

result is obtained by ice applied over the spine in such a way, that, the circulation being naturally distributed over the body, the congestion of the centres is at once lessened in the acute attack. He maintains that ice over the spine dilates the arteries throughout the body, distributing the blood to organs and tissues where there has been an insufficient supply. The ice is applied in bags extending from the 4th cervical to the 3rd lumbar vertebra daily, in time varying from three-quarters of an hour to four hours. Six cases are reported. *Case I*, is that of a woman 60 years of age, who was a sufferer from asthma for 16 years. Ice was applied in a full length bag, and used four hours a day, an hour at a time. The patient was practically well in six weeks. *Case II*, that of a boy with hereditary asthma. Application of ice bag at once relieved the paroxysm. The results in the other cases show, that the asthmatic attacks may be subdued or controlled by the application of ice to the spine, and that if the patient is not too old, or the disease of too long duration, cures may result.

DELEGATES TO THE DOMINION MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The following are delegates from the Ontario Medical Association to the Dominion Medical Meeting, in Ottawa, Sept. 20th: Drs. R. W. Hillary, President; Drs. Chas. O'Reilly, J. E. Graham and D. J. Gibb Wishart.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The following appointments have been made in the staff of the Women's Medical College here:—Dr. G. Gordon, Lecturer in Sanitary Sciences; Dr. F. Cane, Mental Diseases; Dr. S. Boyle, Histology; Dr. J. Gray, Assistant in Anatomy.

TO LANCE A SWOLLEN TONSIL.—Christopher Heath says (*Internat. Clin.*):—Do not try to get round the anterior pillar of the fauces, but go straight back through the soft palate, and no effort on your part can possibly bring the knife into any relation at all with the carotid vessels. Open the upper part of the tonsil.

TURPENTINE IN TYPHOID FEVER.—Dr. H. C. Wood (*Therap. Gaz.*), believes that turpentine is

of great service in healing intestinal ulcers, which, after the fever, so often cause diarrhoea and intestinal indigestion. Again, the remedy is of great service when we have tympanites with dryness of the tongue, developing in the end of the second week of the disease. Wood, believing that turpentine acts locally, that in all cases of typhoid fever ulceration exists, that properly administered the drug is incapable of doing harm, is in the habit of giving towards the close of the second week of typhoid fever turpentine, without looking for special indications, and, as the result of an experience of considerably over a quarter of a century, he believes the practice to be a good one, and that the use of turpentine does distinctly tend to lessen the severity of the local lesions in enteric fever. In closing this brief paper, attention is called to the powers of glycerin in disguising the taste of turpentine; the following formula is given:

R.—Ol. terebinthinæ . . . f ʒ viii.
Glycerinæ f ʒ i.
Mucil. acaciæ f ʒ iss.
Aque menthæ piperitæ, q.s. ad f ʒ viii.—M.

Sig.—Tablespoonful every four hours during the day. Shake well.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE IN CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT.—Dr. S. Bradbury (*N. Y. Med. Rec.*), has had considerable experience with this remedy in inflammation of the mucous, areolar and muscular coats of the bowel, and thinks very highly of its efficacy in such conditions. The dose administered must be a large one. He says: "I have found, in a large experience in using this salt, that small doses do more harm than good. The smallest dose for an infant should not be less than a heaping teaspoonful, and a great spoonful may be given without harm. The truth is, the greater the dose the less it gripes. In my case above, I took half a pint of clear salt dissolved in water without the slightest griping when operating. This medicine does good in the case mentioned, evidently by producing a copious discharge from the lining of the digestive tract, without having any but the slightest effect upon the muscular coat. It is totally unlike ordinary cathartics, it simply causes the excretion of fluids from the digestive mucous