

traces the change in the type, which seems to him to have taken place. We deeply regret that Dr. Flint has not thus fully entered into the opposite side of the question, which is the one he holds.

In the treatment of pleurisy, he says:—"The regulation of the amount of drink ingested is an important point with reference to the promotion of absorption. The elimination of water by the bowels or kidneys is of little avail, if the patient be allowed to take fluids into the system abundantly. The quantity of fluid ingested should be as small as is compatible with comfort. The treatment is often rendered inefficient by inattention to this point."

Pneumonia is styled pneumonitis; also, pleurisy—pleuritis. We confess a dislike to these names, and have always rebelled against calling them by such terms, preferring the well-known pneumonia and pleurisy. There is a tendency, now-a-days, and a very pernicious one it is, to multiply and alter terms which only tends to mystify and perplex; we can conceive of no good to come from it. Speaking of pneumonia, and alluding to the absence of the chlorides from the urine, which is, however, not peculiar to this disease, he says:—"It is stated that the chlorides are found in abundance in the matter expectorated, during the time of their disappearance from the urine." In describing the treatment, he thus alludes to the alcoholic portion of it; and now that a new school, under the direction of Professor Gairdner, of Glasgow, is springing up, who deny the utility of alcoholic stimulation in this, and all other diseases, it is important to have the opinion of such an able authority as Dr. Flint. He says, at page 167: "Alcoholic stimulants form a very important part of the supporting treatment in this disease, as in all other disease wherever the great object is to keep the patient alive until the disease has reached the end of its career, and advanced into the stage of resolution. The principle is the same as in essential fevers. And here, as in the management of essential fevers, alcoholic stimulants are indicated to an extent commensurate with the danger from failure of the vital powers. In certain cases of pneumonitis as in typhus, and typhoid fever, and other affections, there is often a remarkable tolerance of alcohol, and the only guide, as regards quantity, is the effect as manifested by the symptoms. No abstract rules can be laid down but careful observation must furnish the rule proper for each individual case. * * * If pushed to an injudicious extreme they are as potent for evil, as they are potent for good when judiciously used. * * * They are always indicated as soon as evidence appears of any tendency to failure of vital powers, and of this the action of the heart, represented by the pulse, is the best criterion. Feebleness, great frequency, and pulse vibratory or thrilling, but compressible, denoting