

down by the side. The skin and tissues under were on each side shrunk almost to a skeleton bulk, and at a glance to practised eyes—there were five, I may say six, professional men present—the state of the left arm was such as to convince every one present who had examined it during life, that the limb was Livingstone's. Exactly in the region of the attachment of the deltoid to the humerus there were indications of an oblique fracture. On moving the arm there were the indications of the ununited fracture. A closer investigation and dissection displayed the false joint, which had long ago been so well recognized by those who had examined the arm in former days. Thousands of heads with a like large circumference might have been under similar scrutiny; the skeletons of hundreds of thousands might have been so; the humerus in each might have been perfect; if one or both had been broken during life it would have united again in such a manner that a tyro could easily have detected the peculiarity. The condition of ununited fracture in this locality is exceedingly rare. I say this from my professional experience; and that such a specimen should have turned up in London from the centre of Africa, excepting in the body of Dr. Livingstone, where it was known by competent authorities to have existed, is beyond human credibility. It must not be supposed by those who are not professionally acquainted with this kind of lesion—which often causes so much interest to the practical surgeon—that a fracture and new joint of the kind now referred to could have been of recent date or made for a purpose.”—*Phda. Med. Times.*

CINCHO-QUININE.

The following communication from J. F. Miller, M.D., of Goldsboro', N. C., appears in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of February 14th, 1874:—

The comparatively new article of medicine, *Cincho-Quinine*, having become a subject of much comment by quite a number of medical gentlemen, I have been induced to try it in my own practice. I have been using it freely for about twelve months, and have fairly tested its virtues, both as a tonic and antiperiodic, and I can safely recommend it to my professional brethren as a most valuable medicine. I have observed but one unpleasant effect on children, *i.e.*, an efflorescence of the skin after giving the medicine for several days in full doses; but this effect is comparatively rare and really of little importance. I do not regard the cincho altogether equal to the sulphate of quinia as an antiperiodic, of the same quantity by weight, but probably about one-eighth weaker; that is to say, it will require one-eighth more by weight of the cin-

cho to make it equal to the sulphate of quinia as an antiperiodic. But the sulphate costs a little more than one-third more than the cincho, which, as a pecuniary investment, leaves a balance in favor of the latter article. The cincho-quinine certainly agrees with the stomach better than the sulphate, and produces little or no nervous derangement, and is consequently preferable to the sulphate in many cases. Notwithstanding the eruption that now and then appears from its exhibition to children, I regard the cincho-quinine the very thing for this class of patients, for by making an elixir of the medicine, they take it very readily, which is a most important consideration.

The following are only a few of the many cases of children treated with the cincho-quinine, and I also give the formula, used by myself in preparing the elixir:—

Ella, child of W. F. F., æt. eighteen months, has had intermittent fever, quotidian form, for several days. Chill believed to appear from eight to ten o'clock A.M.

R	Cincho-quinine	-	-	-	-	grs. vii.
	Aro. sulph. acid	-	-	-	-	gtt. v.
	Syr. zingiberis	-	-	-	-	
	Aque rose	-	-	-	-	aa 3 ss.

Mix and dissolve. Sig. Teaspoonful at eight and eleven A.M., and two and five P.M.

No perceptible chill, but a slight fever came on about one o'clock P.M. Repeat the prescription at five, seven, nine, and eleven A.M., following day. Result, no chill or fever, and patient recovered without further difficulty.

Tommy, son of T. B. H., æt. five years, has had two chills, tertian form, the last chill being very severe and fever lasting unusually long; bowels costive. Time of chill seven A.M.

R	Hydr. chlo. mitis	-	-	-	-	
	Leptandrin	-	-	-	-	aa. gr. ij. M.

Sig. Take at bedtime.

Medicine acted well early next morning, and at eight and eleven A.M., and two and five P.M., two teaspoonfuls of the following mixture were given:—

R	Cincho-quinine	-	-	-	-	grs. xij.
	Aro. sulph. acid	-	-	-	-	gtt. viij.
	Syr. zingiberis	-	-	-	-	
	Aque rose	-	-	-	-	aa. 3j.

Mix and dissolve. Result, no return of chill or fever, and patient rapidly recovered. The remainder of the prescription was given to him in teaspoonful doses *ter in die*.

The last case that I shall notice (though many others might be given) is that of my own child, Charlie, æt. seven and a half years. To him I gave the same prescription given to child of T. B. H., with a like result. A few drops of tinct. cinnamon will add to the agreeableness of the elixir of cincho-quinine.