

small to do any good. In a severe case, it is almost impossible to induce the toxical effects of alcohol. Therefore when it is called for in this disease it should be given more freely than is the rule in other diseases.

The local treatment should never be of an irritating kind. All gargles, washes, and solutions for steaming or atomization, should be of a soothing and agreeable nature, more especially in the case of children. For very young children, the application intended for the throat should be of a nature suitable for internal use, as for example sulphurous acid and glycerine, tincture of iron and chlorate of potash. Independently altogether of any supposed specific action on the diseased surfaces, disinfecting applications must always hold a prominent place, both for the good of the patient and the protection of the attendants, and should be frequently repeated. Soothing and emollient applications to the buccal surfaces, gums and tongue are very grateful. Great care should be exercised in touching raw and painful parts. But as the whole respiratory tract is not to be reached in this way, it is absolutely necessary to resort to inhalation, or atomization, or both. It is claimed by good authority that the local manifestations are checked, and sometimes terminated, by the following: Slake a piece of lime with a weak solution of belladonna; when this process is completed the surplus fluid is decanted, and a quantity of oil of turpentine is incorporated with the slaked lime. The fluid previously drawn off is now added by trituration, after which the whole is strained or filtered. The result is terebinthinated lime water containing belladonna. This may be used at short intervals, or continuously, almost, in severe cases, by two methods, steaming and atomization, steaming being the most efficacious. This is accomplished by placing some kind of frame over the head of the bed and covering it with a blanket, a vessel containing the fluid being kept hot by hot pieces of iron or brick.

The skin should not be overlooked, as it is a great eliminator of systemic poison. It should be sponged with a weak solution of soda several times in the twenty-four hours, and rubbed thoroughly with a coarse towel. The kidneys are also important depurators, and should receive some assistance in the discharge of their function, although it is more the custom to ignore them entirely in

the treatment of diphtheria. But the most important part of the treatment of diphtheria is the diet. Suitable diet is important in all cases of disease, but more especially is this true where blood deterioration and general exhaustion are pre-eminent features. The diet should be of the most digestible and concentrated kind, and should be given as often, and in such quantities, as the stomach will bear. It is important to remember that digestion may be disturbed by injudicious medication. Food is more important than medicine of doubtful benefit. In addition to the more common articles of food, we might mention beef peptonoids. Suspended in broth, they are easily taken, and are very digestible and nutritious.

From amidst much that is heterogenous and bewildering, we have thus endeavored to outline a plan of treatment which we feel convinced is supported by reason, science, and the best experience of our day, and with modifications adapted to each case, will afford the best promise of a favorable issue.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OPENINGS.

The opening of the various medical schools in Canada for the present winter session is an event of considerable interest, not only to teachers and students, but also to the profession and the public. In point of numbers, the attendance at the various schools, the present session bids fair to outnumber that of any previous year in the history of Canada. Abernethy might well say, if he were in the flesh to-day, "God bless you, gentlemen, what is to become of you all?"

The introductory lecture in the Toronto School of Medicine was delivered by Dr. Richardson. After welcoming the students to the school, he alluded to the difficulties attending the study and practice of medicine when he first entered the profession more than forty years ago. He spoke of the progress made by the schools in the city, and expressed regret that a medical staff had not been connected with Toronto University. He maintained that a physiological laboratory should be established in University College, and an eminent professor appointed to teach this important branch of science. He then referred to the great progress in medicine, surgery, and hygiene in his time. The most important doctrines of hygiene