

of cases, on account of the uniform success attending the administration of your medicine; the result, to the best of my recollection, having been in every instance successful. In malignant cases, I also kept the apartment well ventilated, and the air slightly impregnated with sulphurous acid."

Dr. Howitt, of Guelph, in five severe cases, gave the digitalis combination; all were speedily relieved and cured.

A child of Dr. Ogden, lecturer on *Materia Medica*, Toronto, aged eighteen months, was seized with scarlet fever, which at first was mild, but as the eruption was passing away the fauces became swollen, livid, and ulcerated; at the same time, cough and oppressed breathing from the secretion of viscid mucus came on; she was restless, and slept little. There was a copious discharge of matter from the mouth, and in a lesser degree from the nostrils and meatus auditorius externus, which, possibly owing to the acrimony of the matter, excoriated the lips, nostrils, and lobes of the ears; there was also diarrhoea. Chlorate of potash was the medicine chiefly relied upon; and on the accession of diarrhoea, Dover's powder was added, but no improvement took place. The danger being evidently great, and Dr. Ogden, having previously successfully treated one or two cases of scarlet fever with the squill combination, now gave it along with opium. Diarrhoea and the bronchial symptoms were at once relieved, better sleep was enjoyed, the ulcers began to heal, and recovery went on from almost hopeless symptoms.

In February, 1864, Dr. McIntyre, of Hespeler, C. W., applied to me under the following circumstances:—Three children of a family had died of scarlet fever, and a fourth, nine years of age, was dangerously ill. It was the seventh day of the disease, pulse 150, glands beneath the angle of the jaw swollen, and the throat very painful. In fifteen minutes, after a dose of the digitalis combination, was asleep; on awaking, two hours afterwards, pain was evidently lessened, and the pulse had fallen to 140. Four doses were given daily, recovery was rapid, and the swollen glands diminished, without suppurating.

The following fatal case occurred in my own experience:—An unhealthy child, two years of age, who had just recovered from a severe attack of measles, treated successfully by the squill combination, thirty-six hours after seizure had a pulse at

180, eruption dusky red, ulcerations in the back of the fauces, and breathing oppressed from the secretion of viscid mucus. She had been fretful and without sleep from the commencement. In ten minutes, after two grains of the squill combination, was asleep, and by three such doses daily, slept without oppression in a comparatively comfortable manner nearly the whole of the following six days, the stuffing and tenderness of the nostrils and the phlegm in the fauces becoming less. On a few occasions the administration of a dose was inadvertently postponed some hours, when restlessness took place, which, on a dose being given, was always allayed, and in a few minutes the child was asleep. Neither was the benefit confined to the promotion of sleep; in six hours after the first dose, swallowing, which previously had been very painful, became comparatively easy, feverish heat declined, eruption became bright red, and the child passed through the disease with little suffering. One unfavorable symptom continued, notwithstanding—the pulse hardly abated in frequency. At an early period, two discharges of half-digested blood took place, producing great weakness, and indicative of extreme danger. Petechiæ gave a similar indication. She was supported by brandy, and, as soon as appetite began to return, by nutritious food; I may also add, by long and sound sleep during the whole treatment. The period of desquamation had passed, but her strength did not rally, and she died exhausted on the eighteenth day, the only diseased appearance, as shown by a post mortem examination, being slight ulceration of the fauces, still unhealed.

In contrast with the persistent frequency of the pulse in the preceding case, caused, I apprehend, by weakness, are the following:—The medicine was first given to the patient, a boy of ten years, on the second day of the eruption; the pulse was then 156; on the third day 120; and on the fourth, when the eruption was at its height, 96; all the symptoms which indicated danger having diminished in severity along with the decline of the pulse. In my notes of another case in a boy of 15 years, on the first day, when treatment commenced, the pulse was 108, next day 96, and on the third 76.

25th May, 1868.—A child, fourteen months old, previously attended by another practitioner, who this morning had been under the necessity of going to a distance, and who had treated her with ordin-