

Dover's powder occasionally, during the day, and at night, as a sedative. When pits are left, I have observed that they principally occur on the nose, and I am inclined to think that this may in some degree be owing to the insufficiency of the application to this sensitive part, or from the disagreeable vapor causing irritation of the Schneiderian membrane, or eyes, which makes the patient more desirous to escape from its application; but even this inconvenience may be easily obviated, by keeping the eyes shut, and, if requisite, stopping the nostrils.

The immediate effect of the application is pain, which is more complained of by some than by others. It speedily subsides, and gradually abates in severity, after the first few applications; and the relief to the itching it affords is so gratifying to the patient, and the effects so manifest to the friends, that they always remark the contrast of the parts "painted," with those left "unpainted;" and frequently request a further extension of the application. I will record very briefly, a few of the cases, some of which were treated in the Montreal General Hospital, and some in my private practice:—

Case 1.—*Variola Discreta*.—J. H., aged 19, admitted into the Montreal General Hospital on the 31st October, 1852, under my care, on the third day of a variolous eruption, which covered the face and limbs very profusely, although distinct. The face was swelled, the tongue covered by a pustular eruption, and there was salivation. The initiatory fever had been severe. He complained much of the itchiness of the face, his pulse was full and frequent. He was ordered to be painted over the face, and to have small doses of calomel and Dover's powder 3 times a-day. One of his arms was also painted for the object of comparison with the other. These parts soon exhibited a marked contrast from those left unpainted. The pustules remained small and formed thin scabs, which fell off early, and left the subjacent parts free from pits. Although this case was grave, there was no bad symptom. It was seen by several medical gentlemen, who expressed their satisfaction and conviction of the beneficial effects of the iodine, and that it had prevented pitting and marks. Some weeks after convalescence, his face was quite smooth. The patient was uncertain whether he had been previously vaccinated.

Case 2.—*Semi-confluent Small Pox*.—E. B., aged 19, admitted into the Montreal General Hospital, 30th November, 1852, on the second day of variolous eruption, which had been preceded by high fever, vomiting, epigastric and lumbar pains. It was copious on the face, which was much swelled, his spirits good, slept tolerably well, and without delirium. Eruption became very profuse over the limbs, and confluent on some parts, areola bright. The fever was moderate. Ordered to be painted with tincture of iodine, and to have the calomel and Dover. The crust formed a complete mask over the face, but was thin. The buccal mu-