

fade, and the swelling of the tonsils will diminish and gradually subside and no superficial ulceration will occur in these organs. I do not mean to say that all cases of scarlet fever are to be cured by the use of quinine: its positive value as a remedial agent ought not to be jeopardized by any such rash assertion. It is not my object to write a treatise in laudation of this medicine, but simply to state the success I have met with in employing it in conjunction with other medicines, without which I look upon it to be almost useless, if not in many cases prejudicial. There can be no specific for a disease like scarlet fever." "It must not be expected that malignant cases, which have been from the first neglected, can always be successfully treated by the administration of quinine. The dose should not be large, unless there be unmistakable premonitions of malignancy, putrescency, or exhaustion. Before any symptoms of the kind show themselves, all the advantages belonging to this medicine may be obtained from doses of a grain or two grains every four or six hours, according to the age and state of the patient. When there are symptoms of malignancy, the dose may range from three to five grains every four or six hours. The most convenient form for its administration is that of solution with sulphuric acid, and sweetened with syrup."

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*Pine Sap in Phthisis.*—The pine sap, recommended by Dr. Desmarts as a remedy for consumption, we suppose is simply the juice of the pine tree—any pine tree—as it flows from the incisions in the bark, before it thickens by exposure to the air. It is obvious that it can differ but little, if it differs at all, from the turpentine of commerce. It is by no means a new idea to use the products of the turpentine tree in affections of the lungs, and sometimes, we have no doubt, with decided advantage. Every body knows something of tar water, and the vapors of rosin, and many persons have great confidence in their virtues. We have known turpentine pills—we don't mean the oil of turpentine, but the inspissated juice—to play the part of a specific remedy in the hands of a quack doctor, who placarded the country with his wonderful cures of consumption. A decoction of larch has been recently recommended in England and Ireland by professional authority, for the like and other purposes. The larch yields turpentine, and therefore it can hardly be questioned that whatever remedial power it possesses is derived from the terebinthinate quality of the decoction. Because it cannot be called a new remedy, is no reason for refusing it a trial.—*Druggists Circular—Boston Medical Journal.*