

this opinion more and more tenable. The authorities of the German army have adopted it, orders having been issued to remove from the service any soldier presenting the slightest symptoms of the disease. Another enlightened body, the New York Board of Health, has also issued regulations for preventing the spread of the disease through the infection of houses. We have at present a case of phthisis in a young woman whose family history is almost perfect, and whose health was up to the average until she moved into a house saturated with tubercle bacilli, the former tenant having succumbed to the disease, expectorating all over the house. Had this tenement been disinfected according to the rules of the New York Board of Health, the patient referred to would probably have been well to-day, instead of being in mortal conflict with a fell disease. The principal measures of prevention should be directed toward destruction of the sputa, for microscopical examination shows them to contain myriads of infective germs. For this purpose a very useful little article has been sent to us by Messrs. Lyman & Sons, of Montreal. It consists of a neat tin box with handle, into which fits a stiff paper box. A number of cut sheets are supplied with it at a trifling cost, so that when soiled they may be thrown in the fire. Among the poor a small wooden box half filled with sawdust, into which a little coal tar has been thrown, provides a cheap cuspidore or spittoon the contents of which can also be burned twice a day, and which can be filled with clean sawdust. For disinfecting the patient himself we have tried creasote internally and by inhalation with the results that the septic symptoms such as hectic and nausea were markedly diminished. But we have found that saturating the room of the patient with the vapor of boiling coal tar to be even more effective in this respect, all that is required being to suspend a tin pan filled with tar by wires from the ceiling at a sufficient height to be

just over the ordinary coal oil lamp. These two precaution are so simple that we would urge upon our readers who have cases of phthisis to treat to give them a trial.

TREATMENT OF WHOOPING COUGH.

An unusually widespread epidemic of whooping cough has been lately visiting this part of the country, and, from conversation with a number of practitioners, the disease seems very intractable. During our six months' residence at the East London Children's Hospital, under Dr. Eustace Smith, the routine treatment was to put the patient as rapidly as possible under the influence of belladonna, beginning with five or ten drops of the tincture and increasing the dose until the pupils were thoroughly dilated, when somewhat smaller doses were sufficient to keep the patient under it. Of course the same drug in the form of atropine is more scientific and more suitable. In using belladonna on children, it must be remembered that they tolerate comparatively much larger doses than adults. During late years, and in this country at least, quinine seems to have become the favorite remedy. It seems to us particularly suitable for children who are old enough to tell us when the full measure of its physiological action has been reached. In such cases and in adults a grain may be given every hour or two until ringing in the ears sets in, when it is advisable to reduce the dose. We have been assured by leading practitioners of the city that the quinine treatment is exceedingly satisfactory, cutting the disease short, in some cases, at the end of a week or two. In infants it does not seem to work so satisfactorily, possibly because enough of it is not given. Those who are most in favor of the quinine treatment, and have had much experience with it, say that it is essential that it be given in an acidulated solution, without any syrup, the idea being that it is the local germicide action of the drug upon the fungi on the rima glottis which are now