

were there any complications in the convalescence. As a rule, the patients were too far away to enable me to see them even once a day, so I used to leave a thermometer with the case, with instructions to give a five-grain powder of antifebrin whenever the fever reached a certain point (102° – 103°). In this way I assured myself that no more than necessary would be given, as the dose would only be repeated when the fever went up again. The result of a dose was sharp elevation of temperature for a few minutes, followed in twenty to thirty minutes by a profuse sweating and rapid defervescence of temperature to nearly normal, and then came the most gratifying feature of all—two or three hours good sound sleep for the patient. We all know what a gain even a few hours is in this disease, and this calming effect of the drug I found almost uniform.

The urine, too, always improved in character, being no longer so loaded with lithates as we generally find it in these cases, but I doubt if this was due to any diuretic effects of the drug (as some claim for it), because the quantity of urine was not increased, and I am rather inclined to the opinion that the amount of work thrown on the kidneys was lessened by diminution of tissue metabolism due to the antipyretic effect of the drug. I found that young persons bore the drug better, and took larger proportionate doses of it, than older persons; but at the same time they had longer intervals of a pyrexia. I have managed a case through five days on 25 grains, and that was all the medicine required except a small calomel purge on the second day. In the case of the patient aged 85, I gave at the crisis of the fever brandy $\mathfrak{v}$ ii with tr. digitalis $\mathfrak{m}$ v every two hours for four doses; and I was never able to give him more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the drug, as even that dose reduced the temperature by 3° .

To sum up, I claim the following advantages for antifebrin in pneumonia, if given in not more than five-grain doses, and only as often as the thermometer shows it to be necessary:

1. It controls and regulates the fever with certainty.
2. It husband's the patient's strength by giving intervals of refreshing sleep.