

catarrh to be the result of sudden change of temperature, the action of quinine in contracting the superficial capillaries tends to lessen secretion and afford relief.

The *Monthly Review of Medicine and Pharmacy* recommends for a common cold five grains of quinine, to be taken as soon as you begin to sneeze and suffer from a feeling of tightness in the nasal passages. Repeat the dose every six hours, till three doses are taken, and you will soon be well of your cold.

The remedies for colds are numerous, as was pointed out many years ago by Mark Twain. There is nothing like personal experience in these matters. The writer of these lines recommends to his brethren the use of a little, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, pill of sulphate of morphia to abort a cold. To keep down coryza, when one has business to attend to, there is scarcely anything more comforting than the snuff of Dr. Ferrier, (R. Morphiae hydrochloratis, gr. ii.; pulv. acaciae, ʒij.; bismuthi nitratis, ʒvi.; M. The snuff) blown well up the nose by an insufflator.

NITRITE OF AMYL IN INFANTILE CONVULSIONS.

The power of this agent in allaying muscular spasm is being well established. A writer in the *Lancet*, (April 22nd), 1882, Dr. Bridger reports success with it in the treatment of convulsions in children. Case 1. Convulsions resulting from an abscess in tympanum. One third of a minim of nitrite of amyl in mucilage was directed to be applied to the child's nostrils every three hours—the amyl floating on the mucilage. In the first twenty-four hours of this treatment there was but one convulsion, and during the three remaining days of the child's life he had no difficulty in keeping those symptoms under control, though he found it necessary to increase by one-third the dose every twenty-four hours. Case 2. Patient aged six. Tubercular meningitis for a fortnight, and for two or three days almost constant convulsion. Nitrite of amyl as in case 1. Marked improvement; the twitchings almost entirely ceased, and the child had some hours of sleep. Cases 3 and 4 were aged respectively five and nine months, and the convulsions were due to dentition. The older took occasionally one-fourth of a drop dissolved in spirit and given

on sugar, according to Dr. Ringer's plan. The treatment succeeded.

THE RELIEF OF CATARRHAL CONDITIONS OF THE NASAL PASSAGES BY INSUFFLATION.

The *Archives of Medicine*, April, 1882, contains a good practical paper from Dr. Goodwillie. His insufflator is the best yet produced, inasmuch as the portion to be inserted into the nostril is large enough to close up that opening and prevent the escape of the powder. The instrument he uses is like a hydrogen bottle, and a country doctor with ten cents worth of glass and a little ingenuity will be able to make a fair substitute. A four or six ounce wide-mouthed bottle, a perforated cork, and two pieces of bent glass tube are required. The glass tubes, bent at right angles, are fixed in the cork. The powder is put into the bottle and air blown into the opposite tube. Dr. Goodwillie's apparatus has valves in the cork to prevent return of the powder, and the air is supplied, as in Richardson's apparatus for local anaesthesia by two rubber globes.

The powder used must be very finely triturated, and when blown in the air should float like smoke. The favourite formulæ are given. No. 1. R Benzoini, ʒj; morphiae muriatis, gr. vi; bismuthi subnitratis, potassii nitratis aa ʒss. This is very much like the snuff elsewhere mentioned and is said to be useful in hyperæmic conditions with pain. In the beginning of an attack of rhinitis coat the mucous surface with it. No. 2. R Aluminis, ʒi; acaciae, bismuthi subnitratis, potassii nitratis aa ʒiv. Useful where a strong astringent is required. In case of hæmorrhage from the nose, remove all the clot and immediately blow in this powder abundantly until the bleeding ceases. R Iodoformi, camphoræ, aa ʒj; bismuthi subnitratis, potassii nitratis, aa ʒi ss. Useful as an antiseptic where there are foetid discharges, or where ulceration is present, or an excessive amount of granulations. For the general practitioner these applications are vastly more convenient than sprays.

THE TREATMENT OF BUBO.

With reference to Dr. Petersen's plan of treating bubo, referred to in your last, I do not see any very great advantage in this