patients have the best chance of recovery. The patient must be fed constantly on fluid food (soup being avoided if diarrhea is present), both day and night, and stimulants (from \mathfrak{Z} ij. to $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{X}$) are required early in the attack, but should be given in small quantities, frequently repeated and along with the food. In fact, the dietetic treatment should correspond with that of a case of fever presenting symptoms of a similar degree of severity.

"2. At bedtime a subcutaneous injection of sulphate of atropine (gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$) is given. This checks perspiration when present, acts as a sedative to the system, indirectly helps to reduce the fever, and diminishes the secretion from the lungs.

"3. Remedies are given with the view of lowering the temperature. This is a point of the utmost consequence, because the majority of the patients die consumed by the fever. Some benefit is derived by allowing the sufferer to suck ice freely, by giving the food and drinks iced, by sponging the body with iced vinegar and water, or even by using iced enemata. But our main reliance is upon one or more of the following methods :

"(a) Niemeyer's antipyretic pill or powder every four hours, containing gr. j. quinine, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. j. digitalis, and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ opium. The portion of opium may even have to be increased beyond this if there is much diarrhea. The effect of the digitalis must be carefully watched, and it must be omitted for a time if the pulse becomes preternaturally slow and irregular and the secretion of urine very scanty.

"(b) The administration daily—particularly shortly before the temperature tends to be highest—of from ten to thirty grains of quinine, given, as suggested by Liebermeister, either in a single dose or, at all events, within an hour.

"(c) The application of iced cloths to the abdomen for half an hour every two hours so long as the temperature exceeds 100° . The application of iced cloths is made in this way:

"The nightdress is pulled well up over the chest, so as to avoid any possibility of its being wet, and, for a similar reason, a folded blanket is placed across the bed under the patient's body. The usual bedclothes are arranged so they reach up to the lower part of the chest only, which latter is covered by a separate blanket in order to prevent unnecessary exposure while the cloths are being changed. Two pieces of flannel are employed, each being sufficiently large when folded into four layers to cover the whole of the front and sides of the abdomen. One of these, wrung out of iced water and covered with a piece of dry flaunel to protect the bedclothes, is applied, while the other is lying in a tub of iced water at the side of the bed. The pieces of flannel are changed every minute, or so often that they still feel cold when they are removed. The changing of the flannel, particularly when two persons are in attendance, one to remove the bedclothes and the flannel, the other to apply the piece which is freshly iced, can be accomplished in a few seconds."-Medical Record.

HOW TO VARNISH IN COLD WEATHER.

When varnish is laid on a piece of cold furniture or a cold carriage-body, even after it has been spread

evenly and with dispatch, it will sometimes "crawl" and roll this way and that way as if it were a liquid possessing vitality and the power of locomotion. It is sometimes utterly impossible to varnish an article at all satisfactorily during cold weather and in a cold apartment. In cold and damp weather, a carriage, chair, or any other article to be varnished should be kept in a clean and warm apartment where there is no dust flying, until the entire woodwork and ironwork have been warmed through and through, to a temperature equal to that of summer heat-say eighty degrees. That temperature should be maintained day and night. If a fire is kept for only eight or ten hours during the day, the furniture will be cold, even in a warm paint-room. Before any varnish is applied, some parts of the surface which may have been handled frequently, should be rubbed with a woolen cloth dipped in spirits of turpentine, so as to remove any greasy, oleaginous matter which may have accumulated. Table beds, backs of chairs, and fronts of bureau drawers, are sometimes so thoroughly glazed over that varnish will not adhere to the surface any more than water will lie smoothly on recently painted casings. The varnish should also be warm-not hot and it should be spread quickly and evenly. As soon as it flows from the brush readily and spreads evenly, and before it commences to set, let the rubbing or brushing cease. One can always do a better job by laying on a coat of medium heaviness, rather than a very light coat or a covering so heavy that the varnish will hang down in ridges. Varnish must be of the proper consistency, in order to flow just right and to set with a smooth surface. If it is either too thick or too thin, one cannot do a neat job.

TO THE NORTH POLE IN A BALLOON.

The north pole, despite the long, ominous list of martyrs to scientific or commercial curiosity, continues to exert a fascination over many minds. This fascination Jules Verne has graphically depicted in his "Adventures of Captain Hatteras." The problem at present discussed is whether there is land, ice, or an open polar sea at the pole. An attempt is soon to be made to solve the problem by a Parisian aeronaut and a Parisian astronomer, Messrs. Besancon and Hermite, neither of whom has attained the age of thirty. The plan they propose to adopt, while original with them, is by no means new. In 1870 Silbermann, and in 1874 Sivel, published studies dealing with the practicability of reaching the north pole by balloon. In complete ignorance of these researches, Messrs. Hermite and Besancon conceived the same idea. In honor of these researches, which they later discovered, and as a tribute to the memory of an illustrious martyr to aeronautic science, they decided to call their balloon by the name of "Sivel." The "Sivel," when inflated, will measure 16,250

The "Sivel," when inflated, will measure 16,250 yards, and have a diameter of $32\frac{1}{2}$ yards. It will be capable of carrying $17\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and will have an ascensional force of three pounds to the cubic yard. The envelope will be composed of two thicknesses of Chinese silk, covered with a new specially devised varnish, which renders it absolutely impermeable, and augments the resistance of the envelope, rendering it