

## INHALATION IN WHOOPING COUGH.—

R Thymolis .....	gr. xx.
Acid carbolicis.	
Ol. sassafragis.	
Ol. eucalyptus.	
Picis liquidæ.	
Ol. terebinthinæ.....	āā f ʒij.
Ætheris .....	f ʒiv.
Alcoholis, q. s. ad .....	f ʒijj.

M. Sig.—Put about 30 drops upon a pad of such size as to be conveniently hung around the child's neck renewing the application every two or three hours.

In severe cases the inhalation treatment is supplemented by the internal administration of:

R Acid carbolic .....	gr. iij.
Sodii bromid.....	gr. lx.
Tinct. belladonæ .....	gtt. xx.
Glycerinæ .....	f ʒijj.
Aquæ, q. s.....	f ʒij.

M. Sig.—f ʒij occasionally for a child of 3 or 4 years of age.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*

The following may be given with benefit to allay the craving for alcohol, and to some extent take its place:

R Spt. ammon. aromat.....	ʒij
Tinct. cinchonæ .....	ʒiiss
Tinct. capsici .....	ʒiij

S. A large teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of effervescing potash water every hour.—*Whittle's Dictionary of Treatment.*

**NARCOSIS IN OBSTETRICS.**—Dührssen (*Berlin. klin. Wochenschr.*) considers that an anæsthetic is of great diagnostic as well as therapeutic value. The patient (often much excited) can be kept quiet by a few drops of chloroform whilst certain important factors in labour are being ascertained, such as frequency of the fetal heart sounds. Primipare are often very troublesome to explore, and it is then only by the aid of anæsthetics that the obstetrician can make sure whether the head has already entered the pelvic cavity. Narcosis is valuable for the timely diagnosis of occipito-posterior and transverse presentations. In explorations where the entire hand must be introduced into

the uterus, anæsthetics are, of course, indispensable. For therapeutic purposes narcosis is needed for turning, especially combined external and internal version, for detaching adherent placenta, manual removal of ovum and membranes in abortion, reposition of impacted tumours during birth, the management of prolapsed foot in breech presentation, and turning in incomplete dilatation of the os in multiparæ. In irregular contractions of the uterus chloroform often hastens labour. Sepsis is, in Dührssen's opinion, a contraindication for anæsthetics, and deep or long-maintained narcosis is dangerous in cases of eclampsia. It should only be induced, in such cases, to facilitate rapid delivery by operation. Tetanus uteri is also a contraindication. In acute anæmia a very little chloroform will take effect. When chloroform is given, Dührssen advises the obstetrician to get the patient well under, and then to leave the mask in the charge of the midwife, who must from time to time pour a few drops into it.—*British Medical Journal.*

**ULCERATED CHILBLAINS.**—Dr. Brogg (*Internat. klin. Rundschau*) prescribes in ulcerated chilblains the following salve:

R. Acid carbolic.....	1 gram.
Unguent. plumb .....	} āā 20 grams.
Lanolin .....	
Ol. amygdalar. dulc.....	10 grams.
Ol. lavender.....	gtts. xx.

Apply two or three times a day.

—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

**ANTISEPTIC POWDER, IMPROVED.**—Cheap but reliable substitutes for these expensive proprietary preparations, as well as for iodoform, however, are always in demand. The following formula is used largely in the hospital wards of a city institution in the treatment of chronic ulcers, suppurating sores, and generally as an iodoform substitute:

R Salol. powdered.....	ʒj.
Sulphite of zinc, powdered .....	ʒiiss.
Benzoin, powdered.....	ʒss.
Purified talcum.....	ʒij.
Oil of fennel.....	ʒxx.

M. et. sig.

—*American Druggist.*