

great frequency of the quotidian type. Many of them, at the time of their admission, by their anemic appearance and enlarged spleens, showed that the disease was of long standing.

In every case, if time permitted, a purgative was given before commencing with the quinidia. Where there was much reason to doubt the truth of the statement made by the patient, as to the type of the chill—us, *e. g.* in the cases of the double quotidian, the medicine was not given until a paroxysm had occurred in the house. The quinidia was administered, in most cases, in doses of three grains every hour for five hours preceding the expected recurrence of the chill. If this failed to prevent the return of the chill, it was repeated on the following day. In cases of long standing, and in others of less duration, where the patient had evidently suffered very seriously from the attack, it was thought best to give him the security of a somewhat larger dose; and, in several instances, twenty grains were given on the first day. In all the cases reported in which the amount taken is a multiple of fifteen, the additional quantity was given on the following day. On the day after the arrest of the chill, each patient was put upon the use of the subjoined prescription, and in this way a decided anti-periodic influence kept up; the chief use of the quinidia being in the first place to avert the recurrence of the paroxysm, which it will be seen it did admirably:—

R.—Serpentaria, cinchonæ, gentianæ, aa  $\text{ʒiv}$  contus.; ferri citratis  $\text{ʒss}$  aquæ Oj. S. A wineglassful three times daily.

Of the 180 cases recorded, 111 were of the quotidian type, 35 of the tertian, and thirty-one of the tertian and quotidian, *i. e.* began as tertian, and entered the house as quotidian, or the reverse, while there were three cases of double quotidian. This is an unusually large proportion of quotidians, but it must be remembered, that the patients were, at least many of them, of bad habits, greatly exposed, or unwilling to give up their means of support so long as there was not a daily interference with the pursuit of it; besides which, much allowance must be made for what may be their erroneous statements. In 129 cases the chill was arrested by fifteen grains of the salt, and there was no return of it; though it must not be forgotten, that these patients were, as before said, kept steadily under the use of a compound infusion of cinchona with iron. On the seventh, fourteenth, and in those remaining on the twenty-first day, ten grains of the sulphate of quinidia were again exhibited.

Upon the whole, so well convinced is the writer of the merits of sulphate of quinidia, that with him it has entirely superseded the salt of quinia; being, he believes, quite as efficient in the treatment of intermittent fever, while its price, about one-third less than that of sulphate of quinia, renders it especially desirable for large hospitals, among the poor in private practice, and with all who are influenced by considerations of economy.

—*Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences.*

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*Cancrum Oris treated by the Application of Nitric Acid.*—A case of cancrum oris has just occurred in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under the care of Dr. Baly, which has well illustrated the usefulness of the appli-