

plasters, or dry cupping, and the use of aconite and hemlock. (2) After this time, the child is made to get up, and then antipyrin should be administered in progressive doses of one, two, three, four, and five grammes in the course of the twenty four hours; this medicament to be continued for several weeks. (3) This period, especially when the movements are sluggish, should be followed by rhythmical gymnastics. The same author prescribes, at the same time, the least exciting tonics, such as salt-baths, dry frictions, etc.; but a stay at the seaside is condemned.—*Univ. Med. Mag.*

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.—Although the complete works of Hippocrates are to be found on the shelves of nearly every medical library, in order to save our hearers trouble, and partly because the oath itself forms the most attractive portion of this short paper, we have given here in full the translation by Adams. "The oath: I swear by Apollo the physician, and Æsculapius and Health and All-Heal and all the gods and goddesses that according to my ability and judgment I will keep this oath and stipulation; to reckon him who taught me this art equally dear as my parents; to share my substance with him, and relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his offspring on the same footing as my own brothers, and to teach them this art if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation; and by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of the art to my own sons and those of my teachers, and to disciples, bound by a stipulation and oath according to the laws of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that system of regimen which, according to my ability, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; and in like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion. With purity and holiness I will pass my life and practise my art. I will not cut persons laboring under the stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter, I will go into them for the benefit of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of

mischievous and corruption; and, further, from the seduction of females or males, of freedmen or slaves. Whatever in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I see or hear, in the life of men, I will not divulge, as reckoning that all should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practise of the art respected by all men, in all times! But should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot!" After all the controversy that has raged with respect to the genuineness of this document, the weight of evidence seems to favor the opinion that the "oath" was written either by Hippocrates or one or other of his immediate disciples, despite the important fact that Galen does not include it in his list. There is nothing in the internal evidence which would give us a definite date. The appeal in the opening to special gods as patrons of medicine would show that it did not come from prehistoric times, in which all the gods were equally powerful in the healing art, while again the assertion of Sprengel that this invocation shows that the work issued from the Alexandrian school cannot be held to be more than a supposition. Beyond this, as we read it we are convinced that it is the work of doctors and of gentlemen—of men educated, as far as the times would allow, in the mysteries of the healing art, but who at the same time understood the proper position of the doctor in society, and who thought it right to insist upon the responsibility of all who dared to undertake such duties, and the necessity of not disgracing one of the noblest professions. . . . —F. R. Smith, A.M., M.D., in *Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bulletin*.

SATISFACTORY TREATMENT OF THE TYMPANITES IN TYPHOID FEVER.—I have always considered tympanites as a dangerous element in typhoid fever; for I have seen several patients die apparently from the distention due to the accumulated gases, a condition which I was unable to relieve satisfactorily. The bowels often fill up with alarming rapidity, this being probably the cause of perforation in many cases. I saw a case in consultation last year which was undoubtedly intelligently treated. The distention was in the extreme. So far as I was able