

go through clause by clause as is usually done in any Act worth debating over. The remarks of Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Whitney and many others of both the Reformers and Conservatives must have shown the Patrons the feelings of the general public. Truly Mr. Haycock needed a good experienced nervous specialist after the shock to his—back-bone, we had almost said, if we thought he had any.

Ever since the opening day a certain couple of tabooed medical (?) men have been going round the city boasting of what they could do and were going to do when this Act passed. These were the same men who inspired—in fact, wrote—the article in the *Farmers' Sun* attacking the Medical Council. Taking into consideration the public characters of both medically, and one of them in the Police Court, we are surprised that such a sensible body of men as the Patrons should have had anything to do with them.

The position of the profession and the Council as their representatives is assured, and they could not have a better example of the good opinion that the general representatives of the people have of them.

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#### THE TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA.

In the *Presse médicale* for February 6th there is an interesting article on the clinical forms of this disease and their treatment, by Dr. A. F. Plicque. The whole article will well repay the reader's perusal, but our space will not admit of our dealing with more than the therapeutical part of it. In the common forms of the disease, without special complications, hygiene, with rest in bed, says M. Plicque, should be the foundation of all treatment. Hot drinks also may be employed. Milk is one of the best, and has the advantage of being an active diuretic. Coffee is also useful in prostration and headache. Antipyrine, in daily amounts of from thirty to sixty grains, gives good results in headache, although it sometimes increases the cough and the bronchial irritation. Tincture of aconite root, from ten to thirty drops a day in divided doses, may be given when there are fever, general malaise, and laryngo-tracheo-bronchial catarrh, but it occasionally increases the nervous agitation. Quinine still remains, perhaps,

says the author, the agent that more thoroughly reaches the disease, although it sometimes aggravates the feeling of weight in the head; this, however, is less marked with quinine hydrobromide and with the valerianate than with the sulphate. A gentle purgative is always useful during the first two or three days in cases of gastric derangement. If the thoracic symptoms are intense, manna or castor oil is preferable as a purgative.

In the common forms of the disease the most important advice to give the patient is perhaps that which deals with the antiseptic treatment of the nose, the mouth and the pharynx. Gargling with a solution of boric acid, or with a 1 per cent. solution of chloral, intranasal applications of vaseline and boric acid, and great care in cleansing the mouth, are pretty sure to prevent certain complications, such as angina, abscesses, otitis, perhaps even broncho-pneumonia, and will certainly be of great service.

The thoracic symptoms of grippe are extremely variable, and the most painful symptom, which was particularly observed during the last epidemic, is a convulsive cough which often gives rise to vomiting. The following prescription, which was recommended by Monin in cases of whooping-cough, has given rather good results: Tincture of belladonna, tincture of aconite and tincture of drosera, each thirty grains, tincture of myrrh, 150 grains. From twenty to thirty drops a day are to be taken in divided doses.

The congestion of the underlying structures often resembles that of typhoid fever, and, as in typhoid fever, it is combated by the lateral recumbent posture and the sitting posture. It is often indispensable to make the patient lie down for several hours a day on a couch. Daily dry cupping, or, if necessary, wet cupping, in robust persons, should be practised. Blisters are usually more harmful than useful. Tonics, coffee, cognac, and Todd's potion should be employed.

In cases of respiratory catarrh with abundant expectoration, an emetic is often used for children and adults. Preparations of kermes and antimony may be carefully used. Forty-five grains of ammonium hydrochloride a day, given in six doses, is preferable to the former. In cases of nervous symptoms of an ataxic type, with agitation and delirium, potassium bromide is the best calmative: