

Quinine.—Three grains every hour were given to Alice W—. After twelve grains had been taken no traces were found in the milk.

Sulphur.—Even when used for scabies has no effect upon the milk.

Sulphur and senna given together to the mother mildly purge the child.

Turpentine.—The milk had a strong odour, but was not otherwise altered, and when the child was put to the breast it sucked with avidity. The effect of the turpentine was noted in the infant's urine.

In an exhaustive article on the same subject in the January number of *Ziemssen's Deutsches Archiv für Klin. Med.*, Dr. Stumpf's conclusions are as follows:—

(A) Changes in the quantity of the milk.

1. Iodide of potassium materially reduces it. 2. Alcohol, morphia, and lead induce no change. 3. Salicylic acid appears somewhat to increase it. 4. Pilocarpin does not augment the amount.

(B) Changes in the quality.

1. Iodide of potash disturbs the function of the glands, and weakens all the constituents of the milk. 2. Alcohol and alcoholic beverages cause a relative increase in the fatty ingredients, but are to be condemned as means for increasing the milk supply. 3. Lead, morphia, and pilocarpin do not alter the quality. 4. Salicylic acid appears to increase the saccharine matter.

(C) Passage of medicinal agents into the milk.

1. Iodide of potassium passes into the milk rapidly. It appears to be in some way connected with the casein, and not to be in solution. 2. In herbivora, alcohol does not pass into the milk. 3. Lead, when administered in small amounts, is met with in traces in the milk, and continues a short time after the medicine has been taken. 4. Salicylic acid, in large doses, is met with in small quantities in the human milk in larger amounts than in that of herbivora.

TREATMENT OF WHOOPING-COUGH.

In your January number, Mr. Editor, you quote from the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, Dr. Macdonald's article on the use of carbolic acid in whooping-cough. Dr. R. W. Powell,

of Ottawa, in an article in the March number of the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal* of 1880, published a paper on this very subject. He found that the average number of days necessary for cure in the successful cases is 8.1; also that the percentage of failures in 13 cases amounts to 15.3.

Prof. J. L. O. Heubner estimates the relative value of five prominent remedies for whooping-cough, viz.: salicylic acid (inhaled as a spray in a one-third to one-half per cent. solution), chloral, belladonna, quinine, and bromide of potash. From his results it appears that the best remedy for influencing the frequency and severity of the attacks, is the salicylic inhalation, while belladonna has the greatest influence in shortening the disease.—(*Med. Times*, Dec. 31st, 1881.)

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA IN ASTHMA.

Dr. Rochester's paper on the treatment of Asthma, read before the King's County Medical Society of Brooklyn, is noticed in the *London Medical Record*, and commented on by Dr. William Murrell in the October number. The results of 60 cases were given. It was of benefit in cases of a spasmodic as well as of a bronchial kind. It may be given either in half-drachm doses of the fluid extract every quarter of an hour during the attack, until the paroxysm subsides, or in from 15 to 20 drop doses in the intervals. Dr. Murrell thinks that *grindelia robusta* is undoubtedly a valuable remedy, and succeeds admirably in some cases of asthma, although in others it signally fails. The liquid extract of Parke, Davis & Co. is said to be a reliable preparation. In a case of asthma, which for the last two years has been under constant observation, it afforded relief after the failure of many remedies, including arsenic, belladonna, ipecacuanha, lobelia, iodide of potassium in half-drachm doses four times a day, citrate of caffeine, jaborandi and pilocarpin, Jamaica dogwood, quebracho and its alkaloid, nitrite of amyl, nitro-glycerin, iodide of ethyl, pure terebene, hypodermic injection of atropia and morphia, stramonium and datura tatula, nitre papers, cubeb's cigarettes, vapo-cresolene, blisters over the pneumogastriacs, and liniments, sprays and inhalations of all kinds.