

The patient was a young woman, about 23 years of age, and previous to the present attack, was in good health. The form of smallpox was the confluent—the patient never having been vaccinated—and one of the worst cases I had ever seen. The day on which I first saw her was the 9th from the initial stage of fever and 3rd of the pustular stage. The face was terribly swollen and she was unable to see. The conjunctivæ, mucous membrane of the mouth and the tongue were thickly covered with pock. The face, neck, arms and limbs as high up as the knees were literally covered, so much so, that a pin-head could not be put down without touching them, while on the backs of the hands and soles of the feet blebs as large as a half-dollar piece could be seen. There was low muttering delirium, and the symptoms present indicated extreme prostration and a speedy termination of the life of the patient.

Feeling that this was an almost hopeless case and one which would test to the utmost the merits of any remedy, I determined to apply the sulphide and watch the results. The patient's face, neck, arms to the elbows and limbs to the knees were painted twice daily. The application was made with a brush and not with a feather as recommended by Dr. Peters—the work being done much more quickly and thoroughly with the former than the latter. The third day after the application of the remedy and the 12th of the disease, the patient showed signs of improvement. The low muttering delirium passed away, the swollen features assumed their more natural and human character, while the pustules showed signs of shrinking. There was no secondary fever, and at the end of the fifth day from date of application the pustules were literally shrivelled up, without giving out any of their fluid contents. In a word the disease was aborted.

The sulphide is evidently absorbed and acts in a constitutional manner, for the pustules on the parts of the body and arms not painted, shrivelled and dried up equally as rapid as those where the application was made.

Another important feature noticed, was the entire absence of itching and desire on the part of the patient to scratch. At no time did the patient feel any desire in that direction, and the sickly, deathly exhalations, so characteristic, were scarcely perceptible. An examination of the patient's face

last week, revealed no pitting—a very important consideration. The blinds were not drawn nor the room darkened, but a flood of sun-light was permitted to enter the room, and the freest ventilation possible enjoyed. With the exception of slight ulceration of the cornea of the right eye and a slight attack of pleurisy of the right side, the patient made a rapid and successful recovery. The patient was kept on milk diet throughout, and only mild diuretics were employed as occasion required.

The liquid is prepared by boiling a quarter of a pound of quicklime and half a pound of sulphur in five imperial pints of water until the liquid is reduced to three pints, when it is filtered and kept in glass-stoppered bottles. It is applied to the affected parts two or three times a day with a brush or feather, taking care that none of it gets into the eyes.

The writer believes that the lotion acts by destroying the germs of the disease, preventing supuration, and guarding against the complications that result from blood poisoning.

Reports of Societies.

ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of the members of the above Association was held in London, on the 3rd and 4th ult., Dr. A. Worthington, of Clinton, President, in the chair, Dr. J. E. White, of Toronto, Secretary. The attendance was large and representative. Drs. Howe and Park, Buffalo, Drs. Jenks and Brodie, Detroit, and Dr. Stewart, Montreal, were present as delegates and invited guests.

After routine, several patients were presented for the consideration of the Association.

Dr. Pope, of Bothwell, showed a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, in which some paralysis of the right leg, and ankylosis of the hip-joint, had followed. The President also showed a case of neuralgia of the tongue, apparently caused by carious teeth. Dr. Edwards also presented before the Association two interesting cases of myo-sclerosis, occurring in two brothers. All the cases were examined and discussed by the members present.

The President's address was next in order, and was listened to with marked attention. After thanking the Association for the honor conferred upon him, he referred to the opinion held by the