

has been a notable amelioration in all the morbid symptoms. The roughness, the redness, and the pain have very much diminished—in a word, all the phenomena of irritation have disappeared as if by enchantment, to return no more. It is hardly ever necessary to continue the application for more than three days."

SULPHUROUS ACID FUMES FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

—Late we called attention to the fact that whooping-cough may be cured by the fumes of burning sulphur. Experience seems to show that this is not a fad, but a reality. Numerous paragraphs, scattered through the medical journals, attest to the efficiency of this treatment in what has heretofore been looked upon as an incurable disease. Dr. Manby, *Pract.*, believes that if Mobin's method were generally carried out for six months, the disease would be practically exterminated. At any rate, the troublesome and chronic nature of the complaint should make all hail with delight the successful plan of treatment suggested by Mobin, which is as follows: The children are, in the morning, put into clean clothes and removed elsewhere. All their clothes and toys, etc., are brought into their bedroom, and sulphur is burnt upon a few live coals in the middle of the room. The fire is allowed to remain in the room for five hours, and then the windows and doors are thrown open. The child sleeps in the room the same evening. About twenty-five grammes (a little under an ounce) of sulphur to every cubic metre may be burnt; this is equivalent to rather more than ten grains per cubic foot. The room is fumigated in a like manner during the night—the children practically living in an atmosphere of diluted sulphurous-acid gas for some days, while in several cases the process is repeated at the end of the week.

THE PROFESSION AT JACKSONVILLE.—The following is from the *New York Sun*, and shows that the heroic action of the medical men of the plague-stricken district is appreciated:

"The whole country has observed with admiration the heroic conduct of the physicians who are battling with the yellow fever in the stricken city of Jacksonville. They have not only remained at the post of duty in the presence of danger, rendering services freely to the needy, but they have striven to surpass each other in deeds of devotion

and self-sacrifice. Several of them have fallen victims to the plague during the past two months, and one of the most grievous incidents reported from Jacksonville is the death, on Monday last, of Dr. W. L. Baldwin, who caught the disease from one of his patients in the hospital. Not a few doctors, practising in different parts of the country, have gone to Jacksonville to render relief to the distressed people, and hundreds of others have nobly offered to follow their example. Truly such physicians are worthy of honor and gratitude from mankind."

REMARKABLE TEMPERATURE.—The following remarkable record was handed to us by a friend last month and is the production of a "doctor." We reproduce it *verbatim et literatim*.

"Dear Doctor our little patient is doing quite well! does not appear to be any worse than when you was here—the bowels some Tympanic moved once yesterday; some murmuring this morning, drank 2 table spoonfuls of milk, being the only food—yesterday morning at 4 o'clock pulse 98 Resp 29—Temp 109 at 2 P. M. pulse 102 Resp 29 Temp 112 at 8 P. M. pulse 120 Resp 27 Temp 121 at 7.20 this morning the pulse 112 Resp 28—Temp 112—I have kept her on Quinine as per Scrip when the fever was low, and the aconite when fever; I added a little *Syr Epicac.* all appears as favourable as could be expected: any suggestion or any further treatment you think proper let me know let me hear from you. Dr——"—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.*

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IN NEW-BORN INFANTS.

—Mr. Jennings, writing to the *Lancet*, says, regarding a new method of producing respiration in a new-born infant: "Place the infant on its back, feet towards you, with your hands sling-like beneath its body, about midway, the thumbs in front round the thorax. Now raise your hands a few inches upwards, so that the body becomes arched by the extremities falling on either side. Do this lifting about fifteen or twenty times in the minute, keeping the body in the upward position for a short period each time. In lowering the body, apply gentle pressure by squeezing the thorax with your hands and thumbs. One important point in this method is, that both mouth and glottis are opened, and any fluid in the trachea or lungs is