

in that affection. On the other hand, he found it an invaluable modifier in anæmia, the consequence of excessive uterine hemorrhage, fatigue, protracted bodily and mental suffering, bad alimentation, and nursing—in that anæmic cachexia which cuts off the patient by hectic fever in spite of all treatment. “Many a time,” says the eminent Professor of the Hôtel-Dieu, “I had to sigh under a sense of incapacity in dealing with these cases. I have vainly sought for a remedy against them, and I owe it to the labours of my friend and colleague M. Demarquay that I have in many cases been able to recall to life patients whom I have considered as past all help.” The remedy consists in making the patient inhale pure oxygen from a caoutchouc apparatus made for the purpose. The quantity inhaled is about six or ten quarts per day. As an illustration, he gives the history of a patient whose appearance was cadaveric, with a pulse from 120 to 130, dry skin, anorexia, who could not sit up for a moment without falling into syncope, but who was cured by the inhalation of oxygen, after iron and tonics had failed.<sup>2</sup> The remarkable feature of that remedy is, that every inspiration of the gas produces in the chest a feeling of agreeable freshness, and the pulse falls eight beats after two or three inhalations, the appetite is revived, and digestion is facilitated.—*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Nov. 25, 1865.

20. *Use of Phenic Acid for the Cure of Phthisis.*—Dr. WOLFF, in an article in the *Med. Times and Gaz.* (Nov. 25, 1865), observes: “Some two years ago the eminent physiologist, Prof. Longet, who had an attack of hæmoptysis with tuberculosis, made some experiments upon himself with phenic (carbolic) acid, by which he was greatly benefited. It is owing to the favourable report of that distinguished patient that this substance is now largely employed by some of the French physicians. Dr. Labori, of the Convalescent Hospital (L’Asile Impériale de Vincennes), has told me that he administered it to between 200 and 300 patients in different stages of phthisis, with most favourable results. The mode of administration is as follows: fifteen drops of the pure acid are dissolved in ʒij of spirits, and the solution mixed with ʒxxxij of water. This quantity is administered daily, partly by the stomach and partly by the inhalation of the fluid in a pulverized state.”

For the administration of this fluid in a pulverized state, the Néphogène constructed by Mathieu, of Paris, a more simple instrument made by Lüer, of Paris, or that by Messrs. Weiss & Krohne, of London, may be employed.

21. *Instantaneous Cure of Coryza.*—An Army Surgeon, M. LUC, seized with very bad coryza, attended by fever, severe cephalalgia, and excessive secretion, determined upon trying the effect of inhalation of iodine vapour. The coryza first appeared at 9 A. M., and the inhalations were commenced at 3 P. M., being repeated every three minutes during an hour, each lasting about a minute. The headache was first relieved, the sneezing then occurring seldomer, the amount of secretion diminishing, and by 6 P. M. all traces of the coryza had disappeared, except a little burning sensation in the throat. Several of the officers have since tried the means with the same results. The inhalation is effected by placing a bottle of tincture under the nose, the hand supplying warmth enough to vaporize the iodine.—*Med. Times & Gaz.*, Nov. 11, 1865.

22. *Bronzing of the Skin for Seven Years—Disease of Supra-renal Capsules.*—A case of this is recorded in the *Medical Times and Gazette* (Oct. 21, 1865) which is particularly interesting from the long duration of the disease. It was confidently predicted before the autopsy that a certain diseased state of the capsules would be found. Whatever relation there may be between the bronzing of the skin, or rather the disease of which this bronzing is the most striking feature, and the disease of the capsules, it is a fact that they are very generally associated.

<sup>1</sup> “Clinique Médicale de l’Hôtel Dieu de Paris,” vol. iii. p. 63.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*