

The bowels should be relieved occasionally by a purgative, and for this purpose there is nothing better than grey powder. Restlessness may be treated by hyoscyamus and chloral and bromide of potash. When convulsions come on a combination of bromide of potash and chloral must be given—preceded by a brisk purgative—such as a ten grain dose of calomel. I give such a dose of calomel constantly to a child a year or even eight months old. Pressure on the head may be tried if the child will bear it. This is done by a close fitting cap or by means of strips of adhesive plaster. These strips should be applied as follows: *First*, one strip from each mastoid process to the outer part of the orbit on the opposite side. *Second*, from the back of the neck along the longitudinal sinus to the root of the nose. *Third*, over the entire head, so that the different strips will cross each other at the vertex, and, lastly, a strip long enough to pass three times around the head, passing above the eyebrows, the ears and below the occipital protuberance. It must not be applied too tight or convulsions may ensue. Puncture of the distended ventricle has frequently been made, and in the presence of pressure symptoms would seem a rational operation. The aspirator needle may be inserted at the outer angle of the anterior fontanel. Only a few ounces of fluid should be removed at a time. Convulsions and acute meningitis have followed. It has also been recommended to puncture the sub-arachnoid sac between the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae. The spinal cord cannot be injured at this point, and the fluid can be removed more slowly and with much less danger to collapse. It is also advised to apply counter irritation to the nape of the neck in the form of sinapisms—biniodid of mercury ointment or a fly blister. Cod liver oil internally and by inunction is advised. The patient should be placed in a dark room and absolute quiet enjoined.