

into a new house. Her little boy had been complaining for several days, and her maid-servant had some malarial symptoms requiring quinine. Madame de C—— had lived in malarial regions in America, and she imagined herself worse on alternate days. Thinking there might be a malarial element in her case, I ventured to give her ten grains of quinine in two doses, which unfortunately produced both vomiting and purging, and greatly augmented her prostration. She was now worse than ever. She had had no sleep for two or three nights, and was altogether in a most miserable plight. So I concluded to quiet both stomach and nervous system by bromides, and gave her 120 grains between 5 P. M. and 2 A. M. But she did not sleep, and her condition was now such as to alarm the family. They were evidently as much dissatisfied with my empirical treatment as I was myself. Beginning, at last, to look upon the case as one purely of nausea of pregnancy, I determined to try local treatment.

There was right lateral ante flexion. Both lips of the os tincæ were granular, and covered with a profuse glutinous leucorrhœal secretion. It was a case in which Dr. Graily Hewitt's pessary treatment might have been tried, or Dr. Copeman's plan of forcible dilatation of the os and cervix. The os had been considerably lacerated bilaterally during her labor. The anterior lip was everted as well as eroded, and the finger could easily have been carried into the canal. But having previously made up my mind to try Dr. Jones's method, I cleared away the leucorrhœal discharge, and applied a solution of the nitrate of silver (two drachms to one ounce) freely over the whole surface of the cervix till it was well whitened, and I stopped all other medication. On the next day I found Madame de C—— sitting up in bed, and as bright and cheerful as possible. The change in her voice and general appearance was marvelous. She had had a good night's sleep, the first for a week. She had taken a liberal breakfast, the first good meal for a fortnight, and altogether she felt herself a new being, compared with what she was the day before. A show of blood followed the application of the nitrate of silver, and she began to hope that it was a real menstruation. At the end of five or six days there was some nausea, but not at all distressing, and I penciled the neck of the womb with pure carbolic acid till it was completely enveloped in a whitish film. On the next day she said she was perfectly well. On November 19th she came to see me, saying that family affairs called her to New York, and she wished to have the carbolic acid applied again as a precautionary measure. She had occasionally nausea, but it amounted to nothing. It did not prevent her from sleeping and did not prevent her from eating. She had never felt so well before during the first two months of any of her pregnancies.

If Dr. Jones's treatment acts as promptly in all other cases as it did in mine, the profession will certainly feel grateful to him for it.—*London Lancet*.

#### EUCALYPTUS IN MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Dr. Walcher claims to have had great success in the treatment of membranous croup, both in its primary form and in the form which he regards as secondary to diphtheria of the pharynx. He employs the alcoholic tincture of eucalyptus globulus. Prof. Gulber and Dr. Gimbert of Cannes have shown that eucalyptol, the active principle of the eucalyptus, has a special action on chronic catarrh with muco-purulent secretion, especially when located in the lungs, and that the resinous principle is chiefly eliminated through these organs. Dr. Walcher employed it with benefit in doses of from 2½ to 5 drachms per diem in cases of chronic bronchitis in old people and in a case of pulmonary gangrene that recovered. He then tried it in several cases of croup, and it succeeded beyond his expectations; in one case the cast of the entire trachea and of the first and second bronchial bifurcation was coughed up, and the patient, a child five years of age, recovered. He has now discarded local applications, and orders an ounce of the tincture of eucalyptus with three ounces of syrup, a teaspoonful of the mixture being given every hour. The children take it readily, and, if given slowly, any diseased part in the pharynx will be sufficiently impregnated with the medication. A mild emetic of ipecac is given occasionally, if the patient be strong enough to bear it. Cold drinks are given to relieve thirst; and cold applications are made to the head if there is much congestion. The child's strength is to be kept up by proper nourishment; the alcohol contained in this mixture is serviceable in this connection. Dr. Walcher has given five drachms and more of the tincture of eucalyptus per diem to a child five years of age, and has never known any bad symptom to be produced by it. Dr. Siegen thinks that it is indicated in all febrile affections of the respiratory organs and especially in whooping-cough.—*Gazette Medicale de Strasbourg*.—*New Preparations*.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Prof. Hensch bases a communication respecting scarlet fever upon 125 cases which have in any way departed from the normal course of the disease.

Anamolies of the fever: In the ordinary cases free from important complications, the temperature rapidly rises to 40° C. (104° F.) and over, continues high during the existence of the exanthem with slight remissions in the morning (at most 1.8° F.), then it gradually