

May 11. Patient's condition not so favorable; lividity more marked. Some puffiness about the eyelids. Treatment, tr. belladonnæ in v. four times daily.

May 15. Condition more unfavorable; pulse rapid and irregular; area of cardiac, dulness increased showing dilatation of the right heart. Treatment, quin. sulph. gr. i. every hour for six doses; ammon. brom. gr. xii at 4 and 8 p.m.

May 16. Very irritable and restless; marked puffiness of the face; extremities show signs of commencing œdemia. Examination of urine shows the presence of blood and albumen. For some days at this period the secretion of urine was almost suspended. Treatment, morphia sulph. gr. 1-20 at 8 p.m.; tr. belladonnæ, half the previous dose.

May 17. Patient much weaker; the response to free stimulation is slight. At 2 p.m. commenced the continuous administration of heated oxygen. Liq. strych. m iv. every four hours; spts. frumenti 5 ii. every two hours.

May 18. General condition somewhat improved; the lividity is less marked.

May 20. Patient distinctly better; pulse is improved in rate and tone. Urine is passed in larger amount; still contains hyaline and granular casts; blood in considerable quantity, epithelium from renal pelvis, pus. Treatment, creasote mixture discontinued; pot. nit. gr. ii.; pot. cit. gr. v.; mag. sulph. gr. xx. every four hours.

May 22. Improvement continues; apices of lungs clearing; smaller percentage of albumen in urine.

May 24. Left apex almost free from râles. Treatment, spts. frumenti 5 ii. every four hours; liq. strych. m ii. every four hours. Oxygen now administered only half time.

May 28. Expectoration very free; cyanosis rapidly disappearing. Oxygen administered one quarter time.

May 30. Oxygen discontinued.

—A.T.S.

The main point of interest in this case is that the recovery from a condition ordinarily absolutely hopeless may, with an unusual degree of certainty, be attributed to one therapeutic measure. The inhalation of oxygen undoubtedly saved life, as asphyxiation was far advanced when the oxygen was begun, and with such condition of both lungs and kidneys only one event could be looked for. The rubber-tubing used had a flat glass mouthpiece in the end of it, which lay in the mouth even while patient was unconscious. Intermission of the oxygen caused prompt increase of the cyanosis for the first seven days of its administration. After this period, for four days longer it was given ten minutes out of every twenty, and for two days longer only five minutes in every twenty. The enormous expense to which the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children went to save the life of this little charity-patient is not entirely unique, but deserving of the highest commendation.

—J.T.F.