

On the 14th of May this year I was asked to see three children in the family of Mr. W. O., who all had had whooping cough, well marked, for a week. From the description given by the mother, on my visit, they were all rather severe cases. The disease had been contracted from the child of their next door neighbor, who had already had it for over a month, and the doctor of this child was treating it on the "do nothing plan." I placed them on quinine, and within 48 hours the relief in the words of the mother was "wonderful." On the 1st of the present month of August, I was asked to visit at St. Johns, 26 miles from Montreal, a little girl 8 years old, the child of Capt. D., formerly of the Royal Canadian Rifles. She had had whooping cough since the middle of July, and had wasted to almost a shadow. The mother described the paroxysms as "frightful." They occurred every couple of hours during the day, and at night were so incessant, that for at least two weeks the child had positively hardly got any sleep. I ordered her one grain of quinine every two hours. On the 7th of August, there being no perceptible improvement, I was again requested to see her. They begged me to give her something else, something that would relieve her, at once, for they thought she could not live many days if the paroxysms continued as they had been. The child certainly was the worst wreck from whooping cough I had ever seen. My faith in quinine was however firm. I therefore simply doubled the dose of quinine, giving her 2 grains every 2 hours during the day, and at least twice during the night. On the 12th of August I again saw her, and the report then was, the first dose of the stronger medicine showed a beneficial result, in a slight diminution in the intensity of the paroxysm. On the night of the 11th of August, the child went to bed at 7 o'clock and slept without waking and without a paroxysm till 5 a.m., when she had had a slight one. I saw her at 6 p.m., and during the day she had had only three slight attacks since 5 a.m. The effect of the medicine was in the words of the mother "wonderful." As might be anticipated from the quantity of the drug taken, the child complained of some headache, and slight noise in the ears. I ordered the medicine to be continued at intervals of 4 hours. In some, in fact in most cases, difficulty is experienced in getting the child to take the medicine. If the child is young, I simply insist upon the medicine being given forcibly and although at first this is done reluctantly by the

mother, she so soon sees the resulting benefit to the child, that she willingly perseveres; when the child is old enough to realize the benefit it is receiving, I do not unfrequently find them ask for the bitter medicine.

So little is found in works on practice concerning this method of treating whooping cough, that I felt the meeting of our Dominion Association was a good place to direct the attention of the profession to it. In conclusion, I may say that within a year or two, the last being in the Philadelphia Medical Reporter of the 31st of July, several short papers have appeared advising the injection of quinine in solution by means of an ordinary syringe against the posterior wall of the pharynx. A Dr. Kohtonetz in the *Deutsch Med. Zeitung* of June 17th, 1886, advises the following solution to be used in this way or in the form of spray, for a child 3 or 4 years old.

℞ Quinine Sulphates	gr. lxiv.
Acid Sulphuric	gtt. xxxii.
Aquæ destillated	℥ vi.

I see no advantage in its being employed in this way, and its application in this manner is certainly attended with even much greater difficulty than giving it in solution in the ordinary way.

CLINICAL LECTURE.

Delivered at the Montreal General Hospital, March 2nd, 1886.

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SCIATICA.

The patient now before you, gentlemen, came to the out-door room about five days ago, in much the same condition as you see him now. Body slightly flexed on the thigh, and the leg upon the thigh, and complained of severe pain, in the lumbar muscles and especially along the course of the sciatic nerve. He was ordered five grains of iodide of potash thrice daily, and directed to return yesterday. This he did, and I had his case taken for me by Mr. Vidal. His name is Patrick O'Connor, and his age 47. In his family history we do not find any hereditary tendency to any particular disease. He has been in Canada for thirty-six years, and has always worked as a laborer—being much exposed to extremes of heat and cold—but he has never specially worked with wet feet. His health has been uniformly good, until