

was 8.7 per cent. ; from ten to fifteen years it was 3.3 per cent. ; from fifteen to twenty it was 3.2 per cent., and over twenty years it was 2.1 per cent. The influence of the treatment seems to be favorable on the whole on the sequels and complications. The per centage of bronchopneumonia appeared much reduced. Unless the treatment is commenced early in the disease, it does not appear to have much influence on the paralysis.

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THE TREATMENT OF HÆMOPTYSIS.—Dr. T. J. Mays, in *New York Medical Journal*, June 27, remarks that pulmonary hæmorrhages are of two principal kinds. First, that from the bronchial and pulmonary capillaries, or by an extravasation or oozing through these vessels. This form occurs in the first stage of the disease. Second, that from the rupture of an aneurysmal artery or vein in a cavity. This occurs in the third stage of phthisis. In treating the first form, make the patient comfortable mentally and physically. Assure him the hæmorrhage is not dangerous, and may do good by relieving congestion. Then give a hypodermic injection of morphine and atropine. Avoid all physical exploration at this stage, and keep the patient in bed until the bleeding has entirely ceased. If the bleeding is copious, apply ice bags freely and continuously to the chest. If the patient has syphilis, give mercurials or iodides ; if rheumatism, salicylates ; if ague, quinine. These conditions often cause or aggravate the bleeding. Among other remedies may be mentioned ergot, opium, lead acetate, hamamelis, gallic acid, and geranium. In the case of bleeding from a cavity, the complication is always grave. If the vessel is large the danger is imminent. In such a case apply the ice bags to the chest, and give a hypodermic of morphine and keep the patient very quiet. Pulmonary rest is of prime importance. The writer does not approve of pulmonary gymnastics in cases where there is a tendency to bleed. Inhalation of compressed air and auscultation has caused hæmorrhage. The author of the paper is of the opinion, from practical observation, that high altitudes are favorable to these cases. To the above points on this important subject, he adds the following : Free purgation by concentrated solution of magnes. sulphate is very useful. Putting elastic bands round the arms and legs lessen the pulmonary pressure rapidly and assist in staying the blood flow if very copious. Much benefit has been from elevating the head of the bedstead or lounge so that the patient is lying in an inclined plane. We do not believe that astringents do any good ; but vascular depressants are likely to be of use.