

increased activity, but diminished power of the ventricular contractions; these are the characteristics which indicate supporting measures, of which alcoholic stimulants form an essential part. * * * *

Whenever the question arises, whether alcoholic stimulants be advisable or not, it should be borne in mind that to begin earlier than they are required is far preferable to subsequent delay; for with proper care they can be suspended without injuring, whereas the time lost in beginning too late cannot be regained."

On the treatment of Acute Bronchitis, Professor Flint says that "in some instances it may be prevented by a full opiate and diaphoretic. A quarter of a grain of sulphate of morphia, half a grain of codeia, a proportionate dose of any of the preparations of opium, may be given at bedtime, accompanied by a hot pediluvium, and some warm stimulating drink, such as weak punch or toddy, followed in the morning by a saline purge." We make this extract, for it is a plan we have often followed with much success. Again he says:—"Opium is thought by many to be contraindicated in the first stage. It is supposed to interfere in the free secretion of mucus, and renders expectoration difficult. This is an inference from the effect of opium on the secretions in health; but so far from these results being produced, opium appears to hasten the second stage. The free secretion of mucus is not the cause, but the consequence of an abatement of the inflammation, and by contributing to the latter, opium virtually acts as an expectorant. Opium, therefore, is indicated in the first stage of bronchitis, as it is in most acute inflammations. In the second stage it is only indicated, when the cough is out of proportion to the expectoration; that is, when the amount of cough existing is not needed to effect the removal of morbid products in the bronchial tubes. Opium is contraindicated, if owing to the feebleness of the patient, the efforts of expectoration are inadequate to prevent accumulation in the bronchial tubes."

When treating of the subject of *delerium tremens*,—our author thus gives expression to his opinion regarding the cause of the disease. "In a large proportion of cases its development is evidently owing to the use of alcohol being suspended or much diminished. Thus it occurs in persons who voluntarily undertake to abandon intemperate habits, or who are unable to obtain liquor, or who are prevented from drinking by the occurrence of some disease or accident. It is notoriously common among inebriates who are thrown into prison, and among those admitted into hospital. It is apt to follow paroxysms of intemperance in periodical drinkers when the stomach refuses further alcoholic libations," Dr. Flint has tried the method of treating this disease by large doses of