

the height of the attack. Diseases of the air passages, as croup and diphtheria, require a high temperature (80° to 85° F.) and a moist atmosphere. The best method for heating the sick-room is by the open grate fire.

The sick-room should not be darkened by blinds, except where there is disease of the eyes, with photophobia, or where the patient is very restless and cannot sleep; then strong light must be excluded. Otherwise the sunlight should be allowed to enter and act chemically by decomposing the noxious gases, and thus purifying the air. Of course it is not advisable to place the patient under a strong, uncomfortable glare of sunlight, nor in summer to allow the sun's rays to shine into the room and raise the temperature too high. Artificial light has no useful effect, but does harm by burning up oxygen.

THE COLLODION BANDAGE IN THE TREATMENT OF UMBILICAL HERNIA.

Umbilical herniæ are very frequent in the first year of life.

They are of different forms, according to their chronicity and the age of the child: (1) A slight enlargement of the umbilical ring through which a small tumour projects. (2) A considerable enlargement of the umbilical ring, through which a tumour projects varying in size from a walnut to an apple. (3) A slight enlargement of the umbilical ring, with small or large projections, variously located about the ring, above which the principal mass of the tumour projects. (4) A considerable enlargement, and simultaneously a considerable projection of the ring. Under this latter form the largest umbilical herniæ occur. The first category heals without artificial aid, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes require treatment on account of their size, and continual increase.

In the Vienna general Polyclinic, the collodion of Rappa (of Naples) is used. It is applied in the following manner. The mother takes the child on her lap, the shoulder lying on the left, the hips on the right leg. The upper extremities of the child are held fast by the left hand of the mother, the lower extremities by the right hand.

The hernia and its vicinity are now penciled over with a broad layer of collodion. The hernia is now reduced, and a folded compress 4 centimeters wide and 3 centimeters long is placed over the ring, the side next to the hernia having been covered with collodion. This compress is held in place by an assistant, and a long strip of adhesive plaster, 3 centimeters broad, is placed over it. This strip must be long enough to pass around the body and cross upon the abdomen. During the application of the plaster the recti-muscles must be pressed together by an assistant. Finally, over this a linen bandage equally long and broad is applied, and the entire surface of the bandage over the abdomen is covered with collodion.

To protect from eczema Monti applies a mix-

ture of emplast. diachyli simp. and cerat. fuscum, instead of the adhesive plaster. The formula is, emplast. diachyl. simp., 30; cerat. fusci 10; ol. oliv. 9.5; ut liquifacit, ft. emplast.—*Centi. Zeit. f. Kdrhlk.* 21, *Der. Prak. Arzt.*, 8, 1878.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic.*

COUGH PRODUCED BY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE EAR.

The patient, a singularly robust young lady, consulted me in regard to a cough of some three years standing. The cough was loud, incessant and peculiarly hollow. It was dry, unaffected by times of day, seasons, or weather. It deprived her often of rest at night, and rendered her a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends. She had consulted various medical men, and had taken almost every conceivable patent medicine, including some powerful sedatives, without obtaining even slight relief. The heart and lungs proved, as I had expected, to be healthy. The functions of the uterine, gastro-intestinal, and renal systems were stated to be strictly normal. There were no symptoms indicative of the presence of entozoa. The condition of the throat was natural; there was no relaxation of the uvula. I had come to the conclusion that the cough must be of a hysterical nature, when it occurred to me to examine the ears. The left membrana tympani was plainly visible and healthy. The state of the right one was hidden by a dark mass. On touching this mass with a probe, through the speculum, the patient's peculiar cough was immediately produced, and by keeping up a very slight, steady pressure on it, a fit of coughing, not unlike a violent paroxysm in whooping cough, resulted. By the aid of a large ear-syringe and a weak, hot alkaline solution, a piece of hard wax, *fons et origo mali*, was, with some difficulty, produced. It weighed over three grains. I followed up the syringing by the use of Politzer's apparatus. The cough ceased, and, though some weeks have now elapsed, it shows no sign of returning.—A. E. Bridger, M.B., in the *Lancet*, March 6, 1880.

LINIMENT FOR SORE NOSE.

Hager, who is strong in "learned" names, calls this *Licquor rhinohygranticus*. He recommends it for the soreness of the nose caused by the acrid secretions due to a cold in the head:

Corrosive sublimate.....	1 grain.
Benzoic acid.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Rose water.....	2 drachms.
Diluted alcohol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Glycerine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tincture of opium.....	10 drops.

Apply three times a day with a camel hair brush.—*Pharm. C.H.*