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case? Was it scarlatina maligna? Two mild cases came under my notice with no appearance of rash, one of which was followed by dropsy. W. B., aged 40, sent for me during the night. I found him very uneasy and considerably alarmed about the swelling of his feet, legs and face, which had suddenly appeared. I declined doing anything, and said he should at once send for his regular medical attendant. He said he could not do so till morning, and he must have something to relieve his distress, and asked what his disease was. I replied that he had had scarlet fever, and dropsy had followed from exposure. Most ot his family were sick with scarlet fever at this time. He said he had not been sick, but the doctor had given him some medicine for his appetite, but he knew he had not had scarlet fever. I gave him a strong purgative and left. The next day I received a note from his doctor, saying he could not attend and asking me to take charge of the case. He recovered under treatment for dropsy. The second case was my sister, who was attacked with all the usual symptoms of scarlet fever, which terminated in the usual manner, followed by desquamation, but there was never the slightest appearance of the characteristic eruption.

An epidemic of scarlatina occurred in 1863 in the northern part of Huron County, which proved fatal in a number of cases, where my former experience had led me to think they ought to have been saved by the cold water treatment, and I confess to considerable disappointment at my want of success, though on the whole the cold treatment was successful. There was a difference in a remarkable way in the character of the epidemics of 1855 and 1863. That of 1855, in most of the malignant cases, attacked the brain, and through it the nervous system, producing a tendency to death by coma, and indicating such a form of treatment as would relieve the brain from the overwhelming effects of the poison. This was most effectually found in the cold water treatment, very little support being needed; while in the epidemic of 1863 the heart seemed to be the point of attack, causing great debility and prostration, producing a ten dency to death by asthenia, indicating the necessity of tonics and stimulants from the first, as also strong nutrition and moderate application of cold. more especially to the throat. The mind in the last mentioned epidemic usually remained clear,

and I have reason to think that if I had commenced the use of tonics and stimulants earlier I would have saved several patients who ultimately succumbed.

## ON WATER ANALYSIS.

BY J. W. MACDONALD, M.D., EDIN., L.R.C.S.E., MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LONDONDERRY, N.S.

(Read before the Canada Medical Association, Aug. 4, 1881).

I am frequently asked by both medical men and laymen to give some ready methods by which the fitness or unfitness of water for domestic purposes can be ascertained. In answering the question several difficulties present themselves. The cost of apparatus for a complete examination of water is a serious matter; few persons have the time or the inclination to carry out detailed chemical analyses, and, lastly, a conclusion as to the purity or impurity of water must be based upon a collation of all the evidence that can be obtained, rather than from the results of one or two tests. The vital importance of the subject, and the lively interest which is being awakened in regard to it, have led me to attempt the description of water analysis which will be sufficient for ordinary purposes, and at the same time fall within the means and the opportunities of every medical practitioner. Two years ago I imported from Savory & Moore. of London, one of Parke's Cabinets for water It cost me, inclusive of duty, about one analysis. hundred and fifty dollars, and nearly one-half of the contents was destroyed by breakage. As few would feel disposed to go to that expense, I have endeavored to meet the difficulty by preparing a small, cheap, and at the same time efficient case of chemicals and apparatus, which should not cost more than \$12 or \$14. The case is 18 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 9 inches high. It contains the following chemicals in three-ounce bottles :

Standard solution of nitrate of silver, solution of yellow chromate of potash, solution of soap, solution of nitrate of barium, two shaking bottles for soap test, Nessler's solution, dilute sulphuric acid, sol. of iodide of potassium and starch, oxalate of ammonium, standard sol. of ammonium chloride,

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