

not so habituate the constitution to its effects, as to deprive it of its remedial powers in the treatment of remittent fever. This man was as easily cured by quinine as if he had never taken a dose of it before. It may also be stated that he went into the country in very feeble health; during the summer he became strong, robust, and perfectly healthy. In the same neighbourhood in which this man lived there came three men to reside with a view of collecting turpentine; they were advised to take quinine daily as the region was a very unhealthy one. Two declared themselves accustomed to a malarious atmosphere, and declined to do so; the third consented, and used it daily during the summer. The three men lived in the same house, went to and returned from their occupations together, and were in all respects similarly situated. The man who used quinine daily was perfectly well during the whole summer; the others who did not had very severe attacks of fever. I was called in August to see one of the contractors on the Charlestown and Savannah Railroad, labouring under a very severe attack of remittent fever, contracted during the superintendence of his contract between the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers, notoriously a very unhealthy region. During his convalescence he informed me that he would have to return to his work on the road, where he had a large number of hands employed (150), that they were negroes brought from healthy regions in North Carolina and he expected all of them to be more or less sick as they were entirely unaccustomed to a malarious climate. I advised him to take quinine daily himself, and to give it to all his hands, white or black. Late in the fall, I met him in the city, he looked healthy and well. He thanked me for the advice I had given him; told me he had carried up some pounds of quinine; and used it himself daily, and compelled all his *employées* to take it also; that he himself had never had another attack of fever, that his health was better than it had ever been, and that not a single one of the 150 hands he employed had been attacked by fever. In fact, he said "the only case of sickness I had was in a negro who came from North Carolina sick." The last instance which I shall bring before you, though less conclusive than the others, is of some importance as, corroborating the testimony derived from the preceding facts. A gentleman more than ten years ago purchased a rice plantation under very disadvantageous circumstances. He was necessarily compelled to give it a great deal of his personal supervision, during the process of clearing out old ditches, and digging new ones and opening canals, being thus exposed to the most fertile sources of malaria, remaining in his rice fields frequently, during summer, until long after nightfall, occasionally until midnight. Although not professedly taking quinine daily, he virtually did so, as he never felt the slightest derangement of his general health without resorting to ten-grain doses of quinine. This was repeated so frequently as almost to amount to its daily use. He has never in the ten or twelve years during which he has led his life of exposure had the slightest attack of fever.—*Charleston Med. Jour.*

DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS.

M. Maingaul, who a few years since wrote a thesis upon this subject, as the result of further experience, comes to the following conclusions: 1. Numerous cases prove that there is a variety of paralysis which deserves the title of diphtheritic paralysis, coming on during the convalescence of diphtheritis and croup; it is evidently the consequence of the primary affection. 2. This paralysis may be local, as paralysis of the velum palati and of the pharynx. 3. Frequently it is also seated at distant parts, sometimes being limited to the lower limbs, and at others extending successively to the various muscles of the body, thus exhibiting a generalized and progressive form. 4. A simple mild case of diphtheria may give rise to a severe and extended attack of this paralysis. 5. Albuminuria is not the determining cause of this paralysis, as in some cases the urine has contained no albumen whatever. 6. It seems to be the result of a disturbance of the nervous system, without any appreciable lesions of the nervous centres. 7. It may terminate fatally, but usually recovery takes place in a space of time occupying from two to eight months.—*Archives Gén.* tome xiv. p. 716.