

This is given about four hours previous to the time the chill is expected. If admitted during a paroxysm, or shortly after one has ceased, the powder is given and repeated as above. This rarely fails to break up even a prolonged series of paroxysms, and in recent cases almost invariably succeeds. By others, quinine alone is administered. The patient is rapidly brought under its influence in the following way: If the chill be expected in the morning, quin. sulph. gr. x are given the night previous, and again in the morning, one dose four hours, another dose two hours, before the time the chill is expected to occur. In the majority of cases this is successful in warding off the chill. If, however, it occur, a hypodermic of morphia is sometimes administered; but oftener the above dose (gr. x) is repeated in the hot stage, and quinsm produced and maintained until the disease yields. In addition to this, some preparation of iron is given, as tr. ferri chlorid. ℥ x-xxx t. i. d. The hypodermic administration of quinine is being used extensively here, usually with favourable results. The solution adopted is the following, suggested by Dr. F. D. Lente, of Cold Spring, New York:

℞ Quinæ sulph., gr. l;
Acid sulph. dil., q. s.;
Aq. ebullient., ℥ j.

Allow this to cool; then add—

Acid. carbol. (cryst.), gr. iv. M.

Of this, ℥ x-xxx or more may be injected subcutaneously without danger of producing abscesses, such as commonly arise by the use of the ethereal solution. Dr. Lente states that, although he has used it constantly in his practice, he has never seen an abscess caused by it; and a similar experience has attended its use here. This method is especially useful in cases of coma into whose causation malaria is suspected to enter; also in cases where it is necessary to bring the patient rapidly under the influence of the drug.

When quinine fails to arrest the paroxysms, arsenic is employed. A patient with malarial neuralgia of several weeks' duration had been treated with quinine in all the methods recommended, with no beneficial effect. Liq. potassæ arsenitis ℥ viij t. i. d. put an end to the trouble in two days, the patient being discharged cured in ten days.

HYPERPYREXIA.

If malarial, this is treated by quin. sulph. gr. v. q. 4 h., and even in diseases in which no malarial element exists quinine is given. A temperature of about 104° F. is usually treated by quinine as above, and by tinct. aconit. rad. (Fleming's) ℥ j. q. ½ h. for three or four doses, then q. i h. In sthenic inflammation this is the most common method, and is usually successful. If the temperature rise above 104° F., sponging the surface with water is employed, somewhat differently on different divisions; some preferring cold, others tepid water. Several cases of insolation were treated on one division as follows: by means of an ordinary garden-sprinkler, water as hot as could be conveniently borne was sprinkled over the body, an attendant on each side of the

patient fanning the surface vigorously meanwhile. By this means the temperature in all cases rapidly fell, and did not show the same tendency to rise immediately that is observed when cold water is used. Ice-bags to the head, and cold-water injections into the rectum, were also used in some cases.

DIPHTHERIA OF WOUNDS.

Several cases have occurred during the past month in the lying-in-wards of diphtheria of wounds of the mucous membrane acquired during labor. The practice has been in almost every case to cauterize the surface with argent. nitrat. fus., and to apply cloths moistened with "black-wash" to the wounds. In one case cauterization was adopted, and no other local application made, the parts being syringed out thrice daily with sol. acid. carbol. (gr. x-℥ j). Resolution quickly followed in the last, and in all the others except one, which was complicated with puerperal fever. In all cases of fetid lochia, injections are employed either of the sol. acid. carbol. or infus. chamomil.—*Philadelphia Medical Times.*

GLYCEROLE FOR CHAPPING OF THE SKIN.—

℞ Oxide of zinc, gr. xx;
Tannic acid, gr. xv;
Glycerin, ℥ ix;
Tincture of benzoin, ℥ ss;
Camphor, gr. xv. M. lb.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

NOTES OF TREATMENT.

Bright's Disease.

In this affection diuretics are employed, a favorite prescription on one division being,—

℞ Potass. bitart., ℥ iv;
Inf. digitalis, ℥ iv. M.
S.—℥ ij—℥ iv ter in die.

On another division a case is being treated by the administration of large quantities of water,—about six pints being given in twenty-four hours. Diminution of this quantity is followed by serious symptoms, which disappear when the amount is again increased. Inhalation of the vapor of ol. juniperi has been tried on another division, the effect in some cases being well marked, but negative in others. The bowels are kept open by occasional doses of Murchison's powder on one division, by elaterium on another. Iron and quinine are given as tonics; the tr. ferri chlorid. being preferred by some.

A favorite prescription on the second division is:

℞ Ferri sulph. exsic., gr. ij;
Quin. sulph., gr. j;
Ext. gent., q. s. M.
S.—Pil. j ter in die.

If there be much anasarca, strychniæ sulph. is sometimes added to the above. In ascites, stupes of digitalis infusion are placed over the kidneys occasionally with benefit.