red. Short constant cough. No spit. On auscultation I heard in both lungs rales and gurgle.


Aug. 24th. About the same. She pouvoir hand made his feet a little over the head and there is a little expectoration.

Aug. 25th. Bough sounds stuck. She took the last of the powder yesterday morning and soon afterwards broke out all over her body into a severe perspiration. She is very irritable. Ojon, Jaborandi gui. Patient as before.

Aug. 26th. Found her out of doors on her mother's arms. On auscultating her chest, could still hear the rales and rhonchi. Warned her mother not to take her out again. Skin felt quite cool. She is much brighter than she used to be and takes her food better. She has sweated freely after the last powder, the cough seeming to become softer and rarefied after each. Ojon, Jaborandi gui night and morning.

Aug. 27th. The last powder had no marked effect on her. She coughs very little now. Appetite good. Sleeps well and plays along the bough. Continue mixture and powder.

Aug. 28th. Continues well. Bough and rhonchi no longer heard, in their place one or two large mucous rales.

Aug. 29th. The same. As changed the mixture a little.
containing Tin. Speez. sm. Common salt, gtt. aqua chlor. nit. Lyr. Pellcr mor. and
continued the powder.

The 19th clear Child all right.

25. John P. at 8. When I first saw him I found
him in a very weak state and not confined to bed. He had diarrhoea
so many months back probably from overwork. Latterly he found he
couldn't walk about so much as formerly. Complains only of weakness and
a poor appetite. I examined his chest and heard what sounded, perfect
lively like rales. Ordered Tin. Speez. mixt. 1.5 drn. Linum & mor. and ad-
vised him to his diet. I did not see him again till four days afterward
when I found him in bed and both lungs full of rales and rhonchi. The
respirations were 38 to the minute. He had no pain nor oppression any-
where. Tongue pretty clean. Bowels continue. Appetite fair. Morning take
monamide bo. gr 25 Tin. Speez. mixt. 1.5 drn. mor. Next day respirations
were 36 and he expressed himself as feeling much better. Appetite good
and he slept well last night. For three days after this he continued so well
that I was very sanguine as to his ultimate recovery. Mais, Chien ne por-
pose, et qui dispose! Next morning after the third day I was called up at
4.30 to see him. The change had commenced at 11 P.M. the night before.
With marked acceleration of the breathing and with prostration I found
him lying on his right side breathing quickly and hardly able to
speak, and with a haggard look on his face. I ordered Atri. Spezz. 60
gr at once to be followed within two hours by a musty powder, also
brandy at intervals. When I called in the afternoon he was as bad as ever.
I now tried Atri. Jaburdan. 10 gr. Two pills, at intervals, each with foram
brandy. When I called next day, I was told that by last night his bro-
ing had become much quieter and in fact was still so. I now ordered
Atri. Jaburdan. 20 gr. which quietened his breathing still more and made
me more hope against hope. But he was now beyond morta aid and
that same night his spirit passed away.

Auto pneumonia and Broncho pneumonia! I have em-
ployed Jaburdan either alone or with other drugs, with great success in
the acute class of diseases, the sweating, which is the natural result of the exhibi
tion of Satranch, being quickly followed by an amelioration of the febrile symptoms of the patient, and ultimate cure. I must here, however, state that my experience of the drug in acute pneumonia occurring in adults has been very limited; the many cases of pneumonia that I have attended, having occurred chiefly in infants and children about ten years old.

1. Emily J. P. died 26 April 1851. Her illness began on the 5th with febrile symptoms and a slight cough; it seems that on the 8th she became greatly prostrated. She is a plump child, with light hair, grey eyes, fair skin, and cheeks which are still ungirt with red.

Her skin is very hot, but a little cooler to the touch; she has a frequent cough accompanied with some phlegm which she swallows. Temperature 102, with a pulse 102. During convalescence, she has greatly recovered from the prostration of the 8th day sleeps badly. Her appetite is gone; tongue red, white, coated, constipated.

The percussion note is quite resonant all over the lungs. On auscultation postero-nasal, mammae, small rales could be heard, with a few sibilants elsewhere; the breath sounds were quite subaudible to the auscultation.

Advised hot water sponging very night; linseed poultices very now and then to the chest; milk and beef tea diet; and ordered a diaphoretic mixture containing Amonium, Cork, and Ip. Off. 2 Ibs. and Ves. Spec.; and Satranch powder, the dose of which I forgot I have neglected to put down in my notes.

April 8th. Her mother came to the Dispensary and reported that half an hour after the first powder the child fell fast asleep and when she awoke the dampness of the skin had increased.

9th. The powder last night made her skin burn and half an hour after taking it she fell asleep for three hours. The breathing was fast but nothing like what it was at my first visit.

10th. Sough still bad, low so much stronger as to be able to sit up. The powder in the evening of the 10th and 11th were as before followed by sleep, but not by perspiration; to discontinue them.

11th. Breathing quite quiet; asleep during my visit.

12th. Only mentioned rules to be heard on auscultation.
and percussion note quite clear, cough very much better. By the 25th the cough was only at night while she was now able to go about the house although still pale and weakly. By the 30th colour was returning to her cheeks and her appetite was good although a little cough still remained.

2. Mary M., at 36, Sept. 8th 1819. She complains of a bad cough, sore throat and pains of her calves which are painful on pressure. She is a domestic servant who has worked very hard and who has always enjoyed very fair health. Her illness commenced three weeks ago when in service with the same employer in inability to keep herself warm. When her mistress found that she continued to shiver, to be more pale and to be more short of breath she sent her home. When she reached home her mother found her prostrate with great heat of skin and inability to lie on the right side, whereas of the ill doing being the result. Her mother on being questioned particularly did think that once she noticed some dark blood on the phlegm passed by her daughter.

Current condition. She has a slight cough which is pretty constant and is at times only prevented from causing distress by the coming up of some thick white phlegm. Breathing is somewhat accelerated and voice is hoarse. Her body is covered with a yellow sweat. Her face is slightly inflamed. There are pains of ankles and calves aggravated by pressure. From the commencement she has had diarrhoea, which is now somewhat much better although still not enough. There is also abdominal pain likewise aggravated by pressure. She sleeps very badly. Pulse 120. She has no appetite but is very thirsty. Tongue covered with a thick white put.

On inspection the chest walls did not seem to expand so fully as they should. The percussion note dull over the lower half of the right lung anteriorly, there are likewise present in the same place palpable and small vibration.

I advised her whole body to be well sponged over with hot water to night and Pulmo Salvarsan in gr. to be given her in hot gruel: also such a pruex to be administered each succeeding morning and evening: linseed poultices to the chest.

Sept 12th Pulse 126 with a slight tendency to hardness. Coughing quite stopped. Breath constant and troublesome respiration still pretty fast. Face looks distended. Sleepe only middling well last night.
The pain has quite left the abdomen and calves of her legs. The dullness over the lower half of the right lung is now very decided, while over the lower half of the left there is slight dullness. For powder last night and this morning more followed by an increase in the discharges.

5th Oct 1st. I am and pretty soft. The powder still caused sweating which continues all day. The patient a quiet night, sleeping very well, until 9 a.m., to day when she was awakened by the cough. Since, she took the powder this morning up to nine o'clock; she has had only one fit of coughing. The expectoration is unchanged, she is scarcely so thin as before, and the sputum lies on the right side, but not on the left.

10th Oct. Expectoration 1/4 to the mercurochrome. The preparations continue fair and constant. Last night and night before, she slept well until 4 a.m. next morning when she awoke restless and uneasy and bothered with the cough. The expectoration is more scanty and is very difficult to cough up on account of its tenacity. She has not had her bowel opened since the 9th untill today, this having caused the pain on the left side region. The percussion dullness over the right lung is not nearly so marked as before, while that over the left is about the same. All this and what sounded to me like bronchi could be heard in the right lung. I noticed Rale. Sputum to grow.

9th. For cheerful face at dinner caught my attention the moment I entered the room. He expressed himself as feeling remarkably well. The powder at night made her sweat heavily much more so than the morning ones. The cough is very much better and the sputum very scanty. The dullness over the right lung is very slight and no auscultation could be heard with the stethoscope and bronchi: the dullness over left lung gone. In some sections, possibly to hollow if possible the wound's recovery I was increased; the state of the stomach to grow, but my notes say nothing more until this 9th when I find that my patient was up and had been able to get out of bed yesterday, and that I now order 1/2 instead of the powder Dr. E. C. 3/4. Dr. Spencer now gives 1/4 once a day.

8th. Oct. B. and quite well. Her illness began four days ago with a slight cough, burning heat of the skin and profuse:

The cough is still as at first, the breathing is very quick; there is the heart burning hot, and she sleeps badly often jumping up screaming. There is a history of tuberculous mewetation. On putting my ear to her chest I detected
long, said rates in abundance in both lungs. The perspirative not certainly slightly cut over the right lung, more so over the left. Bib Saturation, got worse and morning.

10" 1st night, her mother gave her last night and this morning two powders instead of one each time. The first double powder had no effect, but the second one was followed by diaphoresis which has since continued, in a moderate degree. Though not as more frequent. She takes a large quantity of milk. In good while back she has been complaining of pain in the abdomen which is now a good deal worse. Yesterday and today she has often placed her hand on the abdomen as if in pain.

11" She said a good deal last night was moving more profu-
ably to the abdominal pain. She now seems pretty well and cheerful and able to sit up in bed and play with some toys though still last, still very thirsty. No sweating after the powder, which were changed on the 9th to 2x.

12" Out of bed, so ordered her back to bed at once, though still last, slept badly last night. Lungs hardly so full of rales as I thought; the sweated well after the last two powders.

13" Sitting up in bed, bright and playful. Bought very little, tried a good deal last night but that was nothing unusual her mother said. He is now constantly wet with sweat.

14" With the stethoscope I could only detect some
abnormal rales posteriorly. Bib Saturation, got and 2x. For there was no to die.

15" Continues well. Inclines to keep warm only at night.比利 a last view on the 9th.

4. William W. Dec. 11th. 1891. Two weeks ago while removing from one house to another he caught cold as evidenced by shivering and slight cough and pain of the right side. After going about for a week he was forced to take to bed, his breathing then having become very bad. I found him able to go about the house although he is still troubled with the cough - the breathing does not seem to inconvenience him at all. The skin of his hand was cool and moist. It is very thiny, somewhat troubled with flatulence; tongue furrowed at back; bowels constipated. On auscultation I made out rales and rhonchi but no great extent. When ill health, he was always difficult to sweat, had had bronchitis before.

Ordered him a cough mixture and Bib Saturation, got
night and morning, at the same time advising him to keep to bed.

Last 15th. He sweated a very little soon after taking each powder, though easily. Breathing was a little better last night but still gasping today, though not so troubled as yesterday. Appetite poor. slept well last night but badly the preceding night. His thirst is less. Bowels open.

Both sides of the chest could be seen and felt a more fully on forc'd inspiration and expiration, but the ascendant note seemed everywhere somewhat impaired. While at the base of both lungs posteriorly could be distinctly heard numerous small expectorations with occasional rales—continuously all that could be heard were a few rales. The cough is accompanied with a spitting which is very tough and difficult to expectorate. I now increased the dose of Salvarsandi to two.

16th. Last night, he for the first time, noticed blood in his spit. On examining the spitting, I could see mixed within what I took to be the so called "rural" marks. All last night he had to sit up on account of difficulty in breathing, and pain at the right side. He now suffers from the above pain and inability to lie on the right side, it feels much better today than he did last night. Appetite poor. The powders have made him sweat well.

The percussion note was. . . thought, rather dull and the base of the right lung anteriorly, while on auscultation a scraping noise accompanying both inspiration and expiration and unaffected by coughing, could be easily heard. Occasional, over the bases of both lungs, could now be heard, small expectoration but no rales or palpable.

To continue the powders as before and the lanced positions. To change the mixture to Tin. Spence in milk. Sine onset. At 9. a.m.

Last 17th. Appetite much better. Breathing continues moderately quick, spits and expectorates very little. Spitting is colourd slightly brown, keeps pretty well. Powders increased) to grow.

18th. The sweating brought on by the powders is located chiefly to the back of the neck. The breathing has somewhat troubled him. Spitting is white and much thinner. On auscultation at both bases posteriorly could detect small rales heard only with inspiration. I applied blistersing fluid above the parts where I heard these rales.

*20th. There is an ominous bluish felt over his back; J
he out the blister. The catarrhal irritation is still well marked at the bases. He himself feels much better while his appetite is daily improving. I now gave over the powders and added the instead to the mixture.


Oct. 1ST: Able to sit up out of bed a few minutes each night. Sputum almost lost its greenish-yellow colour. Appetite very good.

Oct. 2ST: Expectoration somewhat larger and less abundant. Never troubled with shortness of breath.

Oct. 3RD: That quite clear. scarcely any effused. My inability to form a correct diagnosis a my sole excuse for putting the present position the above case. One of bronchitis complicated with pneumonia and pleurisy. My case has been to show what large and continuous doses of Jaborandi a person can bear without injury even when prostrated by disease and especially when its most prominent physiological effect has not been produced. The danger arising from the use of Jaborani is due to the extreme exhaustion consequent on severe diaphoresis.

5. Mary J., Oct. 6TH. Prevailing began on the 4TH with a cough and burning heat of the chest. The skin is still burning hot but with a slight perspiration super added. The breathing is quick and loud and jerking in character while a rattling is heard each time the breath is exhaled and the sleep is broken. The bowels are open. On auscultation I could hear both lungs full of large liquid rales and sounds faintly resembling shuffling. She is quite prostrated. Retained the usual hot baths and pile Jaborani, good night and morning.

Oct. 10TH: It seems that double powders had been given by the Physician with injunctions to give half at night and half in thining out, and not from stupidity (I suppose) this advice was disregarded and for powders but fortunately only with good effect, the result of their exhibition, being a "fairful" perspiration, while from the beginning till the end of the treatment her skin was constantly bathed in perspiration. A day shews not so burning while she herself is much better. Calm, Jaboranis, very.

Oct. 15TH: Hope well these last two nights. Inspiration always most marked immediately after the powders, appetite good. Piles
open. Occasional coughs, at that, I could hear once in two nights.

She is now sleepless and coughs some at nights. Ordered
Chas's Syrup, and Sr. | 90. baking soda, and a powder only at nights. No sign of
fissures in this case was seen, but the cough left behind developed into hooping
cough, with the treatment of which I have here nothing to say.

yesterday. He complains of a pain in the chest. He has such a slight infre-
quently cough that his mother took no cognizance of it. His breathing is pretty
quick; skin hot and dry; pulse very quick; bowels open; appetite gone. But
putting my ear to his back I could make out some obscure rales in the right
lung and distant large ones on the left. Pitu Sabrandt. for night and
morning.

Sep. 23. He sweated a little after each powder. Cared a
lot, night. Skin not quite so hot and chills less.

22. No change in cough nor in the degree of sweating
caused by the powder. Very painful and restless all last night. On applying
my ear to his back could not hear a single rale. A powder of each night only.
and Sr. for tox. next three days. I saw him three times afterwards, the
last time on Oct. 27 by which time he had thoroughly regained his usual health.

month now she has suffered from a very bad cough, while at the present
moment, this cough is complicated with diarrhea. She is weak, still eddy,
cheeked-damp. For months notes that her face becomes alternately white
and red. She complains of feeling very cold, her neck is rather swollen.
There is a constant wheezing accompaniment of the breath. In spite of the
cough, she sleeps pretty well. She is thirsty and takes no food. She said so much
on being examined that all I could devise were a few large writes.

Hot sponge baths each night and Pitu Sabrandt, for
night and morning. A cough mixture containing Comm. 1/2 dr. 1/2 Tom. Balsam

Oct. 3. The powder made her sweat very little, but her
mother said they at once caused her breathing and her cough. I myself
could hear that the loud wheezing had quite gone and the skin not so hot.
She is however still perspired, while the motions are green. Pitu Sabbandt, 1/2 dr.

5° cough was much worse last night. In afternoon,
however I found her sleeping and the breathing quite quiet. Dr. S. prescribed
4th and mixture as before.

On the 17th the coughing was very much better, likewise the

31 cough and she was now able to sleep well at nights.

On the 18th there was little, but only after the night powder. By

20 still improving. She looks stout and well while her appetite is very good. Or

ordered Camph. 5 gr. and lye, Sen. 1/2 gr.


22 he complained of a prethor, and suffered from a cough at the same

24 time that his skin was burning hot. The fever was still slightly redness.
The breathing is a little quicker than usual. The cough is dry and frequent.

26 He sleeps now and takes no food but is very thirsty; tongue slightly sour; bow-

30 els open. On auscultation: a few rales on heard in the left lung.

27 Not sponging and Dr. S. prescribed, get night and morning

30 8th. Heard him sleeping quietly. Cough has not

32 been as troublesome today but is still hard. The only effect the powder seems

34 to have was to make his skin even hotter than before. His appetite is better

36 and he has slept better three last two nights. I now increased the powder

38 to get 1/2 each.

40 11th No rales to be heard in lung. Ordered lye, Sen.

42 took only twice a day.


46 stout child. Her illness commenced about a week ago with a cough, painful

48 breath and dry hot skin, all of which symptoms are still present increased

50 with great flatulence and distress.

52 Cured S. prescribed, 1/2 night and morning and a

54 mixture containing Borax 1/2 gr. Pepsin 1/2 gr and 1/2 gr. Aeth. Acetis.

56 Oct 17th since I began the treatment mentioned

58 above she has been in a constant state of perspiration. As a general rule

59 she has been enerue but since this 17th her bowel have been opened 4 to 6 time a day.

61 On putting my ear to her back I was able to

62 make out large rales in both lungs. To day she is quite bright and lively.

64 boraxine mixture and powder.

66 10th On auscultation, only a very few long rales

68 could be heard in the lungs. She sweated profusely both this morning

70
and last night after the powder. On the 21st the child was seen by me sitting on the floor playing and on the 22nd I had dismissed the case. A very peculiar of interest in the case is the effect the powders had on the intestinal canal.

10. John M. 1 year, Oct. 18, 1871. A complainant of a slight cough, heat of skin and diarrhoea. Illness began about a week ago with the same symptoms as those above mentioned, but for some time before that he had been in failing health. When in better health he was a stout child with a fair, rosy face. He has now only a remnant of his former spirits while his face is pale, his eyes sunken and his hair reddish yellow. There is a wasting of consumption. A few weeks ago he came here with the rest of the family from Lincoln and along with the other members has found the climate here very trying.

He has a slight cough accompanied with little expectoration. Respiration 40 per minute. The percussion note over both lungs is everywhere quite resonant, on auscultation crackling rales are heard almost everywhere. The temperature is 99°. Pulse quick and regular, whose weak, the skin feels damp and his mother thinks it is not as hot as before. He has no appetite; (was heavy and sleepy all last week) tongue thickly coated with fur; he has diarrhea to the extent of three and four motions a day; stools, yellow and without odour but at the beginning accompanied with blood; is very thirsty. Although he complained of pains at the stomach, yet on pressure both there and at the abdomen no sign of pain was elicited.

I advised hot sponging at nights. Pile, Sabrard, grt night and morning in some hot drinks. Must bid & take every 4 hours for the diarrhoea.

Oct. 15th after the first powder, last night, he sweated well but was much all night. He sweated none after the second powder this morning. He has coughed about three times today and his bowels have in yet been only three times opened today. Tongue still thickly furrowed and is quite dry. He is not so thirsty as to day. A 45 regular and soft Respiration is 40. Temp. 100°. (He sweated well last night after the powder and only a very little after the one this morning. He has been one or twice purged).

11. Peter 4 yrs. Respiration 45. Temp. 100°. He sweated well last night after the powder and only a very little after the one this morning. He has been once or twice purged... Decommissioned the motion on the 17th.

12. About the same.
at 24. Cattle and breathing still very quick. Small heart rates are to be heard in both lungs. Dry swells well at nights and very little in the mornings after the powder. Cough pure from severe coughs last night. Ordered him Art wine and a mixture containing A. Linnun, A. Osmat, and A. Quartus. Increased rate fast. 25th. Cough. 25th. Very weak.

26th. Breathing loud and jerking.

27th. Cough persists. 28th. Intervals distend widely each time he breathe.

29th. Cough very weak. Temp. 101. From this date he gradually sank until the 2nd. November when he breathed his last.

11th. George. Dr. C. 11th. 101. He suffers from a troublesome cough which began about a week ago accompanied with quick breathing and great heat of the skin. The skin is still hot but less so than formerly while his breathing is still very quick and at times the cough seem likely to choke him. It is very thin a cough makes him restlessly to the well opened. On auscultation posteriorly could distinctly make out large rates with him and then a scratch in both lungs.

Advised milk diet, hot sponging every night and 2 p.m. Severe grip night and morrow in hot part wine.

21st. Every powder was followed by free perspiration especially at night when it was noticed that she also rested better than formerly. The cough is also much saucer. It has just out a double breath.

24th. On auscultation, I could hear small crackling rate in both lungs, the large rates and rhonchi having disappeared. (Last night I had ordered the dose of the powder to grow). At night the powder makes him sweat slightly, in the morning not at all. He still coughs a good deal.

25th. The powder still causes diarrhoea. It continues the prescribed by Sir. 20th more three a day.

26th. I found him so weak that I discontinued the powder and prescribed a mixture containing A. Linnun B., A. Osmat, A. Quartus, 2 m. Sp. and A. Linnun 2 m. Ordered the wine to begin 2 days as before 2 m. a day. Next day he was no better and in the 30th he died of exhaustion.

19th. Mary A. W. Mother 15th. 10th. 17th. 18th. She is a fair

harvest, clear white-skinned, darnel with large blue eyes. Her illness began a-
but a fortnight ago with a bad cough and great heat of the skin, I was at
that time taken to the Dispensary where I saw her only once and prescribed a
mixture containing tinct. hemlock, buoy, Ammon. subst., dr. of grass and 3 dr.
fault, and hot baths at night. Under this treatment she improved wonderfuUly, her
present condition is as follows: she is still prostrate, thin, hot but not so hot as
before. Cough moderately quiet. Skin very much better. Cough much
frequent and accompanied with phlegm which is always swallowed. The
cough prevents sleep. Her breathing is not greatly quickened. On putting
my ear to her chest I was able to hear numerous respirations in both
lungs. She has had diarrhea for some days now and the motions are green
and evil smelling.

I told her mother to continue the same treatment, to give
the last few doses of the mixture, and each night and morning to give
the child Cal. Sab. and grip.

Oct 25th much better. She sweated a little after the
powder last night, less after the one this morning.

26th I saw much better today, at any rate she is much
brighter. Only a few rale to be heard in the chest now. The fever still
makes her sweat.

27th slept well last night. He is much brighter still
today. She sweated well last night.

28th Fever still present in lungs. She is now carried
about the house by her mother. She looks better than ever today.

29th Chest quite clear. She coughs only in the morn-
ings now. Slight wash more, threw up a day. She was still very well when I
left my last visit on the 27th of November.

30th P. I at child, 6 months. May 7th 1832. She is a
fair-haired, plump, healthy child. Her illness began two or three
days ago. Her skin is burning hot and with a tendency to diaphoresis. There is a fre-
guent (but quiet) cough which prevents her obtaining any sleep at night. Respiration
are pretty quick and are accompanied with dilatation of the nostrils. Before
she cannot keep for more than a few seconds at a time. On auscultation posterior-
ly I could hear large liquid rales in one lung. Cal. Sab. and grip each night.

Few doses. NP. Cal. 2 Dr. and dr. Leom. Pector. every four hours. Limited poultices
to chest and the usual hot sponging.
May 20th. She resumed most of the powder last night and passed
an uninterrupted night. Her mother could tell me if the child suffered after the
powder. But at all events I noticed today that her skin was not nearly so hot.

The cough is as bad as ever. She seems however a little brighter.

She retained the powder last night and after a few
hours, she fell asleep. About an hour and a half after
I awoke her by knocking at the door. She then coughed once or twice spasmodically and then
remained silent during the remainder of my visit. I now noticed that
the skin was very much cooler; that the nostrils had almost altogether ceased
to dilate and that she coughed with a much lengthened period.

She sweated well after the powder last night and
fell asleep early this morning and continued sound asleep until my departure.
Her mother told me that she coughed a very much better

And nowwwing in the chest can be heard. I now changed the
remedy to Mist. Jaborand. 1/2 oz. The Specks. 2 1/2. The ditt. and tested the
and passed my last visit on the 14th.

Dr. Biddle. W. in 3d. May 21st. 1832. I found
suffering from a short frequent cough, and hurried breathing. The skin
felt hot and somewhat dry. Her illness began several days ago. On
May 20th found the note dull over the whole right lung. Appetite poor. Bowels open.

Coul. Jaborand. 1/2 oz. (1) and a medicine containing Ammon. bals., Ver. Spazo.
and Sp. lith. nit.

May 26th. Found her sweating well. The perspiration
was the lung is now clear. She was remounted in bed. A few days afterwards
message arrived to the effect that the girl had quite recovered.

Mrs. Margaret S. in 4th. June 22nd. 1832. Her illness
began yesterday with a slight cough, thirst, restlessness, and great heat in
depress of the skin. On inspection I could hear in both lungs membraneous
large rales. As soon as her illness was subsided her limited nostrils were
applied to her chest with the effect of bringing out a slight diarrhoea at first
and during my visit. I prescribed. She is still present; however, although not
extremely so. Inquires pretty often. Coul. Jaborand, 1/4 oz. every mor-
ing, and a medicine containing Ver. Spazo. Sig. Emm. Amal. 4 Bol. lith. nit.

May 27th. Found her in her grandmother’s lap, looked
very well. Her skin quite cool, pulse slow, and chest almost clear of physical signs, with the exception of one or two indistinct rales, which I proposed to remove if the per- sistent cough persisted; after any of the powders, but she seemed to become gradually and quickly well.

16. 9th child. 1820. Oct. 15th. Illness began two days ago. She has a slight short dry cough; cheeks flushed; skin hot and dry. Less to sweats than yesterday; heart: no appetite; tongue slightly furled; bowels open; pupils very quick. On auscultation posteriorly I could hear in the right lung numerous large vesicular rales; the left lung seemed clear. At 6 just went to bed at night and morning.

On the 10th one of the powders made her sweat. For she is not so hot as yesterday, but is nearly as dry. She seems however much better in herself. I advised her mother not to allow her to leave her bed and sit by the fire. In addition to the powders I now ordered a mixture containing Tri. Sarsan. 2d, Pulv. Bellad. 1/2, Pulv. Aconit. 1/4, and Pulv. Aconit. 1/4.

17. 6th child. 1820. Oct. 15th. At night and morning he was sweating yet and the skin quite dry. On auscultation I found that the large rales had quite disappeared, and that in their stead were smaller vesicular accompanied with sputum. I continued the mixture substituting Ap. Tonom. Normat. for the Pulv. Aconit. 1/4. (took no more powders as I had run short of them).

18. Found the child cheeks and going about the room. On auscultation I could make out only a few rales here and there; I left a few powders to be taken as usual, and understood afterwards that the child recovered thoroughly and without a single relapse.

17. Thomas J. P. 1819. Oct. 20th. He is a cheeky, light-hearted, blue-eyed fellow. Illness commenced four or five days ago. He has a short slight cough; cheeks flushed; breathing very quick and shallow; there is great liberation, skin is hot and dry; pupils extremely fast and very red; constantly asking for a drink; very restless and sleepless; bowels open. On applying my arm to his back I could distinctly hear in the left lung short sharp rales.

Not sponging night and morning followed by Calis. Sat

Great benefit after the sponge bath, a positive cure ap-
pilot to his chair, a blanket then wrapped over his head, the powder administered and then a dose of the mixture, very soon after which the patient began to perspire of him, and still continues to do so. Skin still feels hot. He passed a very restless night. Breathing about the same. The cough I was told had become softer, but he was as restless as before the powder.

At 2a.m. Last night the sweat was more profuse than ever after the powder, likewise this morning, though continues lower. One check pulse, the other lasts. Breathing is much quieter. Skin is cool, not with the sweat. The percussion note is slightly dull over the left lung anteriorly. On auscultation, bronchial respiration is still heard.

*12* continued very restless at nights. Breathing remains good. It is not sweating so much. The last powder did not sweat him so much as the first one.

*13* At last no powder last night or this morning. He passed a restless night. The percussion note quite clear again. On auscultation I could hear only one or two wheezing sounds and as few rales, the former smaller; rales having quite disappeared. Not sweating so much. Cows still moved about yesterday or today. Biuret still before. Tender get.

*14* Cows made him sweat a little. One check at last night. This morning for the first time he became much more cheerful and for his prostate, and was likewise able to eat a piece of bread. On auscultation I could still hear whistling mixed with rales.

*15* Lying in bed with his eyes bright and sparkling and his face quite cheerful, the former prostration having almost entirely disappeared, though much better. Had a restless night. Appetite somewhat better, skin, nearly quite cool. The last powder scarcely made him sweat at all, and not one of the powders given seemed to have any soothing effect on him. On auscultation the chest seemed quite clear. Discontinuance powder.

*16* 5a.m. continues very well; properly over coughs; still restless at nights; breathing quite quiet.

*17* is very well. Since last rest has been taking

Sign. In both and bronchial Ford.

18. My child at 3 Dec. 8th. Her illness last year yesterday was cough with a short cough and a dry hot skin. I found her lying prostate.
with her thin, hot, but damp, and the breathing a little quicker than usual. I did not hear her cough. On auscultation posteriorly I was able to detect an obscure bug, mid-sound here and there. 0.172 a little full. She is thirsty and has no appetite. Bowels, rather constipated.

Hot sponge baths every night: Cale. SalICYLATE, 3 gr. every six hours. Five grams, mix. Tinct. Rhus. 0.15 every 24 h. with 0.15 every few hours. Bowel to be kept open with castor oil.

Nov. 18th. She has had three of the powders, but to no avail (as grandmother's nurse watched for their diaphoretic action, however, she thought that since she took them the heat passed) much better than before. She is hardly so full, she was very restless all night. Insomnia which were her usual ones were hot and dry, the lower parts of her body being moist with perspiration. On auscultation heard a fair number of large liquid rales in the left living posteriorly.

5th. Auscultation note duller over the left lung anteriorly. No rales to be heard, she continues in600 honesty fairly well. Bowels open; he is very thirsty. Cale. SalICYLATE, 3 gr. and mixture changed to 1 gr. For topical mix. and CARNIVEL 5 gr. every 4 hours.

5th. Her bowels continue acute, her food always goes. Hept fairly well last night. Very percy to day and would scarcely allow me to auscultate the chest. Pulmonary or percussion still more marked; on auscultation detected some rales posteriorly. She takes plenty of milk. For "granny" cannot say that she has been passing an extreme amount of urine.

13th. Saturated profusely after a powder yesterday afternoon. Sweating continues profusely. Auscultation note only very slightly dull; on auscultation posteriorly thought a detected bronchial breathing; respirations deafened me a bit however in right lung. TAURORUS 0.15 every 4 hours to increase diaphoresis, the use of a napkin to the general, fresh quinine today. Bowels active again.

14th. Sweating is still profuse and the diuresis still continues; cough is much better and breathing is pretty quiet. Cough still quick, somewhat weakened. Auscultation note quite respiratory: on auscultation detected over two small rales but no diaphoresis.

15th. Coughed a good night. Ranas coughs now. Appetite still poor. In a few days after this she was able to run about almost as before. As first I was uncertain whether to continue the diuresis to the SalICYLATE, etc.
the sweet spirits of wine, but when I had changed the mixture and found the
mixture still continuing, I became longer a lest, for this case both the digestive
and diaphoretic effects were well marked and simultaneous.

Chronic bronchitis, and asthma. — In the above
disease I have found Jaborandi very serviceable, either alone or combined
with other drugs, in relieving the cough and difficulty in breathing and has
been found able, when the disease was not of too long standing, to effect a
least a temporary cure, the further cure being effected by warm clothing,
and avoidance of exciting causes of the disease, with various other means to
say in the same end.

1. Mary J. a. 56. Feb. 3d, 1879. She complained of great difficulty of breathing or breathing, be a very long time back she had had a short dry cough, but it was not until about two months ago
that the difficulty of breathing commenced. Some years ago she had a paroxysm of illness. The shortness of breath above mentioned, although never completely away, is composed of paroxysmal attacks at intervals, the attacks generally lasting about an hour, during which time she is forced to sit up in bed
and obliged to have the windows, whilst she cannot speak above a whisper.
The paroxysm is accompanied with severe pain across the epigastrium; or with the feeling of a heavy weight or tightness. On auscultation I could hear little and small rales throughout both lungs. Appetite is poor; thirst; tongue
dry and brownish; Bowels very constipated.

Cures: Jaborandi, got each night and a mixture of
taking Lemmon, sordorh, fm. nausea mix, and Thorne Act. mix, to be given
occasionally.

Last 3 symptoms as before.
- 5th The patient very slightly after the powder,
late night, and from hour to hour the shortness was much less.
- 5th Sweating was a little more marked after
last nights powder, and she passed a very easy night.
- 7th Had a paroxysm yesterday which lasted
three hours, but the accompanying pain across the epigastrium was not as
so heavy as it used to be.
- 7th I found her sitting on the edge of the bed, with
Dr. S.  He is still taking the medicine and the mixture.

See 1st and 2nd.  Continues well.

He is able to do most of the day now, very little as soon as he returns to bed.  The orthopnea continues but less that he is able to obtain a good rest and sleep.  I did the first time, noticed marked symptoms of brain disease, probably softening, which caused her in about two months time, although before the end of September, she was so far recovered from the cheer affection as to be able to take outside exercise.

Dr. William T. West, Sept. 11th, 1850, complains of great orthopnea, a slight cough, and weakness.  He has suffered from a cough and occasional difficulty of breathing three or four years and more, the worst part of the year for him being the spring and summer.  I felt certain makes him point to breath that he can scarcely ever attend to his business as a shopkeeper.  On account of this breathlessness which seems never entirely to leave him, he is obliged to have one end of his bed higher than the other.  At certain times the breathing becomes so bad that he is obliged to keep his bed for two or three days, while at the same time his motions become frequent and loose.  He has never taken special notice of his urine.

On inspection both sides of the chest walls are seen to move fairly when in inspiration the note sounds rather dulter than normal.  On auscultation small breaths and ronks are heard almost everywhere.  Heart sounds weak and with difficulty heard on account of the ronks.  Appetite poor, bowels generally constipated.

Colds in the bed, got each night in a glass of hot whisky.

I did not know him again till the 13th when I found that the first powder he took, after sweating him, caused his cough, and that afterwards had the same effect to a certain extent, one being less effective than the other immediately preceding it.

His cough is now much improved.  He has not the attacks of dyspnea now that he used to have during the day, and the orthopnea at night is somewhat better.  The face powder, made him sweat, and enjoy an undisturbed sleep of two or three hours.

Almost every month during spring and summer...
and Autumn he is seized with aggravated orthopnea, and severe coughing, gener-
ally on the Monday and Tuesday. The powder still make him sweat slightly, re-
tracing his cough greatly while the last ten were followed by profuse sweating
the breasts, and affects headache next day. He now takes a powder only every
second night. Appaite a little better.

Oct. 25. He is much stronger. He now takes a powder for
very short nights only; because they are always followed by copious motion,
which is very little now.

Oct. 26. He was last night seized with a severe attack of
breathlessness which was still going on when I called. I found him propped
up in a chair with his face of a blackish tinge and his breathing quick and
short, the air being expelled with a blowing effort. There is very little cough
and no pain anywhere. I at once ordered lanced nostrils to his chest, his feet
in hot water and a powder in a hot drink.

Oct. 27. He sweated well after the powder and by next
day the breathlessness had gone. Seemed quite well to day, found him going
about the house. I gave him a supply of the powder to take occasionally
and he continued to keep very well without with that act. I also gave him
mixture which he found discontinued as the only relief afforded him was
by the powder. He continued wonderfully well all through the winter, spring
and summer following, unfortunately for himself, lacking very little care of
himself. The result being that on the 18th Oct. 1881 I was again called to pro-
t when I found him suffering from his old complaint. Four days of the pow-
der got made him so well that on the 18th when many days to his house I
met him hurrying to town. Next day I invesigated the dose of the powder by
and even then he sweated very little after them. During 1882 he had one
or two extremely severe attacks of his asthma, and affection but each time the
symptoms were successfully controlled by means of Salvesen combined
with an antispasmonic mixture.

S. Mary, M. C. on 20 Oct 1880. Complaints:

5. A very troublesome cough which made its appearance in its present state about
two weeks ago. In excent winter he has had a "winter" cough. It is so bad as to present sleep, and is accompanied with a heavily white expectoration. On auscultation entirely numerous crepital rales with bronchial
sound in both lungs; precurity and congested chiefly about the bases of

She heard a slight noise and a few strange sibilis. She has no appetite; is very fatiguible, the whole after causing colicky pains; she has a constant nasty taste and her bowels are extremely constipated.


At 4° a cough troublesome all night. During the early morning she had a short sleep which was interrupted by a violent fit of coughing. She had a cup of hot tea and a dose of the stomach mixture and soon afterwards she for the first time broke out into a gentle perspiration, since then there has been a marked alleviation of her cough.

At 7°. This morning about 3 a gentle perspiration breaks out all over her and a marked improvement in the cough is noticed, during the rest of the day. She now coughs perhaps three or four times a day, each fit of coughing however lasting several minutes and making the chest very sore.

2°. Bowels as before (q.v.) but now only an hour or two sleep, before the cough is eased: the diaphoresis is now extremely slight. 1°. Sitting up on a bed, cough still continues. Appétite a little better. She eventually recovered thoroughly and, each time she has seen her, has seemed very well indeed.

4. Mary H. Age 47. Nov. 1st, 1880. She complains of a severe cough which is accompanied with a prothy expectation, wheezing, breath, pain at the left lung and a tightness across the chest. The breathing is at times so bad that she is forced to sit up in bed. She feels cold from head to foot. She had bronchitis two years ago and when she had nearly always had a slight cough which became aggravated about ten days ago by a cold which seized upon her and developed the present attack. She is one of three children. Two were very fat women who seem to be such subject to bronchitis and asthma. She has no appetite: stomach is full of wind: bowels regular and poor hemorrhage.

Cute. 7°. Last night and this night before, after taking the powders she felt warm all over (without sweating) and soon afterwards fell into a sound sleep. The cough is now much easied and the spit gone. I continue powders and in addition I take a mixture containing: Ammon. Bor., Fer. Ipecac. and Sp. Calc. Pel.

5° and 6°. Bowels and mixture are always followed.
by relief of the symptoms.

Dec. 12th. Cough continues severe. On the 22nd, I noted that the last cold 5.

Jan. 20th. Complained of a troublesome cough which is accompanied by an abundant

by relief of the symptoms.

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by relief of the symptoms.
treatment. After each powder, she sweated pretty freely, but only within the last two or three days was there any noticeable effect produced on the cough and expectoration. On the 28th I noticed that the cough was very much better and that the spit was more generally white in colour, was much more scanty; the tightness of the chest had quite gone. By the 31st January, I found that the cough and spit were at a good deal worse, but her general condition pretty fair. She did not again become so bad as at my first visit and in February she was able to go pretty about the house in her usual state of health.

4th June. B. on 15th December 1809, the complaints of a very troublesome cough, which is accompanied by a rather profuse and greenish expectoration. The cough is always worse at night, and is often so violent as to bring on vomiting. At one time she had a tightness across the chest, which has now disappeared. About two years ago she had an attack of bronchitis, from which she has always been troubled with a severe cough. On examining the chest anteriorly, I could make out the left lung large and with rales, and in the right, smaller and more numerous rales with even fewer tactile.

She is weak but quite able to go about the house. She has no appetite: should she happen to take any food, it lie in her stomach like a load; stomach is full of "wind":" suffers from headaches and pain between the shoulders; lips dry and pale; tongue coated with a brownish foul towards the back; bowels constipated; menses irregular and flow scanty. Sweating profusely owing to large doses of Ix. and, except for an interval of two days by my assistant,

I ordered her to remain in bed, and every night to have a cold. Sometimes got up in a hot drink; to lie on milk and eat and bowels keep open with castor oil. To diureticate the mixture.

Dec. 25th. After the first powder, she sweated a little and slept somewhat better than she had done for some time. Back: very soon after taking the second powder, she fell fast asleep, awakening between 8 and 9 the same evening; she fell asleep again at 10 and awoke two hours after midnight; she again fell asleep at 5 and did not awake until 10 A.M. During the intervals between her sleep, she perspired profusely, but not profusely during the morning hours during the preceding night. All this time she must coughed once. On the evening of the 18th the sleep and the perspiration were much lessened and the cough rate remained easy while the perspiration became much
smaller in quantity and the urine clearer. The sputum is composed of thick and watery material mixed: the thick is purulent matter coated with black granules, the watery is simply frothy clear fluid. Her appetite is a little better.

Dec 21. On the 21st the cough was as distressing as ever and has remained so, but the expectoration has been constantly while though in consistency generally thick but mixed with water, she feels very weak and down in the mouth. She has swallowed profusely after each powder I now prescribed. First: broth &c. 3 times a day and to continue the powders.

Dec 22. The severity was coughs during the day, keeps pretty well. Sputa only at times yellow. Each time she takes a powder she purges more or less freely. Continues much but takes plenty of beef tea and milk.

Dec 23. Severity was coughs either during the day or during the night. Appetite much better. Bowels still constipated. Gets much stronger, although sleeping only middling well. A day or two after this she was removed by her husband before I could properly establish the case.

8. Mary J. aged 56. Dec 29th 1887. Complains of a short dry cough (not altogether dry, seeing that it is accompanied with a scanty, thick, black expectoration), shortness of breath and a tightness over the chest. She has bronchitis the last two winters. The cough does not seem to trouble her so much as the shortness of breath. She suffers also from pain and fulness of the abdomen; from constant headache, and from chills. She has no appetite; the tongue is dry and coated with a brownish fur, and the bowels are constipated. She sleeps badly. On auscultation anteriorly I could hear throughout both lungs although somewhat faintly small rales and quite distinctly many ribles and a few bronchii. The chest walls I found hot but their full expansiveness present. She is a thin wiry-faced but vital looking woman, evidently a bad subject on whom to attempt to bring on diaphoresis.

I ordered a light diet, chiefly sarracine, and milk and a mixture for the stomach (my usual one). Cot. Sarracine got well, night Dec 30th. Night night she had diarrhea a little after a powder. She feels very well and is anxious to leave bed. The mixture relieves the flatulent distension and the pains. She sleeps very little at nights.

Dec 31. Feels much weaker. Very sweating after the
powder has been profuse and has lasted all day although in a much lessened
from degree. She has also found that next day after taking a powder she has had
purged to the extent of four and three times. The cough and shortness of breath are
now so much ease, she can now obtain a fair nights sleep, while the tightness
across the chest has nearly gone. I discontinue the powder for the time being.
I fancy I must have increased in the 27th.

Jan. 28. The diaphoresis continued for two whole days
without any powder having been taken. She recommenced taking them about
the third, but found that they now caused very little diaphoresis and no purging.
She continues very weak, bough easy, expectoration at times, scanty, white and
fothy, as other times thick and yellow. Cholera with the powder. I use

* * * She has not sweated as much lately; feels
much stronger while the appetite has somewhat improved.expectoration some-
what abundant. I saw her again on the 18th and 19th and found her still im-
proving in strength and of course going along. On the 20th, my last visit, the
cough was so terrible that I dropped the powder and gave her a nostrum.

J. Thomas D. m. 47. Dec. 21st. 1810. Complains
of a very troublesome cough which is accompanied with an abundant, generally yellow
sputum, while expectoration is not scanty. He has had a cough since his infancy, his
breathing is loud and audibly accompanied with a whooping in his throat. His
breathing always troubles him, especially on wet weather and during a storm; at
times he has a tightness across the chest. The patient is expectorated with difficulty
at night. He sleeps very badly and in bed he must occupy one position, or
change from it, variably bringing on a severe fit of coughing. On occasion of
asthma, I used to hear in both lungs, scattered, small rales and white. Appre-
tiating good; pain at times over the lungs and between the shoulders; often has a
sensation of fulness after meals; troubled with gaseous expectorations; bowels regular.
He is a stout built man and a good eater. I advised him to keep his room
and for 6 days ordered a nostrum mixture which I ascertained next day had
somewhat eased the cough.

Jan. 21st. I ordered a M. S. 20. per each night with a
hot drink.

* * * He found the cough a little easier and the

---
spit less abundant. After taking the powder as directed, heat soon poured into his chest and almost immediately after break out into a gentle perspiration which is followed by a sleep of about two hours duration.

I saw him again on the 17th and then on the 20th when I ascertained that each powder was still followed by a gentle perspiration which remained all next day. The paroxysms of coughing I was assured were much scarcer, whereas the tightness across the chest. After the above date nothing in the history is worth recording until 24th when my notes left me and then on that date the patient thought his cough much easier at night and on the early morning, while the powders had only little effect on his skin. 25th after this date he did not materially alter in his condition although able to perform his ordinary avocations. In fact I left him in about the same condition as that in which I first saw him.

10. Elizabeth G. age 42 July 21st 1831. She complains of a bad cough from which she has suffered three last six years. This cough is very troublesome and is accompanied with orthopnea, so that at night it is always a matter of impossibility with her to obtain any sleep. She has a cold in the head and this is likewise also present a constant feeling of oppression. She has an abundant greenish and frothy expectoration. A low croaking sound can be heard to accompany her breathing and she has a feeling of tightness across her chest and at her throat. The percussion notes over both lungs is somewhat tympanitic and on auscultation hard, feebler sounds are heard especially where she has no appetite; troubled with flatulence; stools constipated. Pain at sternum region and across the shoulders; icterus present at times although formerly abundant and continuous; vertigo in the head and flow is accompanied with severe pain. No difficulty in passing his urine which is variable in quantity.

During the day I take 5 or 6 doses: Camph. B. m. 2 drams: Vom. Hesperate m. 1 dp. Nux V. m. 1/2 drams: at night 5 or 6 doses: at night Bleb. 1/2 dram and give in some hot drink, the same next morning. I was unable to see her again until the 28th but during my absence she assumed me she had rigidly followed my directions. During the course of the last few days, she informed me, in the daytime she was constantly heavy and drowsy, but it was not until she had taken a powder that any diaphoresis occurred. The first powder was followed by very great relief of the cough and breathing,
perspiration) and a sound sleep at night. The same results followed each nostrum. I ventured to say that perhaps the sleep had been caused by the instinies; she at once assured me that on nights having omitted to take a few
but the inconvenience passed away within a night. Somewhat days ago she
had sent up to the Dispensary for more medicine and powders, and as she
had then also made a demand for something to cure the dysentery stomach
I ordered her Dr. Youngman's mixt in Meat, but I have three a day, which
mixture I understand did her a deal of good.

She is now quite cheerful and sprightly and tells
me that the rheum and feeling of tightness have quite disappeared,
the cough is very much easier, and the spit much lessened in quantity. Let
only the powder had the effect of only warming her skin. As she felt anxious to
leave bed I advised her to the contrary.

Aug. 2. The powder still continues to cause some dyspeptic
ness and the mixture failed to cause the former great downiness. She now feels
the rheum and the moment she first awakes in the morning, but it is at once
dispelled the moment she coughs up phlegm accumulated during the night.
She now rarely ever coughs or spits all day. Appetite improved, and flatulences
greatly better. Changed stomach mixture to Dr. Youngman's mixt. And to
be taken before meals and advised her to continue the cough mixture and
powder and to keep her bowels regulated with castor oil.

9. Found her very hot, dressed, and feeling very
well and chest nearly quite clear of any signs of bronchitis.

4. Found her in bed, suffering from the effects of a
slight chill.

9. On auscultation heard a good many ruts and
rhonchi in both lungs.

25. She has continued fairly well but the chest
symptoms have not been benefited by the smoke from her kitchen next room,
through evey window of which does the porch and raon adjoins. causing her to
have her two bedside doors wide open. The powder still cause her to feel damp
and hot seeing that the door was mounted to go. She has noticed the urine during
the day thick but during the night quite clear, but she could not say whether she
passed more water at one time than at another. To solve the question I told her to
keep all the water she voided between certain fixed hours of the succeeding days
as to enable me to compare the quantity passed passed with that voided af-
towards, during the same periods of time of following days. The results, which
I gave at the end of this case, I am now satisfied are and the results would
I think have been more satisfactory had I compared the quantity passed
24 hours or 12 before the powders with that passed 24 or 12 after it, I this day
mentioned the dose of the powders to go.

Aug 26th. The powders put her into a new heat and per-
piration, followed by a fair night's rest, while the breathing has contin-
ued to be pretty easy.

Sept 1st. She improved the day before yesterday
and disappeared yesterday. Three last two nights the cough has been
very little seized but she has now taken the production of having a large
sheet placed across the kitchen door. Diaphoresis is still present, in fact a
slight degree of it is constantly present. The last few powders made her secret
for a time pretty profusely. Appetite is much better and so is the phrenic
of breath. She has been keeping her bed for some days back. I now increased
the powders to press.

" 6th. She told me that the first powder made her
sleep so long both during the day and the night that she gave up taking them
in the morning. The diaphoresis has been likewise profuse all day and all
night. Appetite very much better. Advised her to take a powder only every
and night, to discontinue the cough mixture and in its place to take one com-
posed of 1 dr. Perrotid mus 5 Cornelli Ipecac 34, and to sponge her chest every mor-
ning with tepid water. To day I also told her to discontinue keeping the ten
amounts of wine seeing that the increase of the dose of Ipecac produced no
corresponding increase of the amount of urine voided.

" 14th. A day or two ago she felt her breathing was thorough
so much worse saw she fancied it to be some which she found she had not at first
managed to exclude. On auscultation posteriorly I could hear only a few rales
and phrenic.

" 2oth. Cough continues bad and her breathing is accom-
panied with a rattling sound. I told Ipecac every night and morning. On
auscultation, I can hear phrenic on every breath or three a day.

" 25th. Epistaxis profuse abundant and mixed with
grenish yellow.
has a slight cough, much better. She has changed her bed to a part of the room out of the way of the draught, between the two doors.

24. Prescribed: Syr. for Lungs, and Syr. Bellad., and not

wished her to continue the powders.

25. cough much better; quantities less abundant. Conti-

nue the same mixture, and in addition another compound of Syr. Argentiv. nit. and Sirit. Cryst. B. The last time I saw her and took down any notes was on the 26th, when I found her very well indeed; the cough and spit were very much better than they had been for some time, before an auscultation anteriorly all I could hear were a few obscure rales. I have several times heard of bronchitis

this and have been told that she enjoys fair health, although by no means

jolly and still suffering from the cough and spit.

Amounts of Phrenic ind,.

26th Aug. 90. 12. 27th Aug. 10. 30. One pint and a half.

26th Aug. 10. 27th Aug. 7. Two points.

26th Aug. 11. 27th Aug. 9. One pint and a half.

26th Aug. 12. 27th Aug. 10. Two points and a half.

26th Aug. 13. 27th Aug. 11. One pint and a half.

31st Aug. 15. 1st Sept. 1st. One pint and a half.

1st Sept. 25. 2nd Sept. 1st. One pint and a half.

2nd Sept. 30. 3rd Sept. 1st. One pint and a half.

3rd Sept. 40. 4th Sept. 20. Two points.

4th Sept. 50. 5th Sept. 40. Two points.

5th Sept. 60. 6th Sept. 40. Two points.

11. Bridge St. no complaints of any

troublesome cough which is hollow in sound and accompanied with an abun-
dant enough. thin yellowish spit in irregular small pellets. She has a constant

feeling of oppression across the chest, as bad at nights as to amount to suffocation.

She has been troubled with the cough a very long time, and has been under

several doctors for it but without benefit gained. The cough is almost constant

and seems to be very distressing. In pursuit of her occupation as a dealer in hay

she had to be constantly out all last winter (very severe) in all sorts of

weather. In fact she dates all her illness from last winter. When quite well she

was always vastly improved.

On inspection and palpation the right side of the chest is
car and feel to be as nearly as possible quite motionless: the percussion note in all absolutely dead everywhere, without percussion! the breathing is bronchial and the voice bronchophonic, these signs being extensive over the upper half of the being; a few notes can locate heart. The life half of the chest is quite moveable and the percussion note resonant, and on auscultation numerous large râles mixed with râche can be easily heard.

She is confined most of the day to bed from weakness, appetite very poor: stomach full of wind: very thirsty: urine always cloudy: scanty: often troubled at one time with burning, at other times with cold sweats.

Oct. 9th. got Common cold got Sheeted. First thing lie at mixed: longue 24 hours to die and each night Cale. Saturday. got. the same each morning.

The second day after I again saw her - Aug. 28th. The powder had caused slight diarrhoea and a feeling of warmth all over her body, while these two nights she has had better sleep than for many months past. The cough is much easier. Unfortunately being totally alone, she has often to leave bed for various purposes.

Sept. 5th. She assures me that ever since she has taken the powder she has slept better at nights while the cough is much easier and the expectoration diminished. Her appetite is now pretty good, and she is altogether much better in her spirits and eased in her mind. A female friend is now staying with her for four days, when her place will be taken by a sister of my patient. I today increased the dose to grs.

24th. I now use use pretty nearly all day with occasional rests in the bed. The last powder produced no diarrhoea during the day, and very little at night with the exception last night when the sweats was pretty perfect. The cough now seldom or never troubles her during the night and the expectoration is always white and free. Appétite still good. Cale Saturday. you and to remain in bed during the forenoon.

27th. Cough still causes diarrhoea, and are followed by sleep at night.

29th. On auscultation I could not make out any wheeze nor râches. Auscultation noted quite dull over the right lung. The powder has still the usual effects, produced them to great effect.
March 20. Patient do not make her sweat now. Complaint of a feeling of weakness over the right lung. Took quinine now. First took 80 gr. from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m., 40 gr. at night. Abnormal insomnia. As soon as she went to bed she broke out into a profuse perspiration, her feet however remaining cold in spite of the application of hot water bottles. The perspiration was followed by a feeling in the arms and legs as if something dragging; this feeling however soon subsided, and was followed by a nice sleep. The other powder sweated her very well, the first more than the last, and caused her each night to have a good sleep, but without the preceding dragging sensation caused by the first. The cough has become, from the first, less
troubles neither by day or night, and the expectoration greatly increased, although still of the same appearance. The skin is now constantly warm and moist. Appetite still poor. Sweats last night.

Last 8. She has never left bed since I remonstrated with her last visit. Her last-powder had been partly dissolved, but made no other. Sits in a cold bed, with abundant clear and watery. Appetite as before. Still very well. Increased the powder to 6.4.

9. She is in a constant drenching perspiration increased by the powder, each night and morning, temporarily. Bough a new only water and does not reck her frame at all. Expectoration mixed with yellow. Appetite very poor. Sleeps very weak. Sleeps well at night. On auscultation could hear no rales norpchis anywhere, although anteriorly or posteriorly. I now ordered by. Mr. Todd took 6 dras. 10th by. 23. thrice a day, in addition to the other mixture, and advised her to take her sheet every morning with tepid water.

10. She had a powder last night (the last powder) and sweated freely after it. She is still perspiring.

11. Suddenly was very much; still spits a little. Sweats much less now and never feels cold. Feels much stronger, looks much better, and has a less anxious appearance. Seeks security in bed when I called.

12. Yesterday she felt so well that like a fool, against my express order, she went out for two hours. To day I found her lying in bed, exhausted and breathing rather heavily. My notes do not bear all me I gave, more probably I just continued the treatment. However when I saw her again on the 13th the symptoms had again become ameliorated. On the 14th the cough being rather troublesome and the expectoration profuse I prescribed 1/2 st. of 1/2-st. and added 1/2-st. Port. 23. 15th ordered 1/2 to be made a day, and by the 17th I had worked her out of my list.

B. George. Wm. 27. Sep. 27. 1811. The complaints of a bad cough which is accompanied with a white frothy spit. Some time by years ago he had a severe attack of bronchitis and pneumonia from the effects of which he never seemed afterwards to thoroughly recover, being always troubled with a cough which every now and then became greatly aggravated. About three years ago he was laid up some time with the same complaint which has kept him in bed for nearly a twelvemonth now.
Often troubled with epigastric pain, repletion of gas, and the wish to have a bowels movement. He has just recovered from an attack of diarrhoea. He is often extremely short of breath. My notes were not taken of his examination this morning. I ordered, Cale. Jaborandi. In each morning, the cough being always worse then, a stomach mixture, Sep, containing Syrup. Injunctum mixt. Sat. Nig. 2 grains, to be taken 3 times a day.

Sept 7th. The powders have made him more and feel warmer while his breathing has become much easier, a thing that has not been for years, so he says. The spits come up easier. Cannot say he has slept any better. To show the powder might be not taking so great an effect, the patient seems not to have the shortness of breath as present at nights as well, although not so bad as in the mornings.

* After each powder he has always noticed an abundant flow of saliva (excessive to fill a small cup each day), which continues to diminish gradually until by the time for the next powder it has completely stopped flowing. The cough and breathing remain easier. Commenced moving more a day's motion, less due the patient fishes in the powder.


Ras had epigastria pains from fluidstone. Brought still well, but today I detected a small amount of accompanying the breathing.

* Know the 12th, he has had a severe attack of diarrhoea, which is now however nearly gone. He has discontinued both the mixture and the powders, and ordered a mixture containing Syrup. Injunctum mixt. and Mustard seed. To be given every four hours. The further treatment must not be detailed here as I gave up giving him any more of the powders. I have recorded the case here simply to show some of the effects of Jaborandi.

C. H. B. M. Oct. 7th 1851. He complained of a troublesome cough which is accompanied with an abundant thick greenish yellow spit, and a tightness across the chest. In eight years back, he had suffered from a severe cough the result of an attack of bronchitis. The cough is not so bad as to prevent any sleep at nights but every now and then she is moved up by an attack of phlegma. She is confined to bed. On auscultation anteriorly I could hear — in the back very a few small rales — in the right numerous large rales mixed with bronchik. She has no appetite, is thirsty, feels swollen after food, has trouble in breathing. The colour of the cough often makes her pass wet urine.
She is a spare woman who, before the attack of bronchitis eight years ago, had always been a free sweater. She has had no night and morning sickness, that is to say, sponged every night with hot water.

Last night she was not in the least stamp after the powder, nor were the cough or expectoration in any way eased. The chest cough however persisted that, immediately after each powder, there was an abundant flow of saliva, as great as to be, for some time, constantly dribbling from the corner of her mouth. Oleo. Saturand. gox night and morning. Bowels moved twice yesterday, the first for some days back; the instant was hard. To have at once Oleo. Sulph. to give calmness for.

"4th. In the fruit wine, she sweated after the powder this morning and that pretty. She slept well last night. Sbuah is much better and spits less. Food lies like a lead at her stomach. Amuleto taken last of the 16th. Ordered another Sulph. and calcium powder of the same strength as before. Oleo. Saturand. gox and ammonia to be taken soon after meals, the fruit. Sulph. in wine with big. In the morning, the powder still causes salivation.

16th. The skin becomes just stamp after the powder. Sbuah is very much better. On auscultation a few large rales and rhonchi are heard in the right lung. The mixture causes the feeling of weight experienced after taking food.

19th. Keeping remarkably well last night. I noted a little this morning. Sbuah still improving. Spits a little yet, appetite very bad. They quite clear at night, of rhonchi. Oleo. Saturand. each night.

23rd. Sitting up dressed. To take no more powder after tomorrow night. On the 31st I paid her my last visit.

_Pleurisy with effusion._ The attack has been successfully treated by Professor Doro of the Charity Hospital by subcutaneous injections of spiritue of Chloroform. The case has been recorded in the Gazette des Hôpitaux, 1874, and republished in the Medical Times and Gazette of July 24th 1874 where I first read it. The case was that of a man aged 30 in whom the symptoms of pleurisy had existed for two weeks before he came under the notice of the doctor. At the time he came to the Hospital, an examination showed the presence of a large quantity of fluid in the right pleural sac. The first part of the treatment consisted in puncturing the sac and letting out about 1200 grammes of
non-fibrinous liquids, nearly a litre of fluid, being still left behind, as well as could be calculated. Some blisters were now applied, one after the other to produce abstraction, but ineffectively and unavailingly, and the hypodermic injection of solution con-
taining 2 centigrams of diabate chloroquin. In a few seconds, profuse sweating followed, accompanied with excessive salivation; the amount of saliva being supposed to completely fill two spitting pots. The diaphoresis lasted one hour and a quarter. From that moment the effusion began to rapidly disappear, and was in a short space of time completely absorbed.

According to Dr. J. L. Estourgeon, Jakowansi and Phlebaspas were exceedingly useful in the treatment of acute pleurisy with effusion, under their exhibition, the effusion becoming quickly absorbed. In the stage before effusion has taken place and in that immediately after, the maintenance that no effect is produced. In long standing chronic pleurisy with effusion of a small quantity of fluid, he says that it is only of very little effect. On my own part I fancy that in such cases, where the effusion is at all abundant, Jakowansi is not of the slightest use. Dr. J. L. Estourgeon also states that he has found Jakowansi and Phlebaspas very useful in the treatment of bronchial affections. (Neb. Observers 1857. Aug. 8th.)

During my experience of the drug I have employed it in only two cases of pleurisy, the first being one of long standing with excessive effusion, the second, one of acute pleurisy with effusion. In both cases the result was as follows. In one case I did not give more than two or three doses of the drug. The second is as follows.

Mrs. J. B., a married woman aged 42, with two children, had been, when I first saw her on the 27th October 1853, complaining for several days of pain on the left side, aggravated on taking a long breath. She is a short stout woman, at present nursing a child a few months old, until 10 years ago she had always been rather thin. The pain on the left side cannot be localized by her, but is aggravated whenever she coughs or takes a long breath. There is pain on pressure with the hand. She has a slight hard dry cough. On auscultation all I could detect was a few obscure rales behind the left mamma. Both the mamma, I may here state, were distended largely. She has no appetite, tongue pretty clean, bowels constipated.

I ordered her at once to take, four times daily, to be applied behind the mamma, and linseed poultices over the left lung, and Calis. Sat-
want, &c. to-night.

Oct. 28. Cate 123. The ligament swelled before she took the physic last night and the sweats still continues although by no means perfectly. Both hand and arm, and pain of side still present.

Oct. 29. Cate 124. Rather weak, but quite regular. She has much less pain with the cough. Her still eating pretty. Bows will open ½ day, the first time for four days.

Oct. 30. About the same strength. Skin almost quite cool but moist. Imprint same yellowish brown. I did not count the respirations which did not seem 0 to me at any time very fast. Lastly, as whenever she lies flat on her back, the pain of side catches her breath, so on consequence she is always propped up with cough less frequent and accompanied with a scanty frothy spitting. On auscultation I could hear a faint double precardiac sound located in a small area behind the left breast. She gives her child, breast once or twice a day.

Oct. 31. Cate 125. Bough is less frequent, but paroxysmal. Her still eating pretty fairly. Bowels constipated. Breasts during the last two days have become greatly distended with milk and painful. I having ordered her to discontinue suckling the child. This may account for the slight rise in the pulse, and I am certain that a corresponding change would have been registered by a thermomettr had I employed one. The prevalent note is quite dull over the lower half of the left lung, but there is no immobility of that half of the chest. There is also a marked change in the breath sounds, the expiration is still white. Ordered: Nig. Bellad. to be well rubbed both into the mammae and into the left side. Cate 126 and 127 each night.

Nov. 2. Cate 128. Slight and weak. She slept badly last night, through having been rather troublesome. Perspiration not so bad as the same time. On auscultation I was able to distinctly hear respiration accompanying inspiration, although at the same time quite distended from it. I may here state before I go any further that from the beginning I had ordered a mixture containing 

Nov. 3. Cate 129. Breasts more calm, much better, ½ day last. Bath must be taken every four hours. To-day I added Juf. Quinaeum to the mixture.

In three or four days back I found she has been having a powder right and morning, Cate 132. She to and fro expectoration can be distinctly heard. Ordered two powders rose each for a night, and one p
to morrow morning.

Oct 14th. Passed a poor night. My husband tells me that his wife always seems better after the powders. In action of the third scale. Tube to touch very tough, last night dry and troublesome.

Oct 15th. Up and weak. Passed a bad night owing to the dry persistent cough. The nurse powder to the last night or this morning. She has a slightly better appetite today. Some still more. The swelling of the mammary glands has greatly gone down, but milk is still present. At night her husband called for medicine and told me that each powder she has had lately has been followed by sleep, and that on awakening she had always felt refreshed, but that more times when she had no powder, although she fell asleep yet she awoke totally unrefreshed, wearied and weak. The operation has seemed more abundant today he said. I ordered tube jaband, one night and morning, and repeated the powder.

Oct 16th. All today she has felt much better. I saw her at night she passed a very fair night. Tube 1/2 still weak, appetite still improving, and feeling inclined for a little stewed rabbit. She told me she might tomorrow. Yet wise it. She says that at a general rule about half an hour after each powder she falls asleep. After her morning's sleep she is for a few moments heavy and stupid, but afterwards becomes quite bright, feeling at the same time thoroughly refreshed. Tough is much better and quite loose. The passage note every hour quite warmant: on accultivation there now few pockets. The breasts are now soft loose and shrunken but the glands themselves are still enlarged hard and somewhat knotty at first. Before a little milk can yet be squeezed out.

Oct 17th. She was very well all day yesterday and no untoward consequence followed the eating of the piece of rabbit. Powders are still taken followed by sleep. Tube 4 still weak. Keep still moist. Powders as before Ammon 3 c with 3/4% Ben. Look in with 1/4 of the mix 10 c. Leave moist every four hours.

Oct 18th. She has slept well lately at nights after the powders but in the morning although feeling sleepy she has been unable to go to sleep. Being kept awake by her children every now and then coming into the room. Last night she had slight pain at the left side but a hot moist fomentation soon got rid of it. Tube 4, tough much less frequent. Appetite good. Ian moist but nearly quite cool. Respiration still to be heard on accultivation. Tongue still more what dryly. Trachea open. On pressure, what is sucked from the nipples are one tone
I quite clear and oblivious at other times thick and white. Seeing that no effect was to
my product upon the expectation I now discontinued the powder.

At 10th came well. Impatience still to be heard.

22nd Appetite good. Secretly we caught view. Hope not yet
felt some impatience present.

23rd Throbbing noise is located to one small area
outside the left breast. The glandular part of the breast now felt very small
and soft and I could just manage to squeeze out a drop or two of very milky milk

24th The 4 and fraction now more distinct: when
her head is on the pillow the second can hear it a few feet is well that I set
said let her to change into another room where she could lie during the day on a
sofa. I managed to squeeze out a drop or two of milk out of the left breast.

25th felt exceedingly well although weak. Appetite, very good indeed. Lately she has heard the throbbing noise only faintly. Since
last visit she has been taking her. Ier total and Pavlov's syrup.

On the effects produced by savon de anise and could now
forgotten by me, it is said to be an increase in the lactation secretion, when the
mammary glands are actively working, in women. In advance is the only case
in which I have looked for this effect and I must confess that at first I was
rather disappointed with the result. But looking at the facts, that Belcher
mentioned was being almost constantly out into the breasts to assure the
further formation of milk and that the infant was for the time completely
weaned, a fact itself sufficient in a short time to assure the further secretion
of milk. Looking at these two facts, it is a matter of surprise that, more than a
month after the weaning of the child, milk still continued to be secreted. Is
what could oversolicit that circumstance? In Liberander, a drug which is said
to increase the lactation? More than this, soon after the date last put
down, the child was again at the breast and the milk as abundant as at first.

Another point worth noting in the case is the remarkable
affection produced in the pulse indirectly by the drug. I am now proceeding
to see if I did not note the temperature as well as the pulse. The former was the
drug exhibited than the pulse as noted next day from 22 till 11. Only time
after that during the course of the disease was a pulse above the noted and on
perceiving my note more carefully I find that on the morning and evening
of the 4th October, and morning of the 14th she had had no powder. On the 9th the
was 122. Likewise on the 10th, this leading one to believe that the rise in pulse might have been due to the disinfection of the drug. (As before) I could see this once but now I believe Dr. T.'s ingenious assertion that Subnitric and Chlorate of Potash in Glycerine only during the effective stage, but still on future cases, I should be much inclined to use them to prevent the rise from reaching the above mentioned stage.

Feverish cold, Quinsy. Salm iny had been extremely successful in the treatment of these two affections, both alone or combined, with Pot and Chlorate of Potash. For the case of the latter affection, a dose of one of the drug, especially when followed by diaphoresis, soon causes a rapid subsidence of the tonsillar swelling and alternate cure. I have not yet tried it, but I should fancy that it would be very useful in the sore throat of scrofula, just as it has been found useful in the neck it's following that affection.

1st. Jesus L.t. 25th, 1839. She is a stout, strong woman, who is by no means careful of herself, seeing that she goes away from a burning fire into the courtyard, no matter what sort of weather it may be, and did so a few days ago, got wet feet and a chill which soon laid her up. I found her suffering from pain in the neck and throat, especially during the act of swallowing. She feels nothing and pains all over her body and has a pretty short cough, accompanied with a little phlegm. She has had bronchitis twice and sore throat several times. Before she laid up, every morning she used to feel cold and shivering immediately on awaking, while during the day she was alternately chilly and burning hot. The joints I found swollen inflamed, the tonsils swollen and reddened, the cervical glands all round swollen and painful on pressure. On auscultation I made out what I took to be a few fibrous rales. Other fact, keeps very bad, no appetite, often belches, bowels regular.

Set into hot water at night followed by a hot drink.

Chlorate of Potash every four hours.

Nov. 25th. Found very little difference in her condition. Ordered bleu Sulfurated, got in night in a hot drink. Pulse was 120.

Last night she has been sneezing profusely our spare.

last night.
Nov. 27th She felt so much better that morning so my mother commanded she lie flat and assumed her position taking care she was warm. Her chest felt well up. She has been applying warm bottles to her back. On examination I found the tendons greatly reduced in size but the cervical glands still swollen and tender. I saw her on the 28th and the 1st of the next month and found she was very much better although not thoroughly rid of her complaint. I am satisfied that another two or three days in bed and two or three more doses of Salvarsan would have brought about her cure sooner.

2. Margaret T. (n.b. Jan. 25th N.B. Since the 26th she has complained of aching pains all through her body. Her illness began on that day with shivering and inability to keep herself warm; alternating with a feeling of burning heat, and also with pains and a slight cough. Her eyes feel sore to the touch, and there is a nipping across the nose and pain in the lumbar region. She cannot retain anything in her stomach; she has no appetite but is very thirsty. Tongue pale and somewhat dry, little fur on the back. Keeps badly. Fees feel dry and hot but not as hot as at night. Her voice at times feels the shivering present.

Ordered a hot foot bath at night and Calis, Jepsi and a hot drink; medicinal mixture containing Ammon. Sal., Tm. Spp., acet., and tinct.rise. every four hours.

Jan. 27th Pulse 80. The powder she took made her very hot, nothing else. Stomach still exceedingly irritable. Bowels continue putrid; dry cough; a few rales and whoopish to be heard here and there in both lungs. Keeps badly.

29th Skin quite cool. Pulse slow.

Feb. 1st Feeling very much better. I paid her a final visit on the 3rd.

3. Margaret M. On 13, Jan 27th 1888. About a week ago she first complained of severe headache, pain of right kind, but no swelling. Pain in the right side face, thirst, loss of appetite and dry hot skin. She fancied her illness was brought about by a slight fear. She felt the same pain, thirst, loss of appetite, headache and a short dry cough. Tongue thickly furred white. Bowels wet, not at all. Skin began to set about five days ago and is still perspiring. She sleeps much better than formerly. First Julie sponged all over with hot...
wait and have Caleb, Jakob, get up at night and another in the morning. I also ordered a peppered mixture.

Jan 27: Caleb got up. His pulse was a little faster. Some of the nurses departed yesterday.

Feb 1: So much better that I said she might have bed for a short time when night came on.

Feb 7: Caleb got up. About a week ago she was seized with cold shivers alternating with heat. Her skin is warm but moist. There is a constant ringing in her head and an aching in her body and limbs. She is thirsty but has no appetite. Bowels open. Sleepy, hungry, tongue pasty and dry. She has a slight dry cough. Not for late at bed time. Caleb Jakob, got up. had a hot drink. The same directions for each night following.

Jan 27: Caleb got up. Pulse slow. No appetite yet. She prefers made her own instead作风 them.

Feb 7: Out of bed; very weak. By the 13th she had thoroughly recovered her strength, but my notes do not tell whether or not I employed any strengthening medicine.

5. Grace W. F. Feb 3: 1811. Her illness began about a week ago, with cold shivers followed by a hard cough and a burning skin. She complains now of a bad cough, aching of the legs and loss of appetite. She is thirsty and at nights very restless. Tongue pasty white. Bowels constipated. Pulse quick. There is headache, cough frequent and accompanied with some phlegm, while in convulsions nocturnal or few small colds can be distinctly heard. Not for late: Caleb, Jakob, got. Cold wet mixture.

Feb 5: She had been menstruating since my last visit.

Feb 8: Going about the house feeling very well. Much gone to cough much better. I paid her my last visit on the 18th. I am sorry I took no notes about the menses as I felt certain that the Jakobna was in some way conducive to the arrest of the menstrual flow.

6. George R. mar 45. His illness began on the 28th (it is now the 28th Aug. 1811) with sore throat, painful deglutition, and a constant hacking up, but inability to bring up any phlegm. His face I now found to be somewhat inflamed while he complained of a soreness at the left side of the larynx and down the throat. He also felt as if he wore constantly trying to swallow his secretions. He has aches and pains all through his body.
Formation since the 25. Very cholicky. He appears to improve very slightly. Took pretty slow, felt quite high coloured. He sweated a little on the 27th but not much. No cough. When in health he was always nicely sweated. Sleept to bed. Ate, sat on bed, got night and morning. Took about six amomia last evening four hours.

Aug 27. Almost immediately after the pill powder he took on into a pretty profuse perspiration: since then sheet and one pill, till last night. Today he felt exceedingly well. He had no powders last night and this morning. He is still perspiring freely, has the skin of the forehead glistening with the beads of sweat. The pains in the legs and back are quite gone; the pains in the legs not quite. Appetite has begun to improve. Ordered to take pills and to move morning, next night and next morning. Let it be heavy to stay, so as his bowels have not yet been moved, ordered opening medicine.

20th. Each of the powders has been followed by profuse perspiration. A day or two ago a pain started in the knee, probably rheumatic origin (seeing that he was once laid up with rheumatism). Likewise a fulness of the legs below the knee; but these two symptoms have disappeared. Appetite is now very good, and he intends leaving bed. Drank 3d and 4th of three a day. I need hardly conclude this case by saying that it was one in the case of which the chlorate of Ammonium carbonate and Ammonia had a very fair share.

J. Allen, Jr. Aug 28. 1857. The first took on the 26th with burning skin and thirst, and afterwards with occasional signs of sore throat and pain on swallowing liquids. He cannot take solid food. He speaks as if she had some obstruction in her throat or mouth. There is no central tenderness. She swells not seen; somewhat inflamed, the tonsils inflamed, and as swollen as to meet on the middle line, while here and there may be red streaks of sticky looking yellowish matter. Tongue furred white, red along the edge. She has no appetite but is thirsty, suffers from headache, backache and slight vaginal discharge. Cells quick. Drills open. For some time back she has been exceedingly subject to sore throats. When in health, she was rarely relieved.

To keep her bed. At night to lie wrapped all over with hot water and sheet wrapped up in blankets. Ate, sat on bed, got night and morning in hot weather. At dinner got in hot porridges with milk every four


S. Jane M. on 23. Aug 25th 1871. She is a thin pale-faced woman who in her general state of health is exactly as she was a month ago, with a chill, followed by a cough, a sweat, feeling down the back, a whistling noise, running from the nose and mouth, and burning heat of skin alternating with chilliness. She is now confined to her complaining of headache, bad cough and epigastric pain. The cough, she says, pains her all over; it is unaccompanied with expectoration. I may here say that since the last fit she has hardly ever been free of a slight cough.) She has no appetite but is somewhat thirsty. She still has the alternate chills and chills, but much less degree. Pulse slightly accelerated. Tongue pretty clean. Her breath still odourous, down the centre. Bowels regular.

Colds, 6th night and to morning morning: hot for half night.

Aug 31st. Two hours and a half after the first powder she began to perspire slightly at the same time that her skin became hot. The same night she slept better than she had done for some time. The sweat began to break out about three hours after taking the second powder. She coughs does not upon her so much now while this morning she made more water than she has done since the beginning of her illness: the sputum quite clear. Appetite somewhat better. Ordered more powdered.

Aug 32nd. Much powder made her sweat slightly but no more. was followed by such a night as the first was. Bowels constituted. Appetite very fair. Bowel is now more usual, very slight without. So have left at night. Take one of three or so. The only point worth...
The writer tells of a woman who has been suffering from an illness for many years. She has had symptoms of chilliness alternating with heat of the body, followed by a slight cough and aching of the body and limbs. Last night she was slightly delirious. She is still hot and dry, with a fever and rough looking. She has no appetite and drinks cool water. Before this illness, her habit of sitting in a heated room made her break out into violent perspirations on the slightest emotion. She feels exhausted each night. Her fatigue, tumor, and difficulty in breathing are a nightmare. She is refused cold drinks.

Last night, half an hour after the first powder, she sweated slightly and then became warm and quite comfortable. She slept little or none that night. She had another powder this morning with the same effect as the first. This afternoon, she has begun to feel chilly white she feels aching all over, especially in the knee of the last leg. She is pretty pale and weak. Tongue thickly coated white, rough. Bowels open, no appetite, but extremely thirsty. Powder a night and for tomorrow go 2 each.

She often talks at random and confuses the times. She is quite ignorant of what she may be doing or saying. Her husband told me that she had a powder last night and one this morning, while from herself I gathered that after the first powder she slept until 8 on this morning when she awoke bathed in perspiration, that she took the other powder at 7, sleeping after for an hour and more. She now feels very light-headed. Twice today she has tried to get out of bed to obtain something to eat, and each time she has fallen and hurt her same leg so badly that it is swollen to above the bone and covered with patches of redness while it is exceedingly painful. The aching of the body is much better.

The last two powders have made her skin warm and moist. Last night, last night she seems to have sweated this morning the sleep for an hour and then awoke quite refreshed. She is not so light-headed and can keep her ideas in a connected form. Leg is hardly so swollen and inflamed. For more powders go 3 each.

She slept well on the morning of the third. She badly last night due to the want of the powders she said. Breeze are nearly gone.
Tongue cleaner. The inflammation of the big mucus better. Canton gave well. She is now able to sit up in bed.

10th. Very much better. The last powder made her sweat pretty freely. She slept well last night. Ulcers not quite gone. By the 9th she was able to return to the kitchen.

11th. June 1802. 30. December 16th. 1802. Complains of headache, cough, a yellow excretion, brown urine, sore chest, pain of the legs and feet. She has been a servant in a very hard situation. Insanities occur in her bones. Ravenous appetite. Her sleep very badly. She has no appetite and is at times seized with vomiting. On auscultation could hear no bubbles nor thud. Oates, Sat 10th. All right and morning. Other. Oates 9th. And powder three times every four hours.

12th. A sweat after the powder and felt very much better after them. Feel not so hot. Saw her in the 24th and again on the 25th when I found her much better. She has sweated late after the last powder. Feel still rather better. She now coughs mostly at night. She is to have a sweater every winter. By the 28th she was all right again.

13th. 2nd. Same. May 1803. I was called in about 9:30 A.M. To see this patient, a thin delicate looking girl. She then felt hot and dry and her head ached. She said, and her throat felt sore. On examination by means of a rather poor light I managed to make out some redness of the face. Tongue dry slightly furred. Bowels uncomplained. No appetite.

Hot bath at once and after it to be well wrapped up, put to bed and kept. Gaborant. got administered in a hot drink of no sweating aniset, another powder to be given in four hours. I also ordered a mixture composed of one teaspoonment. Of baths and not. About two to three. More than one. One. Max every four hours, to be continued next day.

May 25th. Much better. Skin felt cool and some dampness was present. The first powder was ineffective; preparatory operation soon followed this. I ordered another powder for six nights.

16th. Found her bathet in a warm purpose (un) which has continued; support since she took the powder last night. When I examined her mouth yesterday the tense was slightly inflamed, with a small white patch on the left one. Today she feels quite well and the fences...
and (as it is in their normal condition) so nearly as. Last night I also gave the medicine: Chlorate of Baryta and Food.

19. Edward Ait. on 20, May, 1772. Complains of pain in the throat and at the sides of the neck, every now and then, has come on a paroxysm of choking, followed by the vomiting up of thick secretions and blood. He can scarcely articulate and what is spoken is in a hoarse whisper. His lips are dry and covered with a hard, black material and he can only open his mouth wide enough to allow of the protrusion of the tip of the tongue, which can be seen to be dry and brownish in colour. His mouth is constantly full of saliva. It is with the greatest difficulty he can eat or do anything. Calm, pale and heavy, but very little quickened. Causes open. He has been three days ill.

I ordered a foot bath at noon: Ox. Salbut. pros.


Two hours after my visit a messenger came to the effect that the powder had been very soon followed by a profuse perspiration, after which his breaths felt easier. I then directed another powder for that night and then a powder every six or seven hours.

May 21. The powder last night and the one this morning sweated him well. I was quite unable to see his throat yesterday or today. Saliva constantly running from his mouth and he is still subject to the paroxysms of choking.

* He has had two more powders, grave past and both made him perspire. After the last one he has fallen into a sound sleep. He is taking plenty of milk and bread.

* Powder still makes him perspire freely. The black matter on his lips has begun to fall off, and he can open his mouth wider; the salivation also is greatly abated. He does not feel too warm.

* The diarrhoeas continues to be very free. He is quite cheerful today. Able to chew his mouth wide enough to allow of my seeing the fauces, but the light is not good enough. Most of the worst has left his body. Tongue scarcely dry now. His spitting, hoarseness now changed to a dry cough. Ox. Salbut. gran. every two hours mixture as before with the addition of coca. Chilled m.k.

* Symptoms still improve.
May 25. Sputa comparatively very light. Breath and lips felt hot, causing him to speak only with pain and difficulty.

26. Tongue quite clean, with red spots patches round the edges. Mr. Okesio telescopes the tongue, apparatus improving, still numb to partly after the practice.

27. Able to sit up in bed.

28. Out of bed. Appetite good. Lips, tongue and fever are now and sometimes. A few days after this I put him on bark and by the end of the month he was able to see me at my own house.

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Diphtheria. — From what I have been able to gather, Telocepian, a few years ago, was the universal remedy on the continent, for all cases of being diphtheric, but most especially for diphtheria in which it is still pretty extensively employed. Opinions as to its usefulness in this affection are, however, somewhat conflicting, some calling it an almost infallible remedy, others denouncing it as of very little value. Without advocating the extreme views of either party, from my own experience of the drug in ordinary throat affections (I have had none in diphtheria), I should feel led to believe that in ordinary cases of diphtheria, great good might result from its administration combined with other appropriate treatment: it would be a great strain of imagination on my part to believe that all cases of the disease could be cured by it — in that case it would be what is called a specific and I have been told that there is no such thing as a specific curative agent, the nearest approach to such being quinine or quina.

Dr. Godwin. (Johnson's July 1832) is evidently one of those who draw wide conclusions from small premises: because he managed to cure one bad case of diphtheria with Telocepian he evidently thinks it the proper treatment for all cases. His case was one of malignant diphtheria in a child whom at his first visit he found moribund. He ordered a mixture containing Brumet: 10 grammes, Opeaum: 30 grammes, Aeg. drobat. g. 7; Ag. stilb. 15 grammes; Qf; per os. The kid then caused violent diphtheriae with violent vomiting and expulsion of pulses. memory within two minutes, while the eye became lighter in color and the respiration became more normal. The mixture was given every hour and in ten hours the child was considered out of danger.
D. Joubert (Observations) presented to the Medical Society of the Hospital a case of diphtheria in which the hypertonic injection of Tobrespin was tried greatly to favor the expulsion of the pseudomembrane by the hypertonic solution and success. In a desperate case of malignant diphtheria, where esophagus seemed immovable, a mixture of Tobrespin and mercuric iodide was introduced by him within 24 hours, salivation took place following, so the two succeeding days, three other injections were made, after which the remedy was discontinued and convalescence pronounced established.

Professor J. V. Lappo (Observations) has also published his observations on the use of the drug in the same disease, his conclusions being exactly the same as those of Joubert and Joubert, to employ the remedy hypertonically and thought that the findings works was eliminated from the blood by means of the sweat glands. In Lyon medicine has published the case of a child 6 years old, a patient of Dr. Basset of Aragon, who had diphtheria and had been cured by Tobrespin. The prescription given in the case was as follows: Tobrespin 1.2 gr., Sepia 0.52 gr., Oxid hydrosulphuric 0.5 cc. 3 times daily. On the fourth day of the treatment only powder was given, after which the remedy was given up, convalescence being established.

Professors Peirce in the Philadelphia Medical Jour. of August 1871, referring to cases published by Gullman, Lee, and Wendt and the value and use of Tobrespin in diphtheria, says that "in the greater number of cases, the inflammation of tissue seems to be in favor of Tobrespin, my own experience corroborating this view." In the treatment he gives the preference to the hypertonic mode of administration, employing 2 gr. in a dose. In the case of children however, he employs the powder which he says is readily taken by them. (By the powder does this mean Tobrespin?) Hypertonic and subcutaneous injections are he thinks unnecessary, attending to special advantage over simpler modes of administration.

Leaving this division in its present unsatisfactory condition we now pass on to the next.

Bright disease—Acute and Chronic.

In little experience I have had in the treatment of the above disease justify my first impressions, that in Suburandi we had an agent quite capable of fulfill...
gaining the sufferings resulting from some of the many forms of kidney affection. In some bad cases, when the play of the lungs and the action of the heart were interrupted by the interference with the circulation of the blood, and the patient lay gasping for breath, the febric symptoms caused by the drug soon gave relief and some chance of recovery. Success of kidney disease where Sabrandt is likely to do any good, it must be given along with Digitalis and Frasor to the four abstracts of which drugs the Sabrandt seems to open up a clearer road. By this I mean that although with Digitalis and Frasor alone, the cure may be effected, yet with Sabrandt superadded, the successful ending is with more certainty gained. I now subjoin the few cases of kidney diseases, successful and unsuccessful, on which I have employed Sabrandt.

1 Mary S. DR. at 6. Dec. 5 1840. For nearly a month I had been attending her for what I properly took to be a cold in the chest, expecting every day its development into bronchitis. She has had feverishness and at the commencement of my attendance she was suffering from sore throat, accompanied with a slight cough, weakness and vomiting, quickened pulse and heat of skin, and the presence of numerous small rales in both lungs. The treatment was with a peroral medicine and hot sponge baths every night. On the 2nd I found the face and legs greatly oedematous, the warm thick and felt of albumen. On the 3rd I told her mother that every night she was to sponge the child well with hot water, then, after wrapping her up in a blanket and placing her on bed, to administer to her Peter Sabrandt, of my own hot granul and Frasor Digitalis 10 min every 4 hours. Dec 8 Abdomen face, legs, and lateral margins greatly oedematous.

  1st Swelling somewhat gone down and urine clearer.

  2nd Swelling on the decurs.

  3rd Albumen much reduced in quantity. From my notes I find I saw her on the 2nd and on the 3rd and 4th; on the last date I find that the swelling was still on the decrease and that she slept well during the day. Dec. 8th I find that the quantity of albumen was still much less: 20c 30c very little present: and on the 1st Decem. none was found. I desired the powder and on the 2nd paid her my last visit. My notes of this case are very imperfect uncompleted as they make no mention of the immediate effects
of the powder.

3. Mary N. 2nd Jan 18th. It seems that about a fortnight ago she had been sick for a few days with an attack of sore throat accompanied with a cough, but in a few days the symptoms subsided and she felt very well. She was allowed to leave bed and run about as usual. The result was, that a day or two ago she felt it, while her mouth became swollen, her urine less in quantity and her appetite totally deserted her. On examination the urine was found, full of albumen. I ordered hot sponge baths every night, followed by Cold Saltwater and 3 times digitalis on 2½ grains a day.

Jan. 12th. The powder made her sweat well every night and also opened the bowels well. Yet very much troubled.

The same day with a most troublesome cough, with a whistling breath, she developed itself. Added 1/4 of a Cup, 1/2 of a Spoon, and 1/2 of a Cup of syrup to the mixture and repeated the powder.

Jan. 17th since the powder she is severely spurned; to abdominal thins there a day or two. Edema of legs almost gone. All albumen still present in urine. Although after this I find my trials regularly recovered, yet there are no drops until 10th. 15th when I find that her appetite was good. And the 17th when there was found in the urine a more color of albumen. I revisited the case once more on the 29th.

3. Miss P. 20th May 3rd. Last fall complained about three months ago of lumber pain and edema of legs. 10 weeks after that, the abdomen became swollen. Her legs, thighs, breast and abdomen are now exceedingly edematous; the urine is nearly and of a color of strong tea; she has no urine, but is often short of breath. Her sight is very good but for some weeks back she has seen little. Weakness prevailing lately in her eyes. The abdomen is swollen but no edematous to hide the symptoms.

Procure in note: I thought I was able to detect fluctuations. She was always a thin witted woman; from exposure her face is of a brownish hue; she was one who commonly was sweated; I found the urine full of albumen.

Ask: 3 times salt water in a hot drink after hot foot baths; twice digitalis must three a day; kept shocked.

May 7th. Both powders in less than half an hour made her feel hot all over, but that was all. I fancied however that this
might have been due, to a great extent, to the fact that she was severely over exerted. I called again on the 18th, 19th and 20th. On the last day I found that the return of the legs had greatly subsided, what was left being very slight.

May 21: Only the feet are now tender.

22nd: None much worse now.

I was now forced to abandon the case. The patient constantly developing her strict injunctions, whence I felt certain that I would soon have brought the case to a very favorable termination. In the case and the most proceeding and I may add that I purposely left the June 4th. John W. at 8 Aug 22nd 1831. Nearly a year ago he came under my care as an ill-starred patient. I found him then suffering from chronic Bright's disease, his urine being extremely albuminous. He soon passed from under my care. I often saw him attending his slow way along the street, no matter what sort of weather. A short thickset man, with a sunken and audible shortness of breath.

He was laid a day or two ago, with diarrhea, from which he is still suffering. Ordered fig. In John with suet. He has chosen a day.

Aug 25th: He made water, then lost heat. I found his feet well sponged with hot water. Cords. Sedative given. Great loss of tone.

27th: Soon after he had taken the powder, his skin which he kept cool had become quite cold, became more and more, approaching 'hotness,' without however any dampness. While soon afterwards he fell into a sound slumber of semiconsciousness. During the course of the night he passed a brisk purgative, filled of water, with a sticky greenish yellow sediment. The diarrhea is now nearly abated. While he has become quite cheerful.

29th: Diarrhea stopped. On the 27th he had another powder which made his skin hot and damp and was followed by a good nights rest. Last night he had also a powder, followed by the same effect but in a less degree. Yesterday and today he has passed more water than he has done for many months.

The next time I saw him was on the 30th. On which occasion he himself observed the door but was in an extremely stupid condition of mind. He had been always with a slight but nothing like his condition on this date.
Last night called me at 7 P.M. to see him as he had made no
water for a day. Then I found that he had in the meantime managed
to pass some, but probably had a stomach fever, during the
18th. I had another powder the morning next, which
was soon followed by diarrhoea, the first time for nearly 24 hours.

18th. Very weak and complained of thirst. Only a small
quantity of allumine in the urine. He gradually sank and died about a for
night after this.

5th. Mr. T. at 9. Nov. 1812. Eighteen days
age, he returned home with a slight cough, and complaining of cold
in the head. Next day the cough became decided but disappeared two days afterwards.
At this time, however, he was kept confined in the kitchen, the general setting
room was a room with three doors opening into it. Four days after the disappearance
of the cough, his mother noticed slight oedema of the ankles, but no one thought of
sending for advice until alarming symptoms had supervened.

This is constantly sitting propped up; breathing is
very quick and audible; face white and pasty; skin hot and dry, although
slightly damp yesterday for a short time. Pulse 125. Bowels open; eyelids look
puffy; ankles swollen but does not rise on pressure; on auscultation pecularity of
few quick sniffs are heard in the left lung. Urine very scanty — what he has
urinated would scarcely amount to a quart; it resembles tea mixed with a
little milk; on boiling there was no perceptible change; in the addition of
baking soda, when albumen was precipitated; or detached threads which by next
day formed a distinct sediment at the bottom of a clean amber fluid.

I advised a hot sponge bath at once, liniment poultries to sheet and linen around region; also
salts, gave every four or six hours:

Tinct. bor. in 3 oz. water 1 oz. 8 of an hour.
Tinct. ferri in 3 oz. water 1 oz. 8 of an hour.

Nov. 10th. As permitted the greater part of the first two por
ders which were followed by a return from his bowels a short time after. He
seemed more active this forenoon, less even than yesterday, keen to eat a quite
little more and breathing is not so quick. He has had two doses of the medicine
and two doses of Tinct. rub. with 1 oz. eight hours. I increased the
powders to 8 grs.

18th. Although it was impossible to make him feel
the whole of each powder, yet what he did swallow was enough to show him
all yesterday afternoon, after my visit, into a profound state of prostration. His breathing is still quiet. The last 24 hours he has passed 2 ounces of water, lighter in colour than the sample I just examined. One week.

We have been about the same (about 2 oz) passed during the last 24 hours was last time; it was somewhat muddier but cleared up on boiling. The amount of albumen was decidedly lessened.

2nd. Breathing is still little facts. Yesterday I noted how thin a whole pint, which made him sweat and moderate more salty, besides moving his bowels three times. A lot and seemed slightly stronger. The perspiration is constant. Never coughs. Appetite still poor.

3rd. Diaphoresis still continues. Urine still more increased in quantity and is of the colour of tea, moire the urine, and faint. Albumen still present in quantity. Next morning he quietly died.

Looking over this case I have only two regrets. 1st that I had not seen the case a few days sooner and 2nd that I had not used the digitalis more.

Rheumatism, Post and Chronic.

The little experience I have had in the treatment of the above affections, enables me to think that in acute cases great benefit if not cure may result from the employment of Salvarsan 25 cent alone or combined with 1/4th of Bismuth, and that in chronic cases Salvarsan is totally useless however it may appear. I have not found cases of rheumatism) that the greatest men the physiological effects of the drug are produced, the greatest is the tendency to cure— I shall make mention of a case when acute diaphoresis occurred after the exhibition of the drug, without the slightest benefit to the patient. In acute rheumatism when the drug is operating favorably it causes diaphoresis, alter the character of the perspiration, lowers the pulse and causes sleep.

J. Margaret A. at 19. D. 26th Dec 41. 170. Some complaints of pains in the ankles, knees, shoulders, abdomen region, and left arm and on account of these pains of inability to move in bed. The pains were brought on by a wetting. She had a slight attack of rheumatism about three years ago. Her legs are swollen and red. She has no appetite but is thirsty, there is a constant, bad taste present; she has headaches and is constantly troubled with flatulence, indigestion, epigastric pain and pain between the
shoulders; tongue, slightly furled; skin dry and hot, and she has a constant feeling as of cold water running down her back.

To put her feet into hot water to-night and take Baths.

Jaundice, give in a hot drink. Be careful to keep very quiet.

Drove 25", for after having taken the powder on the 23rd the pains became much worse and she fell into a sound sleep; her skin after the powder felt her as if she had been in an oven. Since then her pains have continued much worse, is much so that she left bed yesterday for a short time, I ordered another powder.

27. The powder last night had no effect and her left knee caused great pain until relieved by hot flannels. Continue powder.

Sam. B. continued pretty well.

28. Sitting up, distress; still some pain in left shoulder and two other parts of the body. In two days she has had only the powder.

29. Feels stronger but complains of the aching of her leg. Appetite much better. Painted new in one shoulder, the left.

2. Drove 25", Dec. 31st 1809. Complains of pains right up both legs to the erectors of the back. The pains in the groins is so severe that she is forced to remain on her bed with her legs wide apart. The knees are very painful on being moved. She has had these pains twice before. She has no appetite. Is thirsty. Tongue furled, white. Bowels constricted. Sleeps none. Pain between the shoulders. Skin warm and damp and from it there emanates a peculiar odor which she herself perceives; constantly troubled with water-brash and flatulence; before her illness, pleasing and breathlessness resulted in her climbing stairs. Pulse 70.

Pavel: Jaundice. Got night and morning in a hot drink. At, 10 oclock every 2 hours along with Sej. Common Ardent.

Jan. 1. The first powder, she said, was in a very short time followed by free diaphoreses, relief to the pains and a good sleep; after the wake up, the sweating still continued; but had greatly less its former peculiar odor. The same results followed the second powder. To-day she is almost free from pain.

1. Able to leave bed for a short while. The last powders have not made her sweat so much as the first one. No more powders.

1st Pains in both shoulders. Feels pretty well.
2d. topic 7th. Jan. 29th. 1821. in my届毕业生. When I saw her again on the 29th she was as well as is possible now, after her escape.

months ago she had almost recovered from her severe attack of acute rheumatism; when, after a short interval, the pains again set in and becoming gradually worse necessitated the appearance of a doctor. I found her laid up and complaining of pains in both shoulders, pains down her arms and in her knees, and also of a troublesome cough accompanied with a dryish while expectoration. She had no appetite; is thirsty; tongue pale; bowels constipated; sleep poor, weak. I ordered her Cola Sarsaparilla, 2 grains, to be taken warm in a hot drink.

Jan. 31st. The first powder slightly eased the pains and she slept well that night; my notes tell me nothing as to the second powder. The pains are much better now worse than they were yesterday when they returned; every to the severe part which commenced on that day. On consultation I found her suffering from desquamation on the back, so I gave the same treatment as in the lung. I continued the powder two nights longer and finding no benefit from them discontinued them, giving her interior a mixture composed of 1 oz. rhubarb and 1 oz. ascorbic acid.

the 15th of this month he was seized with severe pains in his joints and had to lay himself up on bed where he was quite unable to move himself about. He had rheumatic fever two years ago and was laid up with it for four months. Today the pains are not so violent and he is able to move himself a little in bed although with pain; the swelling of his knees and ankles have also greatly gone down. Pector is 1 oz. full and slightly irregular. Skins is hot and dry. He had no appetite but is thirsty; bowels constipated. Family history of rheumatism on both sides.

To have a decoction of rhubarb at one: Putte sarsaparilla
for each night in her mouth after having had his legs well bathed with hot
water, and linseed poultices applied to the painful joints: next day to commence a mixture containing 1 oz. rhubarb, 3 oz. and 1 oz. ascorbic acid. One m. x.

Jan. 29th. 1821. Strong. After about, both nostrils, his mouth;
to me, he sweated very freely, although more so after the first than after the second; the sweating continued til next morning; on the first morning there was marked relief of the pains. Today the pains are very much better, he has
George L. on 17. Aug 31st. Ill with a severe pain in all his joints, with an exacerbating attack of the skin of the whole right shoulder, for some days. Both shoulders are still extremely painful, especially in being moved, but there is no redness or swelling; the right knee is almost immoveable, he can hardly have one cent touch it. This joint afterwards became ankylosed in spite of my endeavors to prevent it. The lower part of the abdomen is painful on pressure. He fell down on 30th.
along; he has sweated freely; the sweat was a very small, insipid, and of a deep brown color. Each purging to-day, clear, but not so abundant as it used to be. Appetite.

This Saturday, you asked me what I had done to-day. About one hour after he took the powder last night, he broke out into a gentle warm perspiration, followed immediately by a second

sleep, from which he awoke at three this morning; only to feel asleep again in less than an hour later, when he awoke again he expressed himself as feeling much refreshed; it was the best sleep he had had since he first became ill. This morning his pulse took him all over with hot water, and during the performance he complained very little of the pain of his joints. He has been twice purged since 9 a.m. yesterday; abdomen still tender. No better as before.

25. His last words he utters, when I entered his room were to the effect that he was very much better. Not at all purged now and
then is redoubled every few minutes or so. The powders last night and this morning and yesterday morning were followed, in less than an hour and a half, by a gentle perspiration and then by a sound sleep; the perspiration was not so profuse as that following the first powder and had not its former sour smell. Since yesterday he has felt no pains in his joints except when he moves in bed, and the swelling of the right knee has almost disappeared.

Tongue red and much more moist. Not nearly so thirsty. Pulse he rather thin.


well after each powder, and slept well last night and the night before; appetite pretty good. No pain anywhere. I tried to straighten the right leg but failed. Tongue quite moist. Not very hard. Very thin and uncooked.

27. Relieves last night for a short while. Powder this morning was as usual, followed by diaphoresis and sleep. The right knee can be pretty freely moved. Not. Tongue purplish white.

28. Mr. has had slight pain in the left arm. Powder still acts as before. No powder to-night, nor tomorrow night.

29. kept well last night without his powder, quite good. Has moved the right knee himself slowly.

30. [kept well last night without his powder. App.]}
Dec 9. Jane had a slight attack of diarrhœa. Not lasting long
sparing for some time from a pretty large lint seen over the upper part of the bottom.
It is certainly much and uncommon. Appetite good.

23. Still very much although able to sit up in bed or
sit up. For it remains. Brought for three a day, and little time to be dressed
with lime lotion.

He was for many months after this in an extreme state
of weakness, and having, after I lost of attending him on Dec 24th, been for some
time without medical advice, the right knee emerged into a state of ankylosis.

The following case is remarkable as showing the danger
of employing Jacobson's when the uterus is incarcerated.

Mary A. at 20. Dec 23. 1805. She was
she had been complaining of pains in her head and vertigo. She has not menstruated for three months, the menses having quite suddenly stopped. She had a child some twelve months ago. The jaundice (3) the menses were arrested by a unction of the part.

The complaint of pains in her knees, legs, arms, and
arms, the pain being aggravated by the slightest movement, while the joint
are not at all painful when pressed upon. She had observatory since six years ago. Her body is quite with sweat which has a sour smell. She has pains
she slept all last night in account of the pain. She has no appetite but is very thin.

Bones are not incised. Anyque white, moist. Pulse 80. No pain on pressure at
the neck where the uterine can be felt as a hard round body about two or three
inches long, after a little questioning she confessed to fancying many with
family way.

To have her body bathed every night with
water. Rule Abruanda, put each night and morning on a hot bank.

Dec 5. She sweated freely after each powder and
powder, although moist with perspiration, no vomit or vomitus comes from her.
Each powder at night she also noticed that she felt into a sound sleep. The
powders in the morning did not excite her greatly so properly as those at night
and were followed by a much shorter sleep. In the 9th and another week. To
much easier and she can move herself in bed with much less pain. She
ade was for some time relieved but came on after having been suddenly
awakened from a sound sleep by a sight between her beloved parents. From
clear anxiety, slightly purer at the book. Quite moderate to day, it is now.
she is getting proper nourishment. The patient gets much better.

Last night the patient's bowels opened. The last two powders made her sweat profusely and bowels were followed by sound sleep. She now moves her joints with very little pain. Headache is still severe, somewhat worse in character. She is very dull and restless. Her appetite has commenced to return. Her color is not so good as before. The patient's color seems to be improving. The patient's temperature is still high. Her bowels are not asconstantly unformed. She is quite cool. No abdominal pain.

1st. Yesterday morning the patient was followed as usual by diaphoresis, but in addition there came on a pain at the left side of the abdomen, followed in a quarter of an hour by the appearance of a scanty bloody discharge from the vagina. She had a powder last night and another this morning, and followed by diaphoresis. Since yesterday she has had slight pain in the left shoulder and arm. Headache much better. 8 a.m. Feeling rather alarmed at the news of the bloody vaginal discharge, but at the same time being unwilling to give up all at once any hope of treatment. I ordered Atee. Salvarsan. 3 drachms. Chloroform 1/2 oz. at 12 p.m. night and morning.

2nd. Last night after the first powder she had pain at the hypogastrum, accompanied with a slight flow of blood from the vagina. Prominent on the left side. The hypogastric pain remained. At noontime the discharge again appeared after the powder. Having ascertained these facts I came to the conclusion that the Salvarsan was stimulating the uterus to contract and throw out its contents and I therefore gave orders that no more of the powder was to be given to the patient. I injected a morphine suppository into the vagina and gave orders that another should be inserted in three or four hours. If the pain be relieved, 1/2 oz. At 8 a.m. a message came to the effect that the first mor had cured the pain, but caused a burning at the epigastrium and made the headache worse.

3rd. Last night she was awakened from a sleep by a pain at the hypogastrum; she then heard a crack and felt fluid running away from her. The fluid had hardly got stopped, running, than symptoms were accompanied with septicemia and uterine pain. Two or three clots of blood were passed and thrown away. I could feel the uterus behind the pubis as large as before and quite hard.

4th. The symptoms well; passed two or three clots last night. Blood still comes per vaginam. I could hardly feel the uterus; slight...
pains on the pressure behind the pubis.

But at 6 or 7 o'clock yesterday the child came away. I examined the mother and found the placenta partly in the vagina and partly without the uterus. I gave her 10 min. of Sodi. Larg. Hyg. but after working some time and then being still no signs of the placenta coming away, I took my departure leaving orders to give the patient 10 gr. Larg. every hour and a half. When I called again at 11 p.m. I found that the placenta had come away after the second dose.

18th. Pupils went after pains. Doing pretty well. A fortnight ago I thought the pain was a sign of life. I ascertained afterwards that she was not a long time after that probably as a result of the abortion but subsequently recovered.

St. George's, the 7th. Sept. 1831. Two weeks ago pain first appeared in both ankles. A year ago she was taken up in Glasgow for three months with pains in the knees and ankles and complained of pains in both ankles and life had taken with some sensation in the two joints. It can move about the house with difficulty. During the day also his right leg too is swollen and painful, but as soon as he lays the swelling and pain disappear. He feels very hot, tongue thirsty, faces yellow, bruises irregular. He sleeps badly owing to the pains which often make him shunt out. It is not a bit healthy.

Came back to town, the night and morning: the pain got worse, he bathed every night with hot water and then well rubbed with mustard oil.

19th. The powder made him sweat but never eased the pains. He has been purged once yesterday. I still cannot obtain any sleep.

Said he was not so bad when I called so ordered him back to bed at once. Drink soda every three hours for the diarrhoea.

20th. The powder have made him sweat very much; in fact as a consequence of taking them he is in a constant state of perspiration. The pain in the ankle is much secured, that of the hip only slightly so. He still sleeps very badly and has a very troublesome cough. Still purges every two hours. Ordered nostrils to be applied to the painful joints and hot

21st. Manipulation of the right leg to occur now?
pain and a cracking sound; the joint is now always swollen. The right ankle is slightly swollen; and most, the most painful, joint is the left hip joint. The patient has noticed that the sweating caused by the morning fevers is very slight as compared with that caused by the evening ones; probably owing to the fact that in the morning, the house being more open than in the evening, the air is constantly entering his room, thus keeping the surface of his skin cool and preventing diaphoresis.

I now happened to leave the town for a few days and the next visit was paid by my assistant, who ordered Mr. F. Ammon (said with Mr. Dodds) there a day. On my return, having regard to the little good done by the exhibition of the Sabin's. I continued the toasts and fever treatment, although with just as little success; in fact, some fever six months after that he succumbed to the disease.

J. Robert H., M.D. Nov. 15th. Complaint: pains of his knees and ankles and has done so for the last two weeks. It has had already some attacks, & pains in his joints. He is sweating freely, but I could not detect any fever-smell. The knees are slightly swollen. At the commencement of this attack, his breath was very rapid and too very painful whenever he swallowed. He sleeps badly. Bowels open. Tongue clean, and, marked, jet-black, A 140. Temp. 102.1. The heart sounds were muffled in character, with a peculiar metallic intense, splashing sound accompanying them. Throat with some dryness. Ate. Saffron gr. 4 at night and morning. Bset - milk and bread.

Jan. 11th. A 128. Temp. 102.5. After each poultice the sweating increased and he seemed to become better. The pains felt less but his wrists have become slightly swollen and painful. Throat felt easier. Bred milk. Slept soundly. It was on this day.

12th. A 132. Temp. 102.5. The poultices still cause diaphoresis, and after a while a decided relief in the pain, followed by a short sleep. Day is to-day quite cheerful. The poultices to be increased to 5 grains. None of his previous attacks lasted longer than a month.

14th. Remained fairly well.


16th. Pains quite gone. Feels very weak. It was not longer after this in regaining his strength.
We now come to the remaining diseases which have been treated by the administration of Sabrandi or Pilocarpine. These diseases are Oedema glutenteri, Diabetes, hydrophobia, leprosy, several diseases, ague, small pox and Malaria.

According to the tradition of April 1834, Sabrandi has been successfully employed in a case of Oedema glutenteri, but no details were given; according to the same periodical, the same drug has proved very useful in diabetics, melisses, through its stimulating action on the skin and salivary glands, whereby the abnormally dry skin is to speak, moistened, with sweat and the accompanying thirst relieved. As soon as I met with a case of diabetes melisses I shall decide by Sabrandi and moreover shall expect a slightly favourable result.

Small pox and ague I shall discuss in a few words by saying that the Therapeutic Gazette of 1831 mentions the case of Sabrandi favouring the course of small pox, and of being painless and even dangerous at the commencement of ague, maladies but of being very useful in their decline. As a precedent: there is not the slightest doubt, if young of Sabrandi being useful in them — when Borrache is present, otherwise I would hardly dream of using the drug in that affection.

Dr. Lavin of La Charite, Municipal, Berlin, states that he has employed Pilocarpine with great success in the treatment of Leprosy, among 78% of the patients, who suffered from erythema, various overgrowths, pharyngitis, leucopenia, gastric stenoses and gastrointestinal peristaltics. In dose he injected each time over 15 milligrams, and the drug seemed to him to prevent relapses more surely than mercury. He however notes that, in respect to facility of application, certainty of result and rapidity of cure, it is inferior to injections of corrosive sublimate, and moreover that it often leaves behind it such severe sensibility to the influence of temperature, as to oblige patients after that cure to keep their rooms for some time.

My experience of Sabrandi in the treatment of skin diseases has been by no means extensive; the only diseases in which I have ever employed it were as follows — one of leprosy glutenteri, one of leprosy perinealis, one of psoriasis, one of acne, and two of corona rubra. I give the cases involved.
March 3, 1877. Two days ago her neck felt hot and painful and the next day there came out all over her body a prickle rash, dotted in character. This rash is still present along with a slight reddening of the edge of the left palate. The greater part of the left arm is covered with a rash of a bright red colour from which exudes a watery fluid; at the circumference of the rash there are a number of small red papules the size of which are occupied by white vesicles seemingly containing fluid. The face is swollen in many places covered with a white scale, while her left hand is free of papules. It seems that she had the same eruption about a year ago.

Until Saturday, got every night with a hot drink; felt very right into hot water.

Monday she was a bit feverish when she got into this torrid. Sore on one day quite free of redness. On examination almost the whole surface of her body is covered with innumerable red papules which in many places have a white vesicle on their apex. The left arm (before mentioned) is slowly spreading by means of these vesicles at its circumference, where they seem a bit, a little, and form a scaly looking light yellow scale broken at intervals by cracks from which exudes a watery fluid. These patches have not only made her feel warm for arm ends, but:

39. The arm is now almost clear of the disease, all that it is left being a few scales. The face was fairly a lot more worse, but is now nearly quite clear, with the exception of some white scurf.

38. She has had diarrhoea for two days so I advised her to give up the poultices for two days and take in instead the fruit, but she is now going about the house although against my wish. She poulticed, said only one might need her presence and that was about the chest.

37. About the same.

36. Same continues fairly clear but the right arm is now affected and also the left again. The rash commencing as small red papules which develop vesicles a top of them. Since my last visit she has felt the cold so much that she has been compelled to remain in bed. Appetite good.

35. Again going about the house from room to room and still complains of feeling the cold.
April 27. Legs and body covered with the rash. The ultimate beginning of which seems to be in the papillae of the skin which enlarge and then become red. I have been applying the tincture to the rash, but it appears to have changed to a very dry, scaly exudate.

She didn't like the treatment, and so I had to return to the same. The rash on the legs is now quite dry, no more fluid being excited. At no point am I troubled by any heat, whether on the back of the hand, where I am no more, or on the face. I notice that she is gaining. I found she had caught a chill and had been in a weak state and continued to lie. I have found that she had been at work for four days.

With the exception of some parts of the body, she is quite clear. She feels cold, weakly from the chill.

She is sitting dressed, in a workroom in which she is confined.

May 5. She is more able now to bear the cold. The papillae of the skin of the thighs are still slightly enlarged, but they are not nearly as numerous nor are they all coloured; a few occasionally appear on the back of the hand. Instead of the joint, which she had been taking for about three weeks, I intend to try more. I unfortunately cannot speak more as to the further progress of the case, my notes ending abruptly here, and my memory not proving itself able to come to any aid.

Mary J. Robbins, 17 May 1893. Almost at once her body was covered with spots about the size of a three pence bit and at times much larger; these spots are flattened, and covered with a greyish, scaly material which is cracked all over the outside, coming to radiate from the center of these spots like the spokes of a wheel; at the circumference and on this crack the surface is seen to be red. There would be about a dozen spots on each arm and leg. These spots first made their appearance about a year ago.

She is a slight girl, with ruddy cheeks; appetites good.

J. W. M. Poly, June 1893. She is now much improved, and has been to the sea-side, where she had been, and the spots have disappeared.
very favourably until about the first week in June, when Freckles in pretty large doses was prescribed for a day or two. She asserted however that just before that time she had no warts and none appeared. From this time however the warts increased although slowly until about the 25th of July when I found out that a few of the spots were disappearing, and the rest springing up. In addition to this, amongst others I noticed Celia's jaundice.

July 25th. When she took the first powder she had her feet into hot water; the next morning the menstruation flowed and has until now. The warts seem to take away her strength and besides some tender pain, she now has jaundice after them, only felt hot. Appetite continues good.

28th. The last powder have managed a great deal for a little. The spots are over her body as bad as ever. After this date she discontinued her visits.

Jane, A. W. was 28. Apr. 3rd. 1841. She is a strong looking young woman, but she is not so strong now as she used to be. Long before she was 19 she went into service; she married when 24 and had one child, but within six years and three months after being married she returned to service. She has been for some years in her present situation as cook, and when the place well enough, she has had a deal of cooking every day, proportioning dinner for about thirty people. Last February a burning red rash came over her face and still occupies the same place.

Her face on first examination looks flushed, but on closer examination it is seen covered with small red pimplies with broken tops, and others with tops filled of clear fluid or of fluid. These pimples are no farther down than the neck and are quite distant from each other. Over her chest is an singular diffuse rash of a light scarlet colour, while the papillae are seen enlarged but still white. On the point of the nose is a large pimple with horn inflamed base and broken top.

She is constantly sweating, she says, when cooking and arising from a bent position the blood rushes to the head and she feels her face flush. She never touches bread, seldom tea but drinks a good deal of coffee. Appetite rather poor; foot swells, flatulent distension of the stomach; there is pain behind the right phalanx, and often a bad taste in the morning; tongue purple white: she is often thirsty; suffers often from headaches; bowel constipated. Her menstruate regularly.

Treatment. — Celia. Submand. 4th each night.
and morning, to live on plain food, and take immediately after his meal, 3.5

by.

fruits. Note: In the last or two weeks he has lost 10 lb. No increase in temperature. From the cooking and afterwards he changed his situation.

but the powder made her sweat profusely. The

face looks somewhat clearer while the spots seem to be dying away.

The powder makes her sweat only slightly now. Spots much better. Appetite very good. Until she begins to cook, her

face she says is quite pale. Calm. Satisfied. Good.

Now are still a good many pimples on the face and one or two very red ones on the nose. She has had no cooking for

nearly two weeks and has a further holiday of a month or more. She has been without the powder for nearly a week. Increase the dose to 2.

Returned in four or five days — the powder had sweated her very freely. Before taking the powder she boiled her face in hot water; she then tumbled into bed and almost immediately diarrhoea began followed by a sound sleep.

Oct. 15. The powder still has the same effect. The

pimples on her face are now very small. For some time back, the food

as always made her face smart, but that has now disappeared. Since her return twice after this walking about, and each time her face seemed all right to the right.


Oct. 15. This powder still have the same effect. The

cheeked, white, shrunken, fair hair, damed of small stature. In the last

coloured, pink, rarely appears, and in different directions; when this eruption is rubbed, scales fly off. Her hands now feel

be smooth. On the thighs are round, raised patches on an inflamed or at any rate

red base and with scaly grey surface. The eruption on the legs is a close

together as to form one large patch, which is often very painful. There are a

few patches on the chest and abdomen, a large number on the back, and

one or two painful ones on the elbow.

Appetite fairly good. Tongue: flatness; puts at times from headache; sleeps well; bowels constipated. Perspiration origi
Jeastly hard but painless. Jeastly sweated as a rule.


On 25th she sweated pretty well after the poultice, increased the Salomons to 2 oz.

25th Sweated very little after the poultice; the glands of the neck have become enlarged.

25th I increased the dose of the poultice, twice the amount, from 2 oz. up to 4 oz., and the 26th and 27th days there were one slowly dying away from every part of her body. The poultice still made her sweat slightly.

28th Still sweated after the poultice; spots still on the face.

28th Her disease leaving her face. Poultice still have the same effect but I didn't increase them

29th New ones still cleaning up. Poultice still making her sweat although very slightly.

30th Almost nearly quite clear; good deal still on the legs, thighs pretty clear. The thickening of the connective glands has quite gone.

The Philadelphia Medical Times relates a case of syphilis in which, as the result of the subcutaneous injection of Albescrin for seven days, the hair of the patient (a woman of 25) was noticed at the end of that time, to be gradually darkening in color. The Albescrin, as above stated, was discontinued at the end of seven days but to my surprise the hair became gradually darker, until on the 26th day it was dark brown; and three months afterwards real black. The hair was examined microscopically but all that could be seen sure, a greater thickness of the cuticle, and an increase in the density of the pigment. The darkening of the hair was general over the whole surface of the body.

A Dr. Andri (I fancy in the Philadelphia Medical Times also) states that he has found Albescrin very efficacious in syphilis, and also in cases of syphilis, &c., in cases of syphilis, &c., &c. It is that of a woman aged 45, who had lost every particle of hair in her body. After trying various remedies in vain, a prolonged course of Albescrin was tried, and the hair grew and．
injected amounted to 1 centage of the hydrochlorate of Chloracrin, increased without inconvenience to 2 1/2 centages. After each injection, she was always drenched with sweat. In three weeks a growth of hair was apparent and after ten weekly injections the hair on the head was two centimetres in length and elsewhere gradually appearing.

Before entering upon the subject of Chloracrin in hyphophobia I shall here insert a short paragraph to equalize the Lancet of Nov. 25th 1853.

1. Chloracrin and cataract. The value of Chloracrin and jetomrand in the treatment of affection of the eye has been investigated by Dr Landseer, who states that these drugs are useful in certain diseases but that he has met with some facts which suggest that their employment may cause cataract. In four cases of detachment of the retina and one of chronic chorioiditis, in which the crystalline lens was perfectly transparent up to the commencement of the treatment, it (the lens) afterwards rapidly became opaque. He also treated a horse for acute chorioiditis and large patches of the retina, giving injections of Jetomrand into the vitreous humour and injecting Chloracrin potentiometrically. The marked posterior was rapidly corrected, and the vitreous body became entirely transparent; but during the fourth week of treatment the crystalline lens was observed to become opaque. It is of course possible that that development of the cataract, and the preceding treatment were simply coincident but the facts are at least suspicious—"Very good but cold not me attribute the opacity of this lens in the four cases of detachment of the retina and in the one of acute chorioiditis, to inflammatory action, starting in the one place from the retina as the result of the misplacement, just as the distraction of a joint is followed by inflammation; and in the two, and in the other, from the choroid. In the same explanation would hold good in the acute chorioiditis of the horse, and is I think a most feasible one that of Dr Landseer."
vomiting and retention of urine. Also, spray, bags of warm water, and injections to the spine and abdominal walls gave only transient relief; but an injection of /Ribenavin/ cure truly, the attack at once, as soon as the diaphoresis was established, and no further attack occurred.

Ribenavin in Hydrophobia, June 15th
(The Lancet June 24th 1832) Dr. M. J. Verne Dumont, practising in Paris, related to the Academy de Medicine the details of a case of Hydrophobia, which he had cured by hypodermic injections of /Ribenavin/. The patient was a hundred, 58 years old, of strong constitution and previous good health, who had been bitten by a rabid dog whose bite had, in the 25th May previously, already caused the death of a woman with symptoms of Hydrophobia. When he heard of its death, restlessness, sore throat, anxiety, difficulty in swallowing, convulsions, refusal to eat or drink water, and a tendency to bite people and objects around him, began to manifest themselves. Hydrophobia was diagnosed by several medical men.

The treatment first prescribed was that by /Berne of Besancon/, hypodermic injections of sodium chloride and sodium nitrate were prescribed but without benefit. This having proved useless, hypodermic injections of /Ribenavin/ (1 cc. of 10%) were prescribed to with such benefit that by the 25th May the disease had completely disappeared.

The Academy of Medicine, having heard the case were agreed that it was a really wonderful case but did not think it advisable to come to any decision relative to the case until its details had been thoroughly examined into by a committee formed for that purpose. What made the decision more difficult to arrive at was the fact that about the same time and near the same place, another alleged case of Hydrophobia had been stated to have taken place, which case of Hydrophobia had no investigation turned out to be one of simple drunkenness.

After some time the Committee at last arrived at the decision (The Medical Times and Gazette of January 6th 1833), that there was not just positive evidence as would have been desired, to determine whether the case were one of real or imaginary Hydrophobia, but that the entire source of symptoms was so characteristic of the genuine disease and the improvement so clearly coincident with the physiological action of the /Ribenavin/, after other remedies had proved useless, that they had no doubt on the question. As the result of this decision, the Academy without hesitation, in enrolling the report of the Committee in their Transactions, accorded a vote of thanks.
I shall now conclude this sheet by writing out two cases of poisoning by Atropinoid curare by Olschewski, which the cases appeared in the Edinburgh Medical Journal of December 1855, page 357, by which it had been copied out of Schmidt's Informat. Band. 193, No. 1, and the Annales d'Hygiène for September 1855. 

Dr. Sextig Tangle communicates the two following cases of poisoning by the introduction of a solution of Atropinoid into the eye.

1. A little girl of four years, affected with an interstitial keratitis of both eyes, was treated by the introduction of a 1% solution of Atropinoid into the eyes. At the end of twelve days, the head, nose, and mouth of the throat, and a dry cough. The treatment was suspended, but soon after re-commenced, the symptoms having disappeared rapidly. One morning the child awoke with a temp. of 102° Fahr., and the pupils at the size of a regulator. The skin presented now and then large patches of a violet-red color, irregular in shape, not elevated, disappearing on pressure, and not itchy. The laryngeal mucous membrane was greatly injected and swollen, there was headache and dry cough. This occurred on the 11th February. On the following day the pulse was still quicker than normal, and the temp. elevated. The eruption which had become pustules, disappeared in the evening and again on the next day subsequent. The face was gradual and the atropinoid was resumed on the 1st. On the 6th March the child had again an elevation of temp., an eruption on the face, irregular respiration, tonic and chronic convulsions, accompanied with loss of consciousness, thrills of the left side, difficulty in swallowing, and suppression of urine. These symptoms disappeared completely at the end of two days. Subcutaneous injections of Olschewski were employed.

2. A child of eight years was treated for two months by an injection into each eye of a 5% solution of Atropinoid. In the beginning of June, the child commenced to have embarrassment of speech, disorder of ideas, and confusion of words. When brought to the clinique on the 9th June it was found that the heart, the gluteal region, and the lower limbs were the seat of a pustular-confluent eruption, whilst on the neck and the upper limbs were some red spots disappearing on pressure and arranged in the form of small pustules. At the same time excoriation, myodermia, hyperemia of the
pharynx and burning thirst were present. The child looked wasted but was very much excited and made continuous, purposeless movements, almost chronic appearance; he recognized no one). Three successive injections of 1/25 of 1% solution of hydrocortisone were given to him and then two shots of 1/25. After the last the skin of the face and hands became moist but were again dry by the end of ten minutes. At length the child fell asleep and on the following day was quite well and the intelligence quite restored.