

on account of the great exhaustion it produced, which we now found could be avoided by the combination and the administration of a small dose of stimulant on the removal of the pack. The next beneficial effect noted was the relief to the respiration. The crepitus, which before could be heard all over the back of the chest, diminished, and the respirations became much more efficient and decreased in frequency. The colour of the face improved, the pulse became steadier, and the ecchymosis disappeared. The rapidity with which this latter effect took place was a matter of great astonishment to us all. I have seen a young man brought in with the whole skin like the colour of the bloom upon a plum, the breathing rapid and oppressed, the urine containing a large quantity of blood, while not a trace of rash could be found on the body; and in three days the ecchymosis disappeared, the breathing became tranquil, the urine clear, and a copious small vesicular rash was developed upon the skin. This now introduces the next feature—viz., the development of the rash. This usually takes place to a greater or less extent within the first twenty-four hours of treatment; but it is not the ordinary rash of small-pox. It consists of a greater number of minute vesicles, which continue flat, and as the case progresses, coalesce, detaching large pieces of the cuticle, which is raised into enormous blebs sometimes standing three-fourths of an inch above the surface, and filled with a sero-purulent fluid. These burst and form crusts which eventually fall off, leaving no pits, but a tender pink skin beneath, which was often the seat for some time afterward of furfuraceous desquamation. This development of rash after the use of strychnia I have seen in cases not of a hæmorrhagic type, and was, thus led to adopt the rule never to give it until the rash had fully declared itself.

My colleagues and myself have now treated in this way over forty cases which came under treatment at a time when there was a possibility of doing them good—viz., either before the commencement of hæmorrhage, or before it had become alarming; and we have had the satisfaction of guiding fully two-thirds of such cases to a successful termination; while under any other method we believe they would have died.

CASE OF SNAKE-BITE.

Communicated by J. FAYRER, M.D., C.S.I.

I am indebted to Major C. A. McMahon, Officiating Commissioner of Hissar, for the following very interesting account of a case of death from the bite of *Bungarus ceruleus*, in which hæmaturia was