

much as possible, on a bright future. In fact, the doctor explained, the physician's course of action should be to force, by daily conversation, the patient's mind into altogether different and healthier lines of thought. He said that, of course, the patient's environment should be carefully considered, the exciting cause of the disease being removed if possible.

The doctor said that medical men "Get far too much into the habit of putting the results of their knowledge into bottles and pill-boxes." He advocated as treatment "rest cure," modified to suit circumstances, and deplored the use of potent drugs to obtain rest or cure insomnia, the latter being a common symptom of neurasthenia. Neurasthenics, he said, were in a ripe condition to become drug fiends, and, unhappily, they only too often end in that state. He advocated nutritive diet, stimulants if necessary, and he said he was strongly in favor of the galvanic current constantly and systematically applied.

The doctor explained that the individual symptoms must be treated as they occur, for instance the anæmia, if present, should be treated with iron when the stomach was in condition to receive it; for insomnia he advocates either bromide of potash and hyoscyamus, or sulfonal.

In conclusion, Dr. Harvey said, "The physician may find that his resources will be taxed to the utmost, but, in due time, he will reap, if he faint not."

Bronchopneumonia in Children.—Dr. A. E. HARVEY, of Wyoming, read a paper on this subject. After stating that bronchopneumonia is an essentially different disease from the croupous pneumonia in adults, he described the pathological state of the minute bronchi, the bronchi proper and the blood vessels invested by the disease. As to cause, he said it was either primary or predisposing, or secondary, or exciting. He mentioned the predisposing causes, such as bad sanitation, damp, vitiated atmosphere, etc., and the many diseases whose effect is especially marked on the mucous membranes. Among the exciting causes were chills, draughts, inhalation of foreign material, etc.

With regard to symptoms the doctor said that, of course, they would be mainly febrile in the earlier stages of the disease, with physical symptoms of bronchitis, and later those of pulmonary collapse and purulent sputum. He dealt briefly with the termination of the disease, and stated that as far as treatment was concerned the object should be three-fold: (1) To equalize the temperature; (2) Liquefy the exudate and assist in throwing it off; (3) To keep up the system until the first two objects are attained.