

stimulating qualities far inferior to the drugs already mentioned, while its action upon the secretion of the lungs is quite doubtful.

If the local applications do not control the pain, a ten-grain Dover's powder may be administered, or better still, a hypodermic of morphia. Indeed, the hypodermic needle should be used in all cases if possible. Expectorants should not be used at all till after the crisis. They can do no possible good. By increasing the cough they aggravate the pain, increase the restlessness and the exhaustion of the patient. The cough also is best controlled by Dover's powder or morphine hypodermically. It should be looked to from the outset. One of the most troublesome symptoms of this disease is the delirium. It is almost a constant companion of pneumonia. Especially is this the case in those accustomed to the use of alcohol. It is best controlled by cold cloths to the head or an ice bag, which should be kept on quite constantly. Bromide has little influence in the severe cases of delirium. Morphine or opium should be given if necessary. None of the coal tar derivatives should be used in pneumonia. They exert a depressing influence on the heart and are far inferior to the opiates as sedatives. It is hardly necessary to mention that all treatment should be preceded by a brisk purgative. The diet should be light and nutritious—milk, beef tea, broth, &c. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible. The room should be kept at a temperature of 65 or 70 deg., and should be constantly well aired. The greatest care should be taken of the patient during the period of convalescence. The recumbent position must be maintained, the diet carefully guarded.

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