

pleasant, non-irritant, free from constipating effect and does not stain the teeth. It is thus a general constitutional tonic of positive service in all conditions of general devitalization.

WHOOPING-COUGH A SERIOUS DISEASE.

In an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, and reported in the Archives of Pediatrics, issue of August, 1914, John Lovett Morse, A.M., M.D., Professor of Pediatrics in the Harvard Medical School, made this significant statement: "The relative mortality from whooping-cough, scarlet fever and diphtheria is essentially the same throughout the country, whooping-cough being almost everywhere more fatal than scarlet fever and less fatal than diphtheria . . . Instead of being a trifling affair, as it is usually considered to be by the laity, whooping-cough is a most serious and fatal disease. 'Any disease which kills 10,000 children per annua is,' as Rucker says, 'a serious one. If bubonic plague were to kill that many children in the United States in one year, the whole world would quarantine against our country. A child dead of whooping-cough is just as dead as a child dead of plague.'"

In the same issue of the journal above referred to, the editor, an undoubted authority, says that "whooping-cough causes more deaths in children under one year than any other infectious disease."

In view of these startling facts, is it not just possible that the profession at large, like the average layman, has been too prone to look upon whooping-cough as an inevitable non-comitant of childhood, and to underestimate its seriousness?

The Bordet-Gengou bacillus is recognized as the specific cause of whooping-cough, and the most rational method of treating the disease is by means of vaccine prepared from cultures of this bacillus. It is pertinent in this connection to refer to two such vaccines which are manufactured and marketed by Parke, Davis & Co. One bears the name of Pertussis Vaccine; the other is designated as Pertussis Vaccine, Combined. The first-mentioned vaccine is indicated in cases diagnosed as pertussis, in suspected cases when a definite diagnosis is lacking, and as a prophylactic. The second is indicated in all cases of pertussis, but especially those which have persisted for some time, such infections being usually of the mixed type. The vaccines are administered hypodermically and are supplied in bulbs, in rubber-capped vials, and in glass syringes. The various packages are fully described in an announcement which appears elsewhere in this journal under the caption, "The Vaccine Treatment of Whooping-Cough." The advantages of the vaccine treatment are succinctly stated in the advertisement, which our readers are advised to consult.