

a great addition to the therapeutics of a disease often distressing, and sometimes fatal in its results, I have been led to publish a few cases of my own treated in a similar manner. I am in the habit of using a tablespoonful of the above mixture and filling up the glass of the atomizer with water.

CASE I.—April 1st. A boy of 14 has had the disease for two weeks. The cough has been severe and the whoop well marked. Vomits after nearly every meal. The next record is April 5th, which is as follows: Patient has been at the office daily and used the atomizer. His cough has been less since the first inhalation, and he has whooped but once. The vomiting has ceased, and there is present but a slight cough, which is not distressing.

CASES II. and III. were two children (brother and sister) aged 15 and 12. Well-marked symptoms of whooping cough had been present for two weeks. The same remedy was used for four days, under my supervision, with decided abatement of symptoms. As they were improving, I lent them a hand atomizer, which I afterwards understood they used only for a day or two. The cough lingered for several weeks in both cases, although the whoop was never well marked after the use of the atomizer. In fact, during the latter period, the disease seemed to be a simple bronchitis and nasal catarrh, the result of a series of colds, as the patients were very imprudent.

CASE IV.—A child of 3 years had a cough, with febrile symptoms for ten days. Yesterday, for the first time, had a decided whoop. Vomited every meal to-day. Face is swollen, eyes congested, and, this morning, lids adhered from excessive secretion. The atomizer was used twice daily. Improvement commenced at once. From that date there was no vomiting, countenance resumed a natural appearance, and at the close of a week the whoop had ceased, and in less than a fortnight not the least trace of the disease was present.

CASES V., VI. and VII. were children of one family, aged eight, five and three years respectively. The disease had existed for about two weeks; the symptoms were mild, but sufficient for diagnosis. Treatment was commenced on June 27th. On June 30th, I saw them again, and there was a decided improvement. At the close of one week from the commencement of treatment they were well.

CASE VIII. happened at the same time with the preceding three, and the history was similar.

CASE IX.—A child of 2 years. I saw her first, July 20th. She whooped for the first time that day. On account of her age, there was difficulty in administering the remedy thoroughly, and perhaps it was on that account that for the first few days there was no perceptible improvement. However, the treatment was continued, and, by the 26th, the symptoms had much abated; and, by the 30th, the patient was well. A little syrup of squills and tolu was used in this case, as a palliative, in the first few days, and this is the only case in which any treatment but the inhalation was used.

CASES X. and XI. were a little girl of seven and her mother. With the former, the cough and whoop

had been present for four weeks, and the mother had coughed for two weeks. The health of these patients was delicate, being predisposed to pulmonary disease, and a sister of the lady had died of phthisis, following pertussis, it was said. In both these cases, although the urgent symptoms were relieved, that is, the vomiting ceased and the cough and whoop became much less frequent under treatment, yet the disease went through its regular course in a mild form.

This, then, is the result of my treatment of pertussis by inhalation. When the disease is at all severe, I use the atomizer twice daily until the urgency of the symptoms is relieved, and then continue it once daily until the cough has entirely disappeared. In some cases, I have somewhat varied the proportion of the ingredients, but have made no essential departure from the formula given.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

#### QUININE IN PERTUSSIS.

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Believing that those more fortunate members of the profession who are placed by circumstances in a position to note the action of remedies in the treatment of epidemic forms of disease should make public the results of their investigations, I beg leave to add my few drops to the great river of experience.

In the early summer months of this year, while resident physician in the children's ward of the Philadelphia Hospital, I had occasion to see an epidemic of measles and whooping-cough, which diseases occurred at the same time and ran their course together. Owing to this fact, and also that, as all know, the children are none of the strongest, the mortality was rather large,—forty per cent. I was much interested at this time in the controversy as to the possibility, by medicinal means, of cutting short an attack of whooping-cough, and I availed myself of the uncomplicated cases to test the remedies proposed.

From the first, I found quinine to be the most reliable.

The number of cases was large, and, as is usual in a hospital, the number of nurses small, so that I was obliged to abandon the idea of noting the frequency of the paroxysms in every case, and could only limit myself to the few who had their mothers constantly with them, and where the intellectual capacity of the latter enabled them to interest themselves in my experiments.

As an example, I shall narrate one case which was particularly interesting, as the disease was extremely severe, and was uncomplicated. This child was fifteen months old, had been sleeping with its mother, who was an assistant-nurse, in the room with the other children, most of whom had both whooping-cough and measles, and took whooping-cough, the attack of measles being deferred till a later period.

For twenty-four hours the mother carefully noted, by pin-holes in a card, the number of paroxysms. I