

ties it is administered only in the form of enema, the infusion for which, on the score of safety, should not be stronger than fifteen grains to a few ounces of boiling water

Strychnia may deserve notice, and has been given in one case, in the dose of 1-16th of a grain dissolved in distilled vinegar with remarkable success.—*Prov. Med. & Sur. Jour.*

Inoculation in Rubcola. By John E. McGARR, A. M., M. D., L. L. D., *Professor of Chemistry, Physiology, &c., in the University of St. Mary's, Physician to the Catholic Male and Female Orphan Asylums, Chicago.*—Inoculation in Rubcola is no new experiment. As to the advantage of the process, diversity of opinion exists. Drs Home, in Edinburgh, Dewees, and Chapman, at the Dispensary in Philadelphia in 1801, practised inoculation without any satisfactory results, while the experiments of Prof. Speranza of Mantua, and others, were varied, decisive and successful. Having no opinion of my own to confirm, wishing only to arrive at the truth, if possible, I determined when the very opportunity presented, by the breaking out of Rubcola in these Asylums, to test the point. The Asylums are situated, (the female in north, and the male in south Chicago,) without the thickly settled portion of the city, having the advantage of healthy locations. The houses are large, well ventilated and are under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy; thus the best nursing could be secured, and the best opportunity which might ever again occur to me of watching every stage of the progress of the disease. Early in December the first case of measles was brought into the female asylum. I proceeded to inoculate from this case, when the eruption was at its height. Blood was drawn from a vivid exanthematous patch on the diseased child's arm, and inserted into the arms of the three children first mentioned in the list below. On the fourth, sixth, and seventh day after the inoculation, the measles appeared, pursuing a regular and mild course. The result of these cases determined me to carry the experiment farther, and that the trial might be a fair one, I selected for comparison those whose physical conformation and constitutional idiosyncrasy, seemed most

nearly alike, giving the disadvantage of age to the inoculation. The following table contains the names, ages, and results of all the cases whether inoculated or not:

NOT INOCULATED.		INOCULATED	
Died.	Age. yrs		Age. yrs.
Ellen Brown,	3	<i>Recovered.</i>	
Katy Russell,	2	Ellen Kehoe,	11
Philomena Kehoe	3	Ellen Grant,	4
Elizabeth Patton,	2	Mary M'Carty,	8
Ellen Crowley,	5	Rose Mack,	5
<i>Recovered.</i>		Mary Grant,	9
Mary Carroll,	9	Eliza Hurley,	4
Ann Brennan,	6	Ann Cahill,	8
Mary Patton,	7	Ella Welsh,	5
Johanna Cabill,	5	Ann Mulhall,	9
Emeline Hurley,	4	Ann Hagan,	3
Mary Nugent,	5	Mary Mulhall,	4
Mary Brain,	10	Ellen McCarty,	10
Elvira Gilmartin	5	Anna O'Brien,	13
Fanny Mooney,	12	Cath. Power,	9
Mary Ann Tell,	10		

This table gives us 29 names, 24 recoveries and 5 deaths, all occurring among those not inoculated. The cases of all those inoculated, commencing from the fourth to the ninth day after inoculation, proceeded regularly, with the ordinary symptoms of simple measles, to convalescence, which was speedy and complete, with one exception viz., the first case. The child entered the asylum about a year ago, suffering with violent ophthalmia. She had been cured. On the disappearance of the measles, the ophthalmia returned, and though the sight was much endangered, yet there now only remains a little weakness which is disappearing. All these cases occurred consecutively from the first week of December to the second week of January. Four children who were known to have had measles in the spring of 1850 were inoculated; nothing else was observed than the inflammation which would follow any ordinary lancet puncture.

Of those not inoculated with four exceptions, the antecedent symptoms were very severe. The fever was violent; distressing vomiting occurred in three cases. The catarrhal symptoms were violent; throat soar, hoarseness, rigors, cough almost continuous, dry, the whole chest sore, difficult respiration, delirium at night in some of the cases.