

of hot water three times daily. Vomiting controlled in forty-eight hours and diarrhea much lessened. Gave twenty minims of Glyco-Thymoline in four ounces of broth every four hours, which was retained, and continued rectal injections for five days, when all untoward symptoms had disappeared. Uneventful recovery.

CASE 3.—Was hurriedly summoned on Sept. 8th, 1900, to Maggie G —, aged four years, who was having convulsions. Temperature per rectum, 107 F; pulse, 135; respiration, 49. Purging of greenish colored fluid. Stools numbered thirty in past 24 hours. Hot mustard bath, followed by a brisk alcohol rub. Mustard to extremities. Glyco-Thymoline, four ounces to three quarts of water as hot as could be borne by rectal injection, allowing the fluid to flow out alongside of nozzle and injecting it slowly. This was repeated every four hours. On the following day the child's temperature was 104; pulse, 138; respiration, 48. No convulsions in past 24 hours. Gave thirty minims of Glyco-Thymoline in two drachms of water by the mouth every three hours. Temperature now began to fall rapidly and was accompanied by a corresponding decline in pulse rate, respiration and number of evacuations. Child began to ask for food and was given hot beef juice, two ounces every two hours. From this time on improvement continued rapidly and in four days the patient was convalescent. Continued Glyco-Thymoline for four weeks in twenty minim doses four times a day, well diluted with cold water. At the end of that period a normal condition was established.

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#### Disinfection by Dry Heat.

Schumburg (*Zeitschrift für Hygiene und Infektionskrankheiten*) shows that, although dry hot air is so uncertain in its action as to be unsuitable for practical disinfection, air at 100°C. will kill the most resistant non-sporing bacteria in and on clothing and other objects within an hour, if it contains from 55 to 65 per cent. relative humidity. This degree of moisture can be attained by having a vessel of water in the space where the objects are treated. Since disinfection of clothing and other objects containing anthrax and tetanus spores is very seldom needed, and since, on the other hand, the bacteria most commonly the object of disinfection (those of typhoid fever, cholera, plague, influenza, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and, probably, measles and scarlet fever, and the pus cocci) form no spores, disinfection with moist hot air will suffice in almost all cases. This method has this advantage over disinfection by steam: that articles of leather (gloves, books, riding breeches, etc.) may be exposed from six to eight hours without injury.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*