

Progress of Medical Science.

MEDICINE.

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Treatment of Typhoid Fever in Children

Marini observes that among the methods used for attacking typhoid fever in children, "frigotherapy" renders excellent service and constitutes the best plan of lessening the high temperature. It is simple and easy of application, causes no pain and involves no risk. The ice-bag is applied to the abdomen from the beginning of the illness. To avoid scars, a thick flannel is placed underneath, and only in serious cases is the ice applied directly to the abdomen. The application of the ice-bag is renewed every four hours, and it must be kept regularly in place until recovery. It must not be displaced by the child's movements, and to this end it should be fixed by a bandage (but not too tight). To this treatment there do not apply the same contra-indications as to the cold bath, which often gives rise to painful reactions. The ice-bag prevents the peritonitis which is wont to develop early in these cases, and it causes a manifest lessening of visceral congestion. It also has a real cardio-tonic effect, and wards off thus some of the frequent complications of the typhoid infection. The continuous application of the ice is stopped only when the temperature has definitely fallen and the pulse is normal. Intestinal antiseptics and alimentary hygiene must not be omitted.—Translated from *Giornale Internazionale delle Scienze Medicne*, by Harley Smith.

Classification of Constipation in Children

Gaujoux observes that chronic constipation, so frequent in babies, must be treated not symptomatically, but pathologically. The physiological conditions of a regular evacuation in children are the following:

(1) The digestive tube must not be obstructed or too greatly contracted. (2) The intestinal secretions, which excite and lubricate the intestinal mucosa, must not be diminished. (3) The