

To return to the patient with lupus. Dr. Post stated that as soon as he had opened the trachea he crowded a large piece of sponge into the mouth, cutting off all communication with the trachea. It was his intention to use Pacquelin's thermo-cautery, but unfortunately the india-rubber bag burst and he was compelled to use the knife. He began by making an incision below the margin of the diseased growth, thence on either side of the cheek to the inner canthi. The diseased portions of the latter situation were removed by the scissors. After completing the operation, which was a tedious and bloody one, the wound was dressed with shreds of lint and collodion. A little incident occurred a day or two after the operation which was worthy of note. The patient was rather suddenly attacked with emphysema, due to the entrance of air into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the neck. This was promptly arrested by reopening the wound over the trachea. He stated that should the present operation be successful it was his intention of constructing a new nose from some other part of the body, taking the ring finger for a skeleton basis.

DEXTRO-QUININE IN DOUBLE PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Rutherford, of Macon, Ga., reports the following interesting case, in the *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Philadelphia :

On the 11th of March I was called to see, with another physician, a white woman, aged thirty-three; skin very hot; cheeks flushed, eyes suffused; respiration about 23; pulse 120. Complained of severe pain in both sides of the chest; cough constant; both sides dull on percussion, right side more involved. Respiratory murmur at upper part of both lungs very loud, accompanied by some fine crepitation. Tongue very broad and flat, deeply furrowed in centre, base covered with a dense, dirty brownish fur; lips red; breath very offensive. Diagnosed double pneumonia. Ordered a large poultice, to cover both sides of the thorax, to be as hot as the patient could endure it, and acetate of ammonia, in one drachm doses, to be given every three hours; also five grains of dextro-quinine every six hours. Eleven a.m. next day, pulse was 120. Right lung more involved; pain more acute; respiration more rapid; mouth dry, tongue more brown, fissure deeper; temperature $40\frac{3}{4}$. Ordered poultice to be continued, and increased my dose of dextro quinine to twelve grains, to be given at once and repeated in four hours. At nine p.m., saw the patient; complained of diarrhoea. Three doses of dextro-quinine were taken, and the symptoms were much improved. For the diarrhoea, a few drops of Monsell's solution of iron were ordered every hour. Nourishment principally consisted of milk.

Dextro-quinine was given only twice during the night. On the morning of the 12th, symptoms much improved, though the dulness was as great, but heat and restlessness abated somewhat; diarrhoea under control. During the next two days the acetate of ammonia was continued in one-drachm doses, every four hours, five grains of dextro-quinine to be given three times a day.

On the 15th I was called in haste to her. Found pulse 135, respiration very rapid, skin very hot; two slight convulsions came on while I was with her. Ordered beef tea and milk to be given frequently, in small quantities. Tincture of veratrum was given in small doses every hour. At four o'clock I saw her again; was told that labor pains had set in. She was four months advanced. Made a vaginal examination, and found the os dilated, perineum soft and yielding, but little hemorrhage, and before I left the house the fœtus was expelled, minus the placenta. The shock this abortion inflicted on the system was very great; she became semi-comatose; pulse went up to 150, small and thready; breathing diaphragmatic. Convulsions then set in. Severe ones came on every twenty minutes or more. Face was pale, skin of body intensely hot, while the extremities were cold. Something had to be done forthwith, and as I put as much faith in dextro-quinine as most men do in a good brake on an express train, I poured out what I thought to be a good twenty-grain dose of that drug, which was dissolved in a solution of tartaric acid, and administered it. This was repeated in an hour. It was certainly marvelous to witness the effects produced. In two hours the pulse was reduced forty beats, and the skin much cooler. Though the convulsions did not entirely subside in that time, they were very much lessened. In three hours more I gave her ten grains again; by night she recovered her senses. Next day, I found, to my surprise, that there was very much less solidity of lung than at any other time since I first saw her. I removed the placenta with a hook this day; but very little hemorrhage occurred at any time. The dextro-quinine was now combined with Squibb's tincture of iron, five grains to thirty drops every three hours. From this time the convalescence went on uninterruptedly. I make no comments on this case, but would ask the attention of the profession to the line of treatment followed, which I believe will be found a successful one in cases of double pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, intermittent fever, and allied diseases.

EASY CATHETERIZATION.—A French surgeon advises to oil the patient, instead of the instrument. He injects oil into the urethra, and finds the friction and irritation are greatly reduced, as the instrument passes, so to speak, by its own weight.