

tion of inflammation. The warm bath, when it could be procured, was an excellent assistant to blood-letting. When men were seized with pneumonia on a march, or when navigating the rivers or lakes, in uncovered boats, neither antimonials, blisters, nor purgatives could be employed with advantage. On such occasions, the lancet was the only resort of the surgeon. Digitalis, when circumstances permitted its use, had a fair and impartial trial. How much soever its antiphlogistic virtues may have been extolled by certain practitioners, no good effects resulted from its administration in pneumonia.

By the dissection of one individual who died on the fourteenth day of the disease, a large vomica was discovered in the right lung, and also an abscess in the substance of the liver. This patient had suffered at a former period from intermittent fever, and his pneumonic symptoms were combined with those of hepatitis. In another who died on the third day after his admission into hospital, there were observed, general effusion into the air-