

known to be the cause of the disease which is effectual. There is one other and very modern treatment, namely, that by antipyrin, which is highly praised by some. We have also tried it, but in our opinion it is rather a palliative measure. It is claimed for it that it diminishes the reflex irritability of the pneumogastric, but in our experience it, at the same, time seriously weakens the heart's action.

Jacobi, in the archives of Pediatrics, for July, 1889, states, after a very large experience with all three of these remedies: "Of all medicines advised against whooping cough, I prize belladonna most highly." This is quite in accord with our experience, but in order to obtain the good results of the drug it is necessary to push it to constitutional symptoms, one of the first of which is the flushing of the skin. The action of the medicine should be kept up to this point at least, and even as far as slight dilatation of the pupils, although the latter stage is not essential. "As a rule," Jacobi says, "far too small a dose of belladonna is given." For our part, we prefer the use of the alkaloid on general principles, for the same reason that we prefer liq. morph. and liquor strychniæ to tinct. of opium and tinct. of nux vomica. We have for the past two months had ample opportunities for trying their respective merits, on the persons of our own three children, aged respectively one, two and a half and four years. To the youngest a quarter of a drop of liquor atropiæ ( $\frac{1}{480}$  of a grain) was administered every three hours with marked benefit, reducing the number of paroxysms to three or four a day during the acme of the disease, although he had previously taken for a whole week, without much benefit, one grain of quinine every two or three hours. This, apparently, kept his ears ringing nearly all the time, as he would frequently strike his ears with his hands. The actual quantity of quinine taken was forty-eight grains. Antipyrin was also tried for two nights on this infant, five grains per night

in two doses. It caused marked diminution in the number of paroxysms but left the child very exhausted next day. The atropine seemed to have no bad effects whatever, but rather to act as a tonic.

Another therapeutic measure which has been highly praised is the disinfection of the air passages by saturating the atmosphere of the sleeping-room with the vapor of cresoline or among the poor with coal tar, which is evaporated by being suspended over a coal oil lamp, in a shallow tin pan. In several cases this has seemed to be of considerable value, but to render it effective the air of the room must be confined and saturated with the germicide. Long before the bacillic nature of whooping cough was known we had seen undoubted benefit from keeping the children for a large part of the day in the purifying house of the gas works, the air of which is saturated with germicidal vapors. On the other hand, one of the best of remedies in this or in other germ diseases is pure air, nearly all cases being greatly improved by a trip on the water. On the whole, the treatment has hitherto been so unsatisfactory, and the death rate is so small that many patients do not even call the doctor in when this disease makes its appearance, the general idea among the laity being that the doctor can do very little for the malady, which, on the other hand, is well known to disappear of itself after two or three months duration.

#### TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby give notice, that according to the resolution passed at the Washington meeting, Sept. 9, 1887, the Tenth International Medical Congress will be held in Berlin.

The Congress will be opened on the 4th and closed on the 9th day of August, 1890.

Detailed information as to the order of proceedings will be issued after the meeting of the delegates of the German Medical