

bitter tonics, quinine, strychnine, and such medicines as will have the effect of bracing up his system, and gently stimulate the relaxed mucous membranes; above all, avoid, unless absolutely called for by bronchitic or pneumonic complications, blistering, leeching, application of iodine, &c., &c.—a system of practice which cannot be too warmly deprecated, as evidencing an unpardonable amount of ignorance of the pathology of the disease; for you should always have before your eyes that your treatment must be directed to remedy that state of system which leads to the further separation or growth of tubercle, taking little heed of that which is already formed.

Of all the medicines introduced to the profession for the improvement of the general health, and therefore for the treatment of pulmonary consumption, none are so conspicuous as cod-liver oil and iron. These, either separately or together, appear to exert a greater influence in arresting the state of system which leads to the growth of tubercle than any other known remedies. I have not time nor inclination to enter into the different discussions as to how they produce such remarkable effects, but that they do so is beyond all reasonable doubt. The use of cod-liver oil is indicated in all stages of the disease, and as there can be no doubt that the bronchitic, pleuritic, and pulmonic complications, which so frequently present themselves, are altogether dependent on the unhealthy condition of the blood, I see no reason why its use should be discontinued during their presence.

In the latter stages of this disease you will find that the various preparations of opium, in one or other of its forms, allay pain, restrain the cough, check diarrhoea, produce sleep; and, in hopeless cases, promote *euthanasia*, by soothing the dying moments of the poor sufferer.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

BATHS.

Perhaps we owe an apology to our readers for bringing to their notice matters apparently so trivial as those of which we are about to treat. We trust that their importance and the fact that such subjects are but little understood by the younger members of our Profession may be accepted as a sufficient excuse.

We propose to treat, first, of baths, their various methods of application, their action, and their uses.

Baths, as is well known, are of various kinds. The water composing them may be hot, cold, or tepid. They may be used generally or locally. To the water various substances are sometimes added.

It may be accepted as proved that none of the constituents of baths.