

THE ICE-BAG IN PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Lees gives the following directions for the use of the ice-bag in pneumonia :

1. Apply the ice-bag over the dull area, and especially over the advancing edge of the consolidation.

2. If the area is large, use two bags at least, or three. Even young children may require two.

3. Expect to find a distant local effect (improvement of percussion-note, less bronchial breathing, looser râles) on careful physical examination, after the ice has been applied for twenty-four hours.

4. If fresh areas of consolidation develop use additional bags. Four or even more may be needed in a bad case. The amount of the dose is as important as it is with drugs.

5. Take the temperature every half-hour for the first three hours, afterward every two hours.

6. Apply hot water bottles to the feet and legs. For children supply these before the ice is applied.

7. Examine the physical signs carefully twice daily, and shift the bags accordingly.

8. If pericarditis is present, place one ice-bag over the heart.

9. If temperature below 99° F. (37.2° C.), or hands cold, or lips bluish, remove the bags for an hour; then replace them, and use them for two or three hour periods, with one or two hour intervals.

10. If in a severe case there is distinct cyanosis and a rapid feeble pulse, consider whether leeches (in urgent cases venesection) would not relieve the right heart.

11. In all cases see that sleep is secured during the first three or four nights. If the relief afforded by the ice-bag does not suffice for this, give chloralamid or morphine.

Pneumonia treated vigorously with ice within twenty-four hours after the rigor may sometimes be aborted.—*The Charlotte Medical Journal*.

THE PROTECTIVE INOCULATION OF MAN AGAINST ENTERIC FEVER.

Pfeiffer and Kolle have recorded in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* the results of researches into this subject. They first refer to Haffkine's investigations into the protective inoculation against cholera. Pfeiffer and Kolle have already proved that the blood of typhoid convalescents, as well as that of animals possessing an active or passive immunity against this infection, present analogous relations to those found in Asiatic cholera. The blood contains