

or shrinkage of the growth. 2. Improvement in the general nutrition in which the appetite picks up and the weight is maintained or increased. 3. Diminution or cessation of pain. 4. Diminution in the discharge with a decrease of foetus, except in those cases where sloughing occurs.—John W. Luther, in N. Y. Med. Jour.

Whether we accept or reject the theory upon which it is based, let the "trypsin treatment" receive the scientific test; while it is being tested, let there be suspended judgment. When the evidence is correlated and the final verdict rendered, if favorable, let it be accepted; if adverse, then on to the next!—U. S. Bainbridge in N. Y. Med. Jour.

HOW TO CURE A BABY WITH BRONCHOPNEUMONIA.

1. Castor oil to clear the field of operation. It is the first aid to the injured.
2. Fresh air, cool and flowing. It reddens the blood, stimulates the heart, improves digestion, quiets restlessness, aids against toxemia. Regulate the temperature of the air in the room inversely to that of the child. The patient's feet must always be warm, and head cool.
3. Water, plenty inside and outside. Temperature of the water as indicated by child's temperature.
4. Quiet and rest. Tranquilizing influences about patient. Undisturbed sleep.
5. Correct the feedings to prevent fermentation and the formation of gas in the abdomen. If there is need, give high hot salines.
6. Antipyretic: Water; no coal-tar products.
7. Heart stimulants: Fresh air, hot foot baths, relieving tympanites and crowding. Hot foot baths and hot salines can be given in a cold room; both can given under the bedclothes.
8. Drugs: Whiskey and strychnine. These are the first drugs mentioned, unless that household remedy, castor oil, be included. Promote general comfort in every rational way.

How to Kill a Baby with Pneumonia.

Crib in far corner of room with canopy over it. Steam kettle; gas stove (leaky tubing); room at 80 degrees F. Many gas jets burning. Friends in the room, also pug the dog. Chest tightly enveloped in waistcoat poultice. If child's temperature is 105 degrees F. make a poultice thick, hot and tight. Blanket the windows, shut the doors. If these do not do it give coal-tar antipyretics and wait.—W. P. Northrup.

COLUMBIA WATER SUPPLY.

Columbia's water works plant has been completed and in use for more than one month, but before finally accepting the same in behalf of

the city the commission—which, by the way, has done excellent work—decided to have the whole system thoroughly examined by experts. Dr. George C. Whipple, of New York, and Dr. Geo. G. Earles of New Orleans, were sent for and they have within the last week made a thorough examination of the plant, submitting their report to-day to the commission.

Legislators have doubted Columbia's water when the General Assembly is in session and visitors have made fun of it, but its cleanliness and purity can no longer be subject to honest question. Columbia's water is of importance to the whole State and the report of the experts will be read with interest, not only for that reason, but because the question of constructing water works is one in which the citizens of every growing town and city are vitally interested. The report explains the construction of this modern system and points out its advantages. But the ordinary unexpert man can tell that Columbia's water is a different proposition from what it used to be for it looks good, tastes good and does not smell at all. The pressure is excellent and the citizen does not have to start the water running now by daylight in order to get a bath before breakfast. Nor is there danger of the town burning up for lack of water and pressure in the mains. Altogether Columbia is very happy over the new system, as she ought to be.

The experts who were selected to examine the system were not selected by the commission or by the engineer, or even by the city, but the commission applied to the Massachusetts board of health, a recognized authority, and to the United States marine hospital service to name one expert each, and Messrs Whipple and Earles were designated as the experts, impartial and competent. Mr. Earles is superintendent of the New Orleans water works system, on which that city is spending \$8,000,000, and Mr. Whipple, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is recognized as one of the world's leading experts on filtration, having written several text-books on that subject.

DRAINAGE AND HEALTH.

Mr. James Corgrove's address on drainage was inspiring. He showed what had been accomplished by the Charleston drainage commission, and that accomplishment demonstrates the possibilities of energy, progress, and business ability. Mr. Corgrove who is, we believe, the father of the drainage commission that has so splendidly justified itself, presents indisputable proof of the claim that malaria and mosquitoes are inseparable, and that with the destruction of the breeding places of mosquitoes, malaria, or "chills and fever" disappears. A large area has been re-