

Feb. 9th.—Still easier; to have milk and broth liberally, and frequent doses of chlorate of potash. Sent for in the middle of the night; had been growing worse since evening; great dyspnoea; high fever and flushed cheeks. Found on examination, intense congestion of both lungs, pulse 145. A strong mustard plaster was applied over the blistered surface, mustard cataplasms to the back, and to have the following every two hours, in two teaspoonful doses.*

R. Ant: Tart. gr. i.
Tr. Colchici.
Tr. Digital, aa ʒ i.
Syr. Scillæ.
Spts: Eth: nit aa ʒ iii.
Syr. Aurantii ʒ i.
Pot: Chlor. grs. xx.
Aquæ ad. ʒ iv.—M.

Feb. 10th.—Much better; dyspnoea subsided; cough loose; blister shewing a closely-adherent false membrane; breath still offensive; small patch of false membrane yet clinging to tonsil. Sulphur to be blown into the throat frequently. To continue medicine every three hours, including a senega and ammonia carb. mixture, every two hours.

Feb. 11th.—Much better, but quite weak; pulse 95, feeble and compressible. To have strong broth and quinine every hour in full doses, but without stimulants. On examining the blister, the adherent cloth dragged up one corner of the false membrane which bled considerably; the whole blistered surface, being one thick yellowish white diphtheritic membrane, which separated piece-meal from day to day, under a weak carbolized dressing of acid and olive oil.

Feb. 13th.—Child much stronger; improving rapidly, with keen appetite; still some cough. To have a mixture of cherry bark, hypophosphites, and cod-liver oil emulsion.

In regard to the treatment of adults, the following are two recent typical cases:—

I. W. father of the above.—*Feb. 15th.*—Was seized during the night with pain and swelling in the throat; high fever; headache and bounding pulse; face much flushed; feels weak, and wants to lie down. It may here be stated that the father had been nursing the little child, who

was constantly in his arms, all through his illness. Tonsils on examination much swollen, dusky-red, and covered with false membrane. Ordered brandy, two ounces every hour, night and day; no other treatment.

Feb. 16th.—11 A.M.—Swelling in tonsils subsided; better in every way. To leave off stimulants to-day, and drink freely of beef-tea. False membrane separating.

Feb. 17th.—A little weak; to remain in the house for a couple of days. No further treatment.

CASE 3.—Charlotte P. æt. 13. Throat had been sore for the past two days, but she said nothing about it. On visiting, found her recumbent, with headache, pain in the back, and high fever. Had been delirious during the past night; pulse over 100; false membranes on both tonsils and completely enveloping uvula, which latter was greatly swollen and œdematous. To have an ounce of brandy every two hours, and sulphur blown into the throat, with iced chlorate of potash freely as a drink day and night.

Feb. 19th.—No decided change for the better; very weak; glands of the neck rather more swollen. Continued stimulants freely, from sixteen to twenty ounces in the twenty-four hours.

Feb. 20th.—Patient decidedly better, and false membrane rapidly separating. From this date the stimulant was gradually withdrawn, patient making a speedy convalescence.

The above illustrate a number of similar cases, that have occurred during the last three months, and that have been successfully treated under the above plan. With regard to the sudden failure of the heart's action often observable even after convalescence is fairly established, let me enjoin the immediate and free use of alcoholic stimulants, which may be given with the freedom of water, as long as the tendency to syncope lasts, without danger, and with the certainty of success. In these cases of great glandular engorgement in adults, before referred to, let me repeat the advantage to be derived from the continuous application, by night, of bladders of ice.

A word or two, in regard to the much vaunted chlorine mixture. It must be the experience of many who have used this preparation among children that while agreeing well with adults—in very young children it has caused so much irritability of the stomach, that it has to be abandoned altogether.

*This combination, without the antimony in the early stages is highly efficient in the case of infants, and very young children, labouring under acute congestions anywhere, acting sometimes on the skin, and sometimes on the kidneys.