

from this distressing disorder. Few, however, can avail themselves of this plan, and the vast majority of sufferers are compelled to rely upon medical treatment. Internal medication has proved of limited utility, but the results of local treatment have been much more encouraging. In most instances there is present a catarrhal condition of the nose and throat, frequently extending down to the bronchi, and giving rise to constant sneezing, profuse nasal discharges, cough and asthmatic attacks. These symptoms can be greatly relieved by inhalations of vapo-cresolene, which exerts a soothing effect upon the affected mucous membranes, and penetrates to places which cannot be reached by sprays, insufflations or other topical applications. If the air of the bedroom is charged with cresolene vapor, which is perfectly harmless, the sufferer will be able to rest in comfort, and be spared the exhaustion due to the loss of sleep, which is often present in these cases. Under the use of vapo-cresolene an attack of hay fever not only runs a shorter course, but is divested of most of its disagreeable features.

THE DECADENCE OF OPIUM.

We would not banish opium. Far from it. There are times when it becomes our refuge. But we would restrict it to its proper sphere. In the acute stage of most inflammations, and in the closing painful phases of some chronic disorders, opium in galenic or alkaloidal derivatives, is our grandest remedy—our confidential friend. But here, the application should cease; and it is just here that the synthetic products step in to claim their share in the domain of therapy. Among the latter, perhaps none has met with so grateful a reception as Antikamnia Tablets, and justly so. Given a frontal-temporal-vertical or occipital neuralgia, it will almost invariably arrest the head-pain. In the terrific fronto-parietal neuralgia of glaucoma, or in rheumatic or post-operative iritis, they are of signal service, contributing much to the comfort of the patient. Their range of application is wide. They are of positive value in certain forms of dysmenorrhœa; they have served well in the pleuritic pains of advancing pneumonia and in the arthralgias of acute rheumatism. They have been found to allay the lightning lancinating, pains of locomotor ataxia, but nowhere may they be employed with such confidence as in the neuralgias limited to the area of distribution of the fifth nerve. Here their action is almost specific, surpassing even the effect of aconite over this nerve.—*National Medical Review.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

The London *Lancet* of the 30th January, 1904, publishes a long and interesting article headed "Some points concerning Natural Mineral Waters in general, and Apollinaris Water in particular." In view of a