

without finding the least trace of any foreign body whatever. In the course of a few days, I had the satisfaction of seeing the health of my patient perfectly restored; and he assures me that he feels nothing of his former disease.

III.

REPORT OF A CASE TERMINATING FATALLY FROM THE LOCAL AP- PLICATION OF THE CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE IN THE CURE OF A SPECIES OF TETTER (HERPES EXEDENS).

By Dr. ALLEN KIMBALL, of Appling,
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NOT long since, I was called, at a late hour of the night, to see Miss —, aged about 12 years. When I arrived, I received from the mother a brief narrative to this effect: —That her daughter had been affected for a considerable time with tetter: being over-solicitous to have it cured, that she might be at school, she applied to a physician, who promised a ready cure by the corros. sublimate. The ointment was prepared, and she obtained it early that morning. She had previously received verbal directions to apply a portion the size of a large pea. By parting the hair in different places, the whole scalp was found to be almost entirely covered with a lamous eruption: and she supposed, from the loose manner in which the directions were given, that there was no danger in the article, and that the directions went for the application to every part of the head much affected. At 9 o'clock of that day, she parted the hair in different directions, and freely applied, by the finger, the unguent. A few minutes only had elapsed, before the

child began to "cry" of the most insufferable heat and burning, which were followed, in less than half an hour, by nausea, sick stomach, and vomiting, and threatened with convulsions, from excess of pain. Laudanum was given freely, and sinapisms to the gastric region and extremities, with scarcely temporary ease. The mother states, that she applied forthwith to the Dr., but received assurances that the effects were only temporary. (I have been told on the ground that there were no absorbents of the head). When I saw the child (12 o'clock at night), she had short intervals of ease and tranquillity, frequent vomiting, particularly if any fluid was taken into the stomach. Her head was immediately shaved, and washed thoroughly with warm soap and water: warm starch poultices were the only application that gave much relief. From nine in the morning until the same hour in the evening, she passed upwards of one hundred ounces of urine; the pulse was frequent and small; she had no other urinary evacuation until the fourth evening, which was very scanty, and continued so until her death. The third day from the application, blood passed off freely per anum, and increased daily: all the glands of the jaws, &c., were swelled, with a strong mercurial fetor of the breath. These symptoms became more inveterate, accompanied with great thirst, soreness of the abdomen, &c., until the 7th day, when it terminated fatally. The mother used only the index finger in the application of the ointment, except the washing of the head about fifteen hours after. I do not know the strength of the ointment: she states that it produced a sensation to the touch like sand. About three grains were rubbed on of the

preparation. She (the mother) was deeply salivated, exhibiting all the usual symptoms of a general pyalism, which disappeared under the customary course of remedies.

This case presents two lamentable circumstances—that of negligence, and rashness. I do not say this with the fear of contradiction; for I am warranted in the assertion, that every member of the medical profession is not, virtually, a member of a temperance society, and it is sorely to be regretted that too many of us are addicted to habits of intemperance.

The great Gregory says “temperance and sobriety are virtues peculiarly required in a physician. I have heard it said of some eminent physicians, that they prescribed as justly when drunk, as when sober. If there was any truth in this report, it contains a severe reflection against their abilities in their profession. It shows that they practise by rote,” &c. “Drunk-ness implies a defect in the memory and judgment. It implies confusion of ideas, perplexity, and unsteadiness,” &c. It is due the efficacy of this medicine to say, that several inveterate cases have been thoroughly cured, in this vicinity, by the spirituous and aqueous solution, judiciously applied several times daily. It should never be forgotten, that all the drastic poisonous medicines require to be prescribed cautiously, not only with a regard to the quantity, but to the age, strength, and constitution of the patient. Of all classes of professional men, sobriety, discretion and caution, are more required in the practitioner of medicine. The life of his fellow-creature is constantly at his disposal;—mistake, or design, sends them from whence no traveller returns. It is to be

regretted that the general consent of mankind will not recognise drunk-ness and dissipation as a forfeiture of the medical man's profession.

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IV.

NOTICE OF THE HOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES APPEARING TOGETHER IN THE SAME PATIENT, AS IT OCCURRED AT NEWPORT AND ITS VICINITY, HERKIMER CO., N. Y.

By A. B. BOWEN, M.D.

THE spring of 1830, in the vicinity of Herkimer County, was uncommonly mild and pleasant, so that, by the last of April, vegetation was nearly two weeks in advance of the seasons. This was checked, however, about the first of May, by one of those sudden changes of weather, so peculiar to the northern and middle States, from warm and pleasant to cold and wet, which latter state continued until the middle of June.

Hooping cough prevailed extensively at Newport, as early as the middle of April, but did not spread much in the country around, till some weeks later,—attacking, in its course, almost every individual susceptible of the contagion. There was no peculiarity attending the complaint, or distinguishing it from common pertussis, other than the severity of its symptoms—viz., high fever, distressing cough, almost to suffocation, attended with the whoop, and, in several instances, terminating in epileptic convulsions.

In May, measles made its appearance, attacking a great many of the little patients laboring under cough. In most instances, the active symptoms of the latter complaint had subsided, previous to