

3. *Warm Abdominal Compress.*—Take two pieces of twilled calico, half a yard wide and four yards long; roll these up lightly and raise them to a great heat in a closed earthenware vessel in a hot oven. Immerse as much of one as is necessary to cover the abdomen in water, and apply closely to the abdomen, then rapidly and firmly roll the rest of the bandage round the abdomen and loins; take the other hot bandage out of the earthen vessel and wrap it firmly round the first. In this way heat and moisture are kept applied to the abdominal walls, keeping up the free circulation of blood and soothing the nervous system. Schuller put a warm compress on the belly of a rabbit, and having removed the cranial walls, he noticed that an immediate and long-continued contraction of the meningeal vessels, with slowing of the cerebral movements, resulted.

4. *The Wet Pack.*—This is most useful in those cases of erethetic neurasthenia resulting from prolonged over-work, mental distress, morphine habit, chloral drinking, and chronic bang poisoning. Any immediate beneficial results cannot be expected in these cases. The mechanical stimulus of massage temporarily excites rather than soothes the ill-balanced nervous system. Drugs are contraindicated and moral suasion is useless.

Should the patient's surface temperature be subnormal (*i. e.*, foot under 90° and palm less than 95°) moderately firm friction of the limbs and trunk should be employed to raise the superficial warmth. The bladder should be evacuated. The patient should leave the pack as soon as the previously retarded circulation begins to be accelerated. The night clothing should be well warmed and put on as quickly as possible.

With all four the recumbent position must be maintained in a quiet, cool, well-ventilated room, the diet must be carefully modified, and daily massage performed.

THERAPEUTICS.

Milk Jelly.

The *American Druggist* for April, 1888, gives the following directions for preparing milk food. As a variation in milk diet, the following is recommended by Professor Liebreich:—

Heat one quart of milk with one pound of sugar, and when the sugar is dissolved continue the heat, at a boiling temperature, for about ten

minutes. Now cool it well, and then add, *slowly* stirring, a solution of one ounce of gelatine in a cupful of water. Next add the juice of three or four lemons and three wineglassfuls of wine, brandy, or other liquor. Set the glasses containing the mixture in a cold place, so that the contents may gelatinize. It is necessary to have the milk quite cold before the other ingredients are added, as it would otherwise curdle.

Ipecacuanha Spray.

The success attending the use of a certain nostrum as a spray remedy for chronic bronchitis and other diseases of the throat and respiratory organs has lead to attempts to make out its composition. Although some uncertainty was at first produced by conflicting statements as to its physical properties, which favored the suspicion that it was not always uniform in its composition, Dr. Murrell states (*Med. Press and Circ.*, April 21, p. 324) that it was found that if ipecacuanha wine of full strength, or diluted with an equal quantity of water, or an alcoholic preparation of the same strength, be applied by means of a small steam vaporizer or the ordinary hand-ball spray apparatus, it is capable of affording relief to congested and irritated bronchial mucous membranes. Dr. Murrell describes some cases where this ipecacuanha spray was used with great benefit in bronchial catarrh, chronic bronchitis, winter cough, fibroid phthisis and congestion of the vocal cords. The best results were obtained by using the spray for ten minutes three or four times a day; the spray should always be warm and the patient should not go out for some minutes after the inhalation.

Cocaine in Tracheotomy.

Lennox Browne writes in the *British Medical Journal* of April 7, 1888, as follows on this point:—“Since the introduction of cocaine, neither I nor my colleagues at the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital have employed chloroform for performing tracheotomy, but have in substitution injected five minims of a ten per cent. solution of cocaine on each side of the immediate region at which the trachea is to be opened. Ten to twelve minutes have been allowed to elapse before commencing an operation, and in the majority of instances pain has not been felt even from the first