

Lacto-Globulin was given as a general and nerve tonic, one teaspoonful of the powder in a half cup of water allowed to soften for 15 minutes and then warmed with an equal quantity of milk. This was given every two hours during the day. A large cup of Lacto-Globulin was given at night as a sedative and acted in producing a very refreshing sleep. A sponging with tepid water over the body was administered every morning followed by a vigorous dry rub. Water given freely, and the bowels kept patent by sodii et potassi tartrate zII to zIV in a glass of water 3 times a week.

I administered strychnia sulph. $\frac{1}{60}$ grain 3 times a day. I increased the quantity of Lacto-Globulin to 3 to 4 tablespoonsful a day in solution. On September 17th, I found the patient had gained $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in slept weight, well, and was feeling much improved. The pain over the vertex of the head had disappeared, patient was still nervous, but his complexion was much clearer and he looked healthier. I may say that after the first few days of treatment, he had been directed to go out in the air daily for a walk. He was allowed eggs, oatmeal, milk, butter, bread cereals and vegetables, but no meat. I had replaced the meat by Lacto-Globulin. Thirty-four days after the beginning of treatment he had increased in weight to 143 lbs. and said he never felt better since years. I have since seen the patient who continued the treatment for three months and the last time I heard from him, one month ago, he was in excellent health and his body weight was 152 lbs.

IN SPITE OF TEACHERS AND TEXT-BOOKS.—The days of the cotton jacket and the linseed poultice seem to be past. Perhaps the applications valued most highly by medical teachers at this time are the cold ones, either in the form of ice-bags or cold compresses frequently changed. These, when placed over the seat of disease, seem to give decided relief, to modify the temperature, and to hasten early resolution. But in spite of their advocacy in the text-books, the rank and file of the profession do not take to them kindly.

Antiphlogistine now enjoys perhaps greater popularity in the treatment of pneumonia and other acute respiratory diseases than any other local application. This popularity seems to be well-deserved. It may not modify the course of the disease to any great extent, but it certainly proves of the greatest comfort to the patient, and helps to ameliorate some of the troublesome symptoms which are characteristic of the disease. Antiphlogistine must therefore be considered a distinct addition to our therapeutic armamentarium.—*The Medical Standard, March, 1904.*

N. C. VAUGHAN, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., 1896; member National Association Colored Physicians & Surgeons; member Ohio State Medical Society; member Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, writing, says: "I most cheerfully recommend Sammetto for prostatic and bladder troubles. It makes peace with the stomach, is readily assimilated, has special affinity for the urinary tract, healing and giving tone to the diseased parts."