

vate and fructify, and which must necessarily be closed to the physiologist who systematically confined to his laboratory, disdains the instruction of the hospital wards, I no less firmly believe that the free intervention of the anatomical and physiological science in the affairs of medicine is an essential condition to its progress. I believe that practical medicine is not a real autonomy; that to live it must borrow; that without a constant scientific renovation it would soon become a dull routine. I think finally, that as regards the qualities of quick-sightedness, ingenuity, and practical skill, which all have to be perfected by use, and are not bestowed in completeness by nature, these are as much needed by the pathologist as by the clinician. This, very briefly, is my *credo*. I have always held to it, and I must always continue to do so.—*Medical Record*.

**THE MICROCOCCUS OF PNEUMONIA.**—In the sputa from fourteen cases of pneumonia (*Prof. Salvioli and Dr Zastlein*.) were found constantly ovoid cocci analogous to those described by Friedländer; they were frequently joined; seldom isolated; mostly in threes, fours, or in masses. The best staining material for them is a mixture of Bismark-brown and methyl-violet. They were first discovered about the third day of the disease though sparse, then becoming quite numerous about the sixth or seventh day, or when resolution begins and the râles return; later their number lessens and about the ninth or tenth day they disappear. The number of the micrococci, is independent of the severity of the disease or the height of the fever. The same organisms were found in the serum of fly blisters and in the patient's blood. By keeping the blood or serum in a warm place great increase in the number of the cocci was attained. Sputa from patients suffering from other affections of the respiratory apparatus, as well as blood and serum from persons free from pneumonia never contained these germs.

The pneumonic cocci were cultivated artificially by the authors. They obtained the best results with meat broth at about 100° F. as a culture fluid, having previously sterilized it by boiling. The cultivated cocci from the second to the fifth generation were injected under the skin of white mice and rabbits with the result of producing typical pneumonia; injection into the pleural cavity caused pleuritis with fibrinous exudation in which numbers of the organisms could be found.

Injection of the culture fluid without the cocci failed to produce pneumonia. It seems from these experiments that there exists in the sputum, blood and serum of pneumonia patients a constant germ, which can be cultivated through several generations and still have the power of producing typical pneumonia in animals when injected under the skin.—*Centralblatt f. d. Med. Wissenschaft*, No. 41, 1883.—*New England Med. Monthly*.

**ST. JOHN LONG'S LINIMENT.**—This old time liniment is still in use at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in this city, for stiff and rheumatic joints, and in general for cases in which a local stimulant and rubefacient effect is desired. Mr. Jacob Hecker, Ph. G., the apothecary of the institution, uses the following formula:

R Vitelli ovi, no.....viii  
Olei terebinthinæ, .....f 3 xxiv;  
Acidi acetici.....f 3 xvi;  
Aquæ.....f 3 xxiv.

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The directions for its preparation are as follows: To the yolks, in a gallon bottle, add a small quantity of the water, and shake briskly together; then add the turpentine in successive portions, shaking the mixture briskly after each addition; then add the acetic acid, and lastly the water, in the same manner. For private practice the liniment is greatly improved by the addition of one drachm of good oil of lemon to each pint.—*Med. Times*.

**IRON IN THE TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES.**—Casarini has employed the perchloride of iron with advantage in a large number of chronic skin affections. He uses an ointment of from one to three grams of perchloride of iron to thirty grams of lard. He concludes from a number of observations that: 1. Perchloride of iron (internally administered) is the most efficacious agent in the treatment of simple or hemorrhagic purpura; 2. it is very useful to combat the anæmia which often accompanies certain cutaneous affections, such as rupia, ecthyma, and impetigo; 3. its external employment gives excellent and speedy results in ulcers of scrofulous and syphilitic origin; 4. in the form of ointment it constitutes a good remedy in the squamous skin diseases, especially in psoriasis. *Journal de Médecine de Paris*. November 24, 1883. *Med. Record*.

**KAIRIN.**—The *Lancet*, April 14, 1883, says that Filehne, in a recent number of the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, calls attention to the value of derivatives of chinoline which he with Fischer and König, has found of great value as an antipyretic. These are kairin, kairolin, and finally chinolinæ hydrate of Wischnegradsky. Of these kairin seems most likely to be of permanent value as an antipyretic. The muriate of kairin is a crystalline, clear, grayish-yellow powder, soluble in water, having a bitter, saltish, aromatic taste, which is disagreeable to some patients, and is therefore given in wafers, with a subsequent drink of water. Filehne gives five to seven grains every hour or hour and half. The remedy has shown a marked control over the temperature of croupous pneumonia. The urine, when kairin is being given, becomes dark green.