

coughing became very violent at one period of the attack amounting to absolute whooping cough. The pulse was feeble and rapid, general powers of life depressed, throat symptoms troublesome.

Treatment.—Ordered beef tea, milk, (with small portions of liquid magnesia) ad libitum, champagne in tablespoonful doses every two hours*. Great attention to be paid to temperature and skin. Ordered the following medicines:—A dose every six hours of quinine and tinct. ferri; a mixt. of sodæ hyposulphites 3 ij, liqr. ammon. acet. 3 j, tinct. colchici. 3 ij, aqua. ad 5 iij, a teaspoonful every four hours; also, an expectorant mixture; and the free administration of a saturated solution of chlorate of potassa, both internally and as a gargle, with frequent washings of the throat with sulphurous acid lotion. Suffice it to say that this patient continued to progress favourably and recovered.

CASE No. 5.—In another family, residents of St. Joseph street, I saw four cases, three of which were of the milder type, but one malignant in character, and accompanied by severe coryza and otitis or inflammation of the external ear. The head was much affected and delirious, which alternated with a semi-comatose condition. The spinal cord and its membranes seemed to be unaffected. Urine very scant and clear; considerable difficulty in swallowing; pulse raging from 130 to 140; excessive thirst; angina intense; the throat and fauces assuming a highly congested appearance, dark in colour, after a day or two became covered with a membranous deposit akin to that in stomatitis or diphtheria.

Prescribed for this case sulphurous acid lotion to mouth and throat to be used as soon as possible, also a saturated solution of chlorate of potassa in frequent teaspoonful doses. To combat the specific virus and favour elimination of morbid products by the kidneys, prescribed following: sodæ hyposulphites, 3 ij tinct. colchici. 3 iv†, liqr. ammon. acet. 3 j, aqua. ad. 5 iij, a teaspoonful every four hours.

Surface of body to be anointed with olive oil warm; regular administration of ammonia and champagne. Thirst to be alleviated by draughts of

* I cannot, however, attribute too much value to the use of Champagne as a stimulant, although to be preferred to any of the alcoholics from its effervescent character. I should readily dispense with it entirely in favour of ammonia, either in the carbonate or aromatic spirits, which are I think indispensable in all low forms of fever.

† The use of colchicum and diuretics was invariably followed by a free flow of urine and an increase of the solids—with a diminution of the head symptoms.

lemonade, containing chlorate of potassa, and finally a mixture of quinia sulph. and tinct. ferri. mur. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. dose of former and 5 gtt. dose of the latter every six hours.

Patient made a good but slow recovery.

CASE No. 6.—A child of 18 months old, resident in Murray street, was found suffering from a severe attack of scarlatina anginosa, but with an efflorescence of a dark crimson colour. The throat affection intense; the child delirious and restless; skin hot and dry*; urine scanty; pulse 140, small and weak. Treatment: anointing with warm olive oil, frequent lavements of throat with lotion of acid sulphurous 1 to 16, and the internal administration of the hyposulphites and carbolic acid as recommended by Bland, the prescription being as follows: R sodæ hyposulphitis 3 ij, acid carbolic gtt. xij, glycerine 3 iv, aqua ad. 5 iij, a teaspoonful to be given every four hours.

Saw case again on the 4th day. Throat affection aggravated; pulse 140; rash changing to a mottled appearance; child drowsy. Ordered diuretic mixture as follows, to contain colchicum, believing that retained urea might have something to do with the drowsiness or incipient comatose condition: R spts. etheris nit. 5 iij, liqr. ammon. acet. 3 j, tinct. colchici 3 iv, aqua. ad. 3 iij. Dose, a teaspoonful every third hour.

Saw again in the evening. Pulse 180; no head symptoms; throat affection worse; breathing rapid. Ordered the following application to throat, R acid carbolic 5 iv, glycerine 5 j, aqua. ad. 5 iv. A teaspoonful to be added to a wine glass of warm water and used as a mouth wash.† To former diuretic mixt. add tinct. aconit. rad. gtt. xij, to be given as before. Stimulants and milk as support; after this had a good night's rest. On the following morning at 7 a.m. convulsions came on; feet cold; body cold; no rigidity; child perfectly flaccid and became quite purple or dark blue over entire surface of body; pulse imperceptible, distress in breathing; continued in a convulsed condition until dissolution at 1.30 p. m. same day.

CASE No. 7.—A child in same family as last, aged 4 years, a fine robust little boy. In this case the hyperæmia was marked ranging from 103 to 105,

*The hyperæmia was very great, but transient in its duration, and succeeded by a stage of coldness and excessive lowering of the bodily temperature, which increased as dissolution approached.

† The result of the application of the carbolic acid solution to the throat in this case was most satisfactory, and such as to induce me to give it a more extended trial in future.