

by another, fifteen. The preparation most largely used is gotten up in a proprietary form by a Tanret, under the name of "Tanret's, Pelletierine." It is of the color and consistence of maple syrup, and has a sweet and pleasant, but slightly astringent taste. Each bottle contains an ounce, which is the adult dose. An objection to it is the price, three dollars a bottle. Following is a case in which it was used:—

Percy M., æt. 10, had been suffering from a tapeworm for three or four years. While the family lived in Cleveland he had been treated by several physicians at different times; large portions of the worm had been expelled, but the head still remained. Over a year ago the family removed to this city and the boy had been treated by a physician, who succeeded in getting large sections of the worm, but not the head. The case came into my hands, and half a bottle of "Tanret's Pelletierine" was administered on an empty stomach, but owing to the impossibility of getting the boy to take a sufficient cathartic we failed to get the whole worm. Several weeks later, another and more successful attempt was made.

The boy was given a glass of milk only, for supper, and the next morning for breakfast he took another glass of milk containing the remainder of the bottle of pelletierine, about half an ounce, without knowing he had taken any medicine. Half an hour later he was given a full dose of compound cathartic elixir, but his sensitive stomach rebelled, and the elixir was vomited. A still more palatable cathartic was given, in the shape of half a bottle of citrate of magnesia, and at two o'clock I called and found him on the *pot de chambre*, having passed a large, watery stool and about half of the worm. Without removing him or breaking off the worm, I gave him an enema of about twenty ounces of tepid water and soap-suds, containing a drachm of common table salt. In a few minutes the injection was expelled with more of the worm and taking hold of it and drawing it gently away hand over hand, the whole worm was soon withdrawn, the small head and suckers being nearly visible to the naked eye. It measured about sixteen feet in length. Under a microscope, the four suckers and central fringe of hooklets proved it to be a *tænia solium*.

The advantages of this preparation of pelletierine over other tæniifuges are its quick action and its pleasant taste and easy administration. I had seen it successfully used last winter, by Prof. Da Costa, at the Jefferson College Hospital clinic, in a case that had resisted all the well-known remedies.

Giving the injection and gently drawing away the worm I consider important parts of the treatment in the above-mentioned case. It is probable that very often tænia are expelled as far as the lower bowel and that a part of the tangled mass is retained by the sphincter, thus giving the head a chance to reattach itself. The worm did not

once break in drawing on it, but was tough and elastic. After a few minutes exposure to the air, however, it became brittle and broke easily.—*Medical News*, March 29, 1884.

### CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

Dr. Addison Hickey thus closes an interesting article on this subject in the *Medical Herald*:

In the treatment of this disease the first thing to be done is to thoroughly cleanse the parts. This is of paramount importance. The means employed to accomplish this should be mild and non-irritating. Anything which produces pain which lasts longer than a few seconds should not be used. I usually use for cleansing purposes the following mixture, which is a modification of "Dobell's solution":

R	Sodæ bicarb,		
	Sodæ bichloride,	aa	3 ss,
	Glycerine,		ij,
	Listerine,		j,
	Aquæ,		℥ss
	Ft. sol.		v. M.

This solution, when used slightly warmed, produces a very pleasant sensation, and is excellent for cleaning and disinfecting the nasal cavity.

It should be used in the form of a spray, and Rumbold's, or preferable Sass's spray-producers are the best instructions for accomplishing this purpose. Unless there is a large accumulation of mucus or mucus-purulent matter in the nasal passages (or vault of pharynx) a detergent is unnecessary. In many cases the passages can be thoroughly cleansed by blowing the nose vigorously.

I propose now to very briefly review the method of treatment employed in each of the varieties of nasal catarrh alluded to.

1. Chronic Coryza (catarrh). In the treatment of this variety, as well as most of the others, I use, with some modification, the method originated by Dr. Rumbold. This consists in using in the form of a spray vaseline and ext. pinus canadensis. Unlike the distinguished author alluded to I have added to my armamentarium many other remedies besides the two mentioned. I use vaseline as a menstrum for the remedies employed, and it is the best, I think, that can be used in the treatment of diseases of the upper air-passages, for the following reason: First, it is soothing, hence non-irritating; second, it softens the hard, dry crusts of adhering mucus, and renders cleansing easier and more efficacious; third, it adheres to the parts and thus keeps the remedies in contact with the diseased structures longer and better than an aqueous solution can; fourth, it does not cause the fullness and unpleasant sensation in the head that is usually complained of when an aqueous medicament is used; fifth, it can be applied warm.