

cases. I noted the duration of the catarrh as well as that of the convulsive cough up to the beginning of the treatment. Statements regarding vomiting, hemorrhage, number and violence of the attacks, existence of bronchitis, loss of appetite, etc., as well as the results of the treatment, were recorded. Only exceptionally was I able to induce the mother to keep a record of the number of attacks. I always endeavoured by close questioning to obtain a correct idea of the action of the remedy, which often was not easy, and frequently impossible, on account of the slight intelligence of the mother or because the children were often brought to the clinic by neighbours who were not well informed. Very frequently the mother, after receiving the amount of Aristochin necessary for the treatment, failed to return. Moreover, it must be mentioned that this is most apt to happen in cases in which the drug has a good effect, because the mothers who belong to the poorest class usually live far away from the dispensary and therefore cannot sacrifice the necessary time and fare on the street cars, unless when absolutely required. In children with whooping cough there is the further danger of catching cold and the inconvenience attending the occurrence of the attacks outside the house.

The daily dose was regulated in the same way as is customary with the hydrochlorate of quinine, in spite of the fact, as above mentioned, that Aristochin, as regards its absorbability, is not equivalent to the latter. To infants three times as many centigrams were given as the age of the child in months; to older children three times as many decigrams as the age of the child in years; but to children in the eleventh and twelfth months more than 0.3 gm. pro die was never administered, while in those over four years a daily dose of 1.2 gm. was rarely exceeded. The duration of the treatment was, as a rule, nine days; during three days the full daily dose was given; then for six days one-half of this quantity. For example, a child two years old received as a daily dose twice $0.3 = 0.6$ gm. This was continued for three days; then the little patient received for six days one-half as much, that is 0.3 gm. pro die. The total amount of Aristochin employed, therefore, was six times the full daily dose.

The desideratum of a good remedy for whooping cough is that it be administered as infrequently as possible, that is, about 3 or 4 times daily; hence the daily dose should therefore be divided into three or four parts.