

cases of the same disease at the Inman Orphanage. Here I used the steam atomizer and a one per cent. solution of formalin for twenty minutes, three times a day, the room being closed as before. The result was better from the increase. Recent cases cured within a week, and all in ten days. The attendant, a woman of about 50, reported great relief from the effects of the spray of a troublesome bronchitis of years' standing.

These results undoubtedly prove the efficiency of the drug, and give it a definite position in the treatment of this harassing and heretofore intractable disease.

The simple method of application will appeal to all who have seen the disease in children's institutions, and experienced the difficulty of giving ordinary remedies.

In five cases of scarlet fever its modifying influence was immediate and marked, one comfort to the patients being the complete absence of flies and mosquitoes from the apartment after its use.

I am now testing its efficiency in two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, but cannot report, as the treatment has only just begun. Its application to diphtheria suggests itself.—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

**TUBING MADE EASY IN TYPHOID.**—The greatest benefits produced by the application of cold water in typhoid by the Brand method are not due to reduction of temperature, but arise from the increase of the elimination of toxic products through the excretory organs, thus limiting their power to depress the vital force of the nervous system. The cold water acts as a powerful stimulant to the central nervous system through the sensory reflexes of the cutaneous surface, and through the respiratory centres deep reflex inhalations are stimulated, which are of great importance in oxygenating the blood and sending it with increased force to all the organs of the body and so re-enforcing their functional activity. According to the experiments of Roque and Weil, the toxicity of the urine of patients treated by the antipyretic coal-tar compounds is about the same as, or even less than, that of normal urine. This toxicity is increased twofold by the expectant plan of treatment, and sixfold by the Brand baths. The author mentions the obstacles which prevent the use of this treatment, and then describes a folding mattress bath-tub of his own construction which he believes will remove all objections. It consists of a folding crib-like frame of poplar six feet two inches long by two feet wide and eight inches deep; along the outside of the lower rail are fastenings for holding rings, which are attached to the edges of a rubber sheet two and a-half yards long by one and a-quarter yards wide. The rubber sheet is slipped under the patient and drawn up over his pillow, and its edges tucked up

alongside his body. The crib frame is then unfolded and placed over the patient, resting upon the mattress and surrounding the patient, pillow and rubber sheet. The edges of the sheet are then drawn up over the top rail of the crib and down the outside, and the rings hooked into the fasteners. In this light and perfect tub the patient rests undisturbed on his comfortable mattress and pillow. The tub is filled by siphoning water from elevated buckets, and, after the bath, is emptied by siphoning into buckets on the floor. By means of this simple, inexpensive tub a bath can be readily modified in various ways without exhausting the patient, and no strain in lifting is required of the attendant. The author hopes that this device will make the Brand treatment more popular and will extend its good offices in the saving of human lives.—*Rev. of Med.*

**A NEW METHOD FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.**—We have had the opportunity of studying the new treatment of wounds devised by Dr. George Stoker, and find it to start from the original idea of using the stimulating effects of oxygen on a granulating surface; the *prima facie* idea not being one of antisepticism. The method consists in keeping the part of the limb on which the wound or ulcer is present in an air-tight wooden box the upper part of which is glass, and which, at the extremity where the limb enters, is closed by an india-rubber funnel fitting to the limb and kept *in situ* by a turn of a Martin's bandage. To this box are connected three india-rubber tubes about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Through the first, the attendant at stated intervals pumps in warm air by a plan closely resembling that used in a Higginson's syringe, the warm air, however, passing through two bottles, one containing Condry's fluid and the other lime water, whilst in a glass portion of the tube itself it traverses menthol and medicated wool. Through the second tube the oxygen is carried in. The third tube is utilized to carry off any impure air into a bottle of Condry's fluid. The treatment is commenced by pumping in the warm air for about three minutes; this is done first, as it is found that the pure oxygen is too stimulating. Next the oxygen is turned on, and this is continued at a very low pressure, and not even shut off when the warm air is pumped in again at intervals of a quarter of an hour; pain, which is increased by dryness, is relieved by this method. The ulcerating surface is dressed twice a day with dilute warm boracic solution, with which it is gently syringed and the scabs removed, the box of course being taken away during the dressing. The treatment necessitates the constant attention of a nurse, who has to a certain extent to be specially trained. The cost is about one farthing per hour, but this probably, Dr. Stoker asserts, could be