

## A SHEET ANCHOR IN PNEUMONIA.

S. U. Umstot, M.D., of Hagerstown, Md., writes: Two years ago I began to use Antiphlogistine in the treatment of pneumonia, and it has proved my "sheet anchor" ever since. My custom is to make daily applications, and by using it in this way I am able to hold the disease in check. Antiphlogistine reduces the inflammation without reducing the patients' strength, and owing to its many virtues, is strongly to be recommended as an adjunct in the treatment of pneumonia.

A few cases follow:—

Mrs. G.—Was called January 28th, 1905. An examination proved lobar pneumonia, in the upper lobe of the right lung. I applied hot Antiphlogistine and the cotton jacket. Next day the patient was doing well. I renewed the dropping daily for four days, when it was discontinued, as the necessity for its use had passed away. The recovery was uneventful.

Mrs. K.—Was taken ill April 12th, 1905, with his second attack of double pneumonia. I at once applied Antiphlogistine and a cotton jacket, and renewed the dressing daily. In two weeks he was sitting up, and he made an uneventful recovery.

Mrs. D.—A woman with a tubercular diathesis, was stricken with pneumonia of the right lung, December 4th, 1905. Antiphlogistine and the cotton jacket were used as in the preceding cases. I discontinued my calls in twelve days, after a complete cure.

Mrs. S.—Was called February 22nd, 1906, and found double lobar pneumonia. Applied Antiphlogistine, hot, then daily until the eighth day, when the crisis was passed. Antiphlogistine was of inestimable assistance in this case.

Mr. A. 45 years old. I first saw the case April 22nd, 1906, found a double lobar pneumonia with pleurisy of the left pleura. I at once applied Antiphlogistine as hot as could be borne, and used it daily for twelve days. On the sixth day the evening temperature registered 105.8°. The temperature dropped by lysis and he made a good, although slow, recovery.

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 SICK-ROOM ISOLATION.

In contagious cases practical isolation of the sick-room is obtained by suspending two sheets kept saturated with Platt's Chlorides over the entrance—one inside and one outside. Each sheet should be tacked along the top and one side of the doorway, and should be frequently sprinkled by means of a whisk-broom with a mixture of one part Platt's Chlorides and four parts water.