

well-marked, and the line of treatment pursued in each was as follows:

R Quin. sulph., gr. xxxii;  
Acid. tannic., gr. x;  
Syr. simp., f 3 i;  
Tr. ol. menth. pip., gtt. iii.—M.

Ft. mist.

Sig.—A teaspoonful every three hours until cinchism is induced.

After which I administered the following:

R Potassii iodidi, gr. xxxii;  
Potassii bromidi, 3 ii;  
Syr. simp.,  
Tr. cinch. co., aa f 3 i.—M.

Ft. sol.

Sig.—A teaspoonful every three or four hours.

The above may be given alternately with the following:

R Tr. ferri chlor., f 3 ii;  
Syr. simp., f 3 vi.—M.

Ft. mist.

Alum or ipecac as emetics are useful when the exudation shows a disposition to extend to the larynx, or when there is much difficulty of breathing from tumefaction of the fauces, or from accumulation of the pseudo-membranous deposits. Food,—milk, beef-tea, and stimulants,—brandy, wine, etc., constitute a very important part of the treatment.

If the principles involved in the foregoing considerations of the treatment of diphtheria be correct, may we not reasonably conclude that the same or similar treatment will prove of great value in cases of puerperal fever and erysipelas?—*Philadelphia Medical Times*.

#### THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

**TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.**—Dr. G. Mayer (*Fahrh. f. Kinderk.*, vii. 4) is strongly in favor of the treatment of diphtheria by ice. Even in children under one year he directs small pieces of ice to be put frequently into the mouth, followed, if possible, every minute or two by a teaspoonful of iced water. The ice must be pure, and therefore all artificially prepared is best. In severe cases the external use of cold, by means of an ice-bag applied round the throat, is very useful. The author has found that by this mode of treatment the fever soon diminishes, and the diphtheritic membrane is detached and expectorated. It is only in exceptional cases that the disease extends nevertheless to the larynx. But in one case the author was obliged, in order to reduce the temperature, to resort to cool baths. The latter he also found very useful in scarlet fever. Whenever the temperature exceeds 102° in scarlet fever the patient is to be placed for ten minutes in a bath of a temperature varying from 93° to 73°, according to the intensity of the fever. The effect of these baths in reducing the temperature lasts for two or three hours.

**READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.**—According to the editor of the *Union Médicale*, a female practitioner in Paris was recently so overcome by the gush of

blood in a case of post-partum hæmorrhage that she fainted. By the time she recovered the patient was dead.

#### A VERACIOUS CHRONICLE.

The following rich gynæcological contribution is reported in the columns of the *American Medical Weekly* for Nov. 7th, 1874, by L. G. Capers, M.D., Vicksburg, Miss. Readers will not fail to observe the modest tone in which the author commences his description of the case. It will prove so interesting that we cannot forbear giving the whole *in extenso*.

“ATTENTION GYNÆCOLOGISTS!—NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A FIELD AND HOSPITAL SURGEON, C. S. A.

“How common it is now-a-days, and how natural, too, for men to tell wonderful stories about ‘the war,’ their desperate charges; hair-breadth escapes; numbers who have fallen victims to their feats of personal valor, etc., etc. Then every surgeon has performed any number of wonderful operations before unheard of in the annals of surgery!

“Until the present moment, I have refrained from bringing before the public, and more particularly the Profession, any of my daring exploits or remarkable surgical procedures; and even now I feel a delicacy in offering the following remarkable case, the relation of which is prompted only by a sense of duty to my professional brethren. Doubtless many will pronounce the facts to be presently related as unusual or impossible; to such I need only, say, if not, why not?

“Here are the proofs:

“On the 12th of May, 1863, the battle of R. was fought. Gen. G.’s brigade met the advance of Grant’s army, under Gen. L., about one mile from the village of R. About three hundred yards in rear of my regiment was situated a fine residence, the occupants being a matron, her two daughters, and servants (the host being absent in another army.) About 3 o’clock p.m., when the battle was raging most furiously, the above-mentioned lady and her two daughters (aged respectively fifteen and seventeen), filled with interest and enthusiasm, stood bravely in front of their homestead, ready and eager to minister to their wounded countrymen should they fall in the dreadful fray.

“Our men were fighting nobly, but pressed by superior numbers, had gradually fallen back to within one hundred and fifty yards of the house. My position being near my regiment, suddenly I beheld a noble, gallant young friend staggering and then fall to the earth. In the same moment a piercing scream from the house reached my ear! I was soon by the side of the young man, and, upon examination, found a compound fracture, with extensive comminution of the left tibia; the ball having ricocheted from these parts, and, in its onward flight, passed through the scrotum, carrying away the left