

Case No.	Continuance of Fever.	Case No.	Continuance of Fever.	Case No.	Continuance of Fever
1 .....	17 days	6 .....	12 days	11 .....	16 days
2 .....	5 days	7 .....	14 days	12 .....	18 days
3 .....	23 days	8 .....	15 days	13 .....	12 days
4 .....	7 days	9 .....	15 days		
5 .....	13 days	10 .....	8 days		176 days

It will thus be seen that the average duration of treatment was  $13\frac{7}{13}$  days.

In conclusion he states: I wish to say that in my hands this treatment has worked most satisfactorily, shortening, aborting and greatly modifying the severe cases of typhoid fever. There is no tendency to relapse, no unfavorable complications arise, and the bad effect of prolonged stimulation is done away with. I found the plan a most successful one, and heartily commend it to my fellow-practitioners.

He used in the cases above reported the formulas as prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., in harmony with Dr. Woodbridge's instructions. Prescriptions Nos. 1 and 2 are tablets, and No. 3 is issued as a soft elastic capsule. They also have formulas for children under ten. These are easy to administer, accurate, and reliable."

## OXYGEN IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.

In an editorial in the *Philadelphia Polyclinic* (April), the subject is commented on as follows:

We have in a previous article alluded to the insidious and extremely dangerous form of pneumonia which accompanies the present epidemic of influenza in Philadelphia, and probably elsewhere. These cases apparently begin mildly. It is only toward the close that alarming symptoms develop, and only by the utmost watchfulness that their true nature can be early recognized and the fatal issue be averted. At first we resorted to the use of oxygen at the time when symptoms of distress in respiration began to be manifested; but in the cases more recently treated we have used oxygen from the beginning, with the result in cases, apparently similar in all respects to the cases earlier seen, of apparently averting the oncoming of danger. This has more than ever convinced us that the time to use oxygen in acute lobar pneumonia is like the time to use the Brand bath in typhoid fever, as early as the patient is seen; and that the way to avoid failure in the selection of cases is to make no selection.

In other words, while a large number of cases of pneumonia, varying from 75 per cent. to 90 cent. in different epidemics, will recover, with any treatment, without treatment, even in spite of treatment, it is impossible to say beforehand in the individual case that it is one of those to be included in the happy category; and as treatment does make considerable difference in the remain-