

In forty-one improvement was evident at the second visit (after three to seven days), and in some cases the improvement could be characterized as striking. In five cases, alleviation of the symptoms was not distinctly affected till the third or fourth visit. The improvement was only temporary with five of the patients; three of these had brothers and sisters simultaneously suffering from whooping-cough. Generally it was found that where several children of the same family were affected at the same time, the disease was more obstinate and ran a more tedious course. This is consistent with the opinion of Prof. Hagenbach, that the children mutually reinfect one another under such conditions. No improvement could be traced in seven cases (three of these, however, were only seen twice), and four patients got worse at first; these were, however, such as had only recently (from three to ten days) developed the characteristic symptoms of the disease, and three improved subsequently.

Of the numerous cases that only returned once to the hospital, a considerable proportion would doubtless be such children as were so much benefited by the remedy that the parents did not think it necessary to bring them again. In several instances an unmistakable relapse was evident when the administration of antipyrin was omitted by the neglect of the parents.

The beneficial effect of the remedy was therefore established in four-fifths of the total number of cases; in a few it was astonishingly marked, but in none was it at all uncertain. The attacks diminished in violence and also in frequency, particularly at night. The remedy was always well borne, vomiting was arrested, the appetite increased, the children became generally more cheerful and slept better. The course of the disease was decidedly shortened, although necessarily the nature of our patient treatment does not admit of the reckoning of an average duration. Complications (broncho-pneumonia) were rare, but did not appear a few times (particularly with rachitic patients) during the antipyrin treatment. — *Medical Press and Circular*.

with this compound, the liquid resulting from rubbing together equal parts of camphor and menthol and diluting with a mineral oil. It gave excellent results in relieving the swelling and irritability of acute nasal catarrhs; a few repetitions securing the relief of the stenosis and obviating the operative measures which had seemed unavoidable. Its effect in laryngitis has appeared as happy, and its injection through the catheter into the Eustachian tube and tympanum has been attended by only good results. For the latter purpose a solution of 3 to 5 per cent. is as strong as it is safe; most noses and larynges will bear 10 per cent., while in marked hypertrophic rhinitis, with copious discharge, even 25 per cent. is well borne. "Finally, camphor-menthol contracts the capillary blood vessels of the mucous membrane, reduces swelling, relieves pain and fulness of the head or stenosis, arrests sneezing, checks excessive discharge, and corrects perverted secretion." — *Therapeutic Gazette*.

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.—Kerley (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, October 10th) advocates the following: Two grains of bichloride of mercury dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol are added to one ounce of equal parts of kerosene and olive oil. This should be thoroughly rubbed into the diseased areas, and the whole scalp thoroughly saturated once a day until a smart inflammation is produced; the part should then be covered with a simple ointment until the inflammation has subsided, when the treatment may be resumed, but the applications may be made less frequently and less vigorously. A variation in the treatment, which he sometimes found useful, was to rub into the diseased areas on alternate days with the above a saturated solution of iodine in absolute alcohol. In all cases the scalp should be frequently washed with soap and water. Slight inflammation of the scalp was induced in most of the cases, and in a considerable number a moderately severe squamous condition of the scalp followed on the cure. This was remedied by the application of a 3 per cent. solution of resorcine frequently. This treatment effects a cure in from six to nine weeks. — *Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

CAMPBOR-MENTHOL IN CATARRHAL DISEASES.—In the *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, Oct. 24, 1891, Dr. Seth S. Bishop gives his experience