

(2) *Can. Med. Journal*—November, 1869, Teaspoonful to induce miscarriage. Recovered. Did not abort.

(3) *Amer. Jour. Med.*—See July, 1852. By Dr. Hartshorne. Teaspoonful taken by mistake for essence. Death in one hour.

(4) Same journal, same date. By Dr. Dalton. Eleven drams. Death in three and a half hours.

(5) Same journal, May 1835. Half ounce oil. Death.

(6) *Journal de Pharmacie*—April, 1870. Took one ounce oil for abortion. Had convulsions; foaming at mouth; profound coma; dilated pupils; feeble frequent pulse. She vomited; recovered.

In the case above mentioned the patient's quick recovery was most probably due to the providential dose of salts, which flushed out the gastro-intestinal tract. The convulsions were in all likelihood, epileptiform. I did not see the case early enough to note any pupillary changes. The dose did not have an abortive effect, and the symptoms were almost wholly confined to the cerebro-spinal system.

Selections.

INSTITUTIONS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A REVIEW OF THE NEWER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL METHODS
OF TREATING THIS DISEASE, TOGETHER WITH A
DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS ESPECI-
ALLY ADAPTED TO THIS WORK.

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Many of the best minds in the medical profession have for a long period of years been devoted, with untiring energy, to the task of discovering a cure for that relentless enemy of mankind, consumption.

Delay in proper treatment is a most serious matter, and so many cases are treated after almost any kind of method until they become hopeless, when they are sent to travel around the country, wasting their strength and resources, and then winding up in Florida, the Adirondacks, Colorado, or the Tennessee and North Carolina mountains, as a last resort, which should have been the first. But climate is not all, as so many fondly hope, and to their sorrow. *The need is not only a proper climate, but a proper treatment.*

These facts have been so evident to my mind that I have for years watched with increasing interest the efforts made by trained specialists to perfect institutions for the treatment and cure of consumption, as it is now established beyond cavil that a large proportion of cases of consumption can be cured if taken early enough and properly treated. If so much can be accomplished by the skilful use of dietetic measures, exercise, hydrotherapy, tuberculine, and perhaps by the pneumatic cabinet, cod-liver oil, oxygen inhalation, creosote, and other remedies, in any climate, however unfavorable, how infinitely much more may be done when these measures are supplemented by a dry, pure, and invigorating atmosphere, and in an institution where the most minute detail of the patient's life is regulated by an experienced and painstaking physician with every facility for treatment at hand and in a building adapted to the purpose.

I shall presently review the list of institutions especially provided for this purpose. All of them have done good work, and their results show the benefit of institution *versus* private treatment.

Private and public institutions for consumptives are the necessary outcome of increasing specialties in practice. Formerly the general practitioner required nothing but the general hospital; then came the divisions into departmental wards, where men who had obtained special knowledge took particular charge. After the beneficial influence of such division of labor became apparent the lines were still more strictly drawn, and we now have wards for nearly every group of diseases, so that the general ward has practically disappeared in many hospitals.

There is no question that if an institution is especially equipped and conducted for an especial purpose, and is under the charge of a physician especially interested, competent and devoting his best efforts to the especial work in hand, the results will be better.

It is therefore strange,—consumption being so prevalent a disease, and one in which recovery is so difficult—that, until recently, little effort has been made in this country to apply to it the advantages of special professional labors in special institutions, although in Europe the example of Dr. Brehmer, dating back as long as thirty-six years, shows clearly by the results in his institution in Goerbersdorf the great advan-