

tations that prevented us from placing them upon the cured list.

Our plan of treatment is as follows:

The patients must be placed where they will have every advantage of hygienic surroundings, plenty of pure air and sunshine, in the country, and, if possible, where pine and cedar forests abound. Exercise is a very important factor in making a cure, but should be prescribed with good judgment, according to the ability of each patient to perform it; good walks and drives are very essential to the welfare of the patient.

We now come to the medicinal part of the treatment. Of this, terraline forms not only the foundation, but the framework. We, at one time, believed that cod-liver oil would do this sooner than any other remedy, but from actual tests we are convinced that terraline will do it quicker. Then there are many other things in favor of the latter; being odorless and almost tasteless, the most fastidious patient seldom objects to its administration. It can also be retained and digested in many cases where cod-liver oil can not. Under its administration the patient's appetite improves, he digests and assimilates better, expectorates more freely and easier, the cough becomes less troublesome, and the bodily weight invariably increases. Under this plan, when the patients once begin to improve, they seldom relapse so long as the treatment is carried out fully.

When patients come to us in the second or third stage of the disease, with the hectic flush, evening rise in temperature, night sweats, loss of flesh, anemia, sleep broken by paroxysms of cough, and all that train of symptoms which indicate that unless something is done quickly to stay the tottering structure, a fatal termination will be the result, then it is that every effort should be put forth. Besides placing the patient in the most favorable situation as to hygienic surroundings, as described in this paper, the effect of terraline should be aided by a generous diet and one that will give the digestive apparatus as little work as possible, but at the same time yielding the greatest possible amount of nutrition. Strychnia and often whiskey should be administered when indicated.

When patients have been under treatment for thirty days, the paroxysms of cough are less severe, the night sweats are less exhausting, the hectic flush on the cheek grows paler, the patient sleeps better, and feels refreshed when he awakens, the red blood discs increase, and the percentage of hemoglobin is raised; the microscope shows that the bacilli are decreasing in number; the patient breathes less rapidly on taking exercise, begins to gain in bodily weight, and there are general indications of improvement.