

was 120. Right lung more involved, pain more acute, respiration more rapid, mouth dry, tongue more brown, fissure deeper, heat of skin $103\frac{1}{2}$. Ordered poultice to be continued, and increased my dose of dextro-quinine to twelve grains, to be given at once, and repeated in four hours. At 9 p. m. saw the patient; complained of diarrhoea. Three doses of dextro-quinine were taken, and the symptoms were much improved. For the diarrhoea a few drops of Monsell's solution of iron were ordered every hour. Nourishment principally consisting of milk. Dextro-quinine was given only twice during the night. On the morning of the twelfth symptoms much improved, though the dullness was as great, but heat and restlessness abated somewhat; diarrhoea under control. During the next two days the acetate of ammonia was continued in one drachm dose, every four hours, five grains of dextro-quinine to be given three times a day.

On the fifteenth I was called in haste to her. Found pulse 135, respiration very rapid, skin very hot; two slight convulsions came on while I was with her. (Ordered beef tea and milk to be given frequently, in small quantities. Tincture of veratrum was given in small doses every hour. Four o'clock I saw her again; was told that labor pains were on her. She was four months advanced. Made a vaginal examination, and found the os dilated, perineum soft and yielding, but little hemorrhage, and before I left the house the foetus was expelled, minus the placenta. The shock this abortion inflicted on the system was fearful; she became semi-comatose, pulse went up to 150, small and thready, breathing diaphragmatic. Several convulsions then came on. Hard ones were on her in twenty minutes or more. Face was pale, skin of body intensely hot, while the extremities were cold. Something had to be done forthwith, and as I put about as much faith in dextro-quinine as most men do in a good brake on an express train, I poured out what I thought to be a good twenty-grain dose of that drug, which was dissolved in a solution of tartaric acid, and poured it down her throat. This was repeated in an hour. It was certainly marvelous to witness the effects produced. In two hours the pulse was reduced to forty beats, and the skin much cooler. Though the convulsions did not entirely subside in that time, they were very much lessened. In three hours more I gave her ten grains again; by night she recovered her senses. Next day I found, to my surprise, that there was very much less solidness of lung than at any other time since I first saw her. I removed the placenta with a hook this day: but very little hemorrhage occurred at any time. The dextro-quinine was now combined with Squibb's tincture of iron, five grains to thirty drops every three hours. From this time on the convalescence went on uninterruptedly. I make no comments on this case, but would ask the attention of the profession to the line of treatment followed, which I believe will be found a successful one in cases, both of double pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia; intermittent fever, and allied diseases.

BISMUTH OINTMENT.

Dr. Sweet writes to the *Medical Summary*: I wish briefly to call the attention of my medical brethren to the value of the sub-nitrate of bismuth as an external application. Whenever Erasmus Wilson recommends the oxide of zinc ointment, I use the bismuth, and with much more satisfactory results. I do not know what has been the experience of others, but I have found the zinc ungt. too stimulating for any acute eruptions. But the bismuth fulfills the indications perfectly. Mixed with cosmoline or fresh lard, in almost any proportion, it is a sovereign remedy for eczema, herpes, intertrigo of infants, and anything where there is an abraded or irritated surface. A short time since I succeeded in healing an extensive ulcer of the leg which had resisted other treatment. It is also an excellent application for piles, applied as an ungt. externally, or injected in the form of a solution—a teaspoonful to a few ounces of water or other fluid.

THE COOL AIR AND WATER TREATMENT OF MEASLES.

The *Allgemeine Med. and Central Zeitung*, No. 29, 1879, contains an abstract of a long article by Dr. Kaczorowski, of Posen, on the discovery (!) made by him that cool air and sponging with cool water have no such disastrous effect in measles as old writers taught, but, on the contrary, relieve the distress of the disease and hasten recovery. This may be news in Poland, but we hope it is not in this country. Various able writers, among whom we signalize, for his earnest statements, Dr. Hiram Corson, have for years advocated it in this journal and in the *Transactions of the Medical Society of this State*. The old treatment of close rooms and warm drinks ought forever to be banished. They cause a more intractable form of disease, retard convalescence, and render the sequelæ more serious.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

REMOVAL OF STRONG ODORS FROM THE HANDS.

Ground mustard mixed with a little water is an excellent agent for cleansing the hands after handling odorous substances, such as cod-liver oil, musk, valerianic acid and its salts. A. Huber states that all oily seeds when powdered will answer this purpose. In the case of almonds and mustard, the development of ethereal oil under the influence of water may perhaps be an additional help to destroy foreign odors. The author mentions that the smell of carbolic acid may be removed by rubbing the hands with damp flaxseed meal, and that cod-liver oil bottles may be cleansed with a little of the same or olive oil.—*Druggists' Circular*.