

ture recommended under the head of "Whooping Cough" may be given, or the following: Take a new-laid egg, place it in a tea-cup, cover it with lemon juice (squeeze a lemon over it), let it stand till the shell is dissolved; add an ounce of Honey, and beat the whole up together. *A quarter of an ounce of Ipecacuanha Wine and half an ounce of Paregoric* may be added. A teaspoonful may be taken for a dose for a child of six or eight years old, and smaller doses for those of younger ages. Or the patient may take the *Cough Mixture No. 10*. As the patient progresses towards recovery, he may take Bread Puddings, Rice, Sago, Chicken Broth, followed by boiled Chicken and boiled Mutton. Benefit may frequently be derived from bathing the patient's feet in hot water, but they must be rubbed dry afterwards, and wrapped up in warm flannel, or covered with warm woollen socks.

Attempts have been made to produce a mild form of Measles by means of inoculation, in the same way as, before the discovery of cow-pox, people used to inoculate for small-pox. We are told of an instance in which the operation was performed in eleven hundred and twenty-two cases, and failed only in seven cases out of a hundred. The disease that resulted was mild, and in no case fatal. On the seventh day after inoculation, the fever appeared, on the ninth or tenth the eruption, on the fourteenth the skin began to peel, and on the seventeenth, the patient was quite well.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever was long confounded with Measles, and, even when found to be a distinct disease, was believed to be merely a variety of Measles. Dr. Withering has the credit amongst British physicians of being the first who clearly and fully pointed out the difference between the two diseases. Most authors describe three varieties of Scarlet Fever, the *simple*, the *anginose*, and the *malignant*. But the fact is, that though cases are not unfrequently observed in which the characters of each variety are tolerably well marked, yet it very often happens that they are blended together, so that it would be quite impossible to determine to which of them a particular case might belong. The disease is essentially the same in all its varieties, and produced by the same cause.

Scarlet Fever is highly contagious, and, when severe, is a most dangerous disease. It usually commences with headache, sore throat, redness of the eyes, sometimes with a feeling of languor and weariness, with frequent pulse, hot, dry skin, followed by thirst. Sometimes; also, at the commencement, there are nausea and vomiting. In different cases there is every variety in the severity of the symptoms, from a mildness hardly amounting to disease, to the highest point of danger. On examining the throat in most cases, it will be found inflamed, and frequently swollen, and the tongue is also frequently red and inflamed. The rash makes its appearance usually on the second day of the fever, but sometimes it is the first symptom noticed. It generally appears first upon the neck, face and breast, and from thence it spreads over the whole body.

The fever does not abate upon the appearance of the rash, but con-