

veratrum, sublimed (?) sulphur and kerosene oil, is difficult to understand; or why papayotin, on the dictum of Jacobi and Dr. Baudry, should have suddenly sprung into fashion for dissolving the diphtheric membrane.

Another curious thing is the disinclination of the health commissioner to ever speak of the connection of influenza and pneumonia with cholera; whereas the fact that it has either preceded or followed that scourge of nations in nearly every instance is established by the report of the Registrar-General of England of January 30th, 1848. It broke out in Paris in 1847 (where 5,000 people died of la grippe) and spread to Madrid, England and Scotland. Fog and rain hung over London. The temperature ran from two to seven above normal, and in six weeks 11,339 people died in that city alone of influenza. It preceded "the black death" in the fourteenth century and the great plague in 1665; also the epidemic of cholera and typhoid fever in 1728-62-67-75-82-88, and 1803-31-42-43-46-47. No part of the world was exempt from it. It travelled from Russia to Ireland, thence to New York, and then swept the States from the lakes to the Gulf. In all cases, it seems to have been preceded by atmospheric vicissitudes, whether in the cold regions of Northern China or Siberian Steppes, or the heats of Peru, Central America and the Antilles. The Cape of Good Hope and Sydney were ravaged, and it did not even spare the English and Dutch ships upon the high seas. In France it was called "coqueluche" (a monk's cowl), from the fact that patients' heads were tied up in caps to exclude air. "Sheep-cough," "the frolicsome," were other names, and the "influence," from its supposed origination in the atmosphere. In Vienna it was believed to be due to an insect swallowed with water.

The original Parisian "grippe" developed symptoms of coryza, cough, sniffing, dyspnœa, aggravated by each paroxysm, fatigue of the limbs and general prostration. Even to the present day has come down the custom instituted on its appearance at Rome by Pope Pelagius II., in A.D. 590, when "the air being impregnated with foetid vapor, it was customary to ejaculate 'Dominus Tecum' if a friend sneezed."