possible from time to time, taking care to see that there are no circumscribed draughts, such as from cracks, etc.

At night time the room in which the patient sleeps should be well ventilated, and yet at the same time the temperature of the room should be kept moderately high and the raw air of night should be warmed.

The question of the clothing of the patient is of the greatest importance; the underclothing should be of pure wool, so that the patient is protected from sudden chilling of the body, and if there is sweating the perspiration is absorbed and the body kept dry. This consideration of clothing should include even the question of stockings. The physician should see that the patient gets plenty of good, nourishing food; especially is plenty of meat particularly necessary. The patient's digestion should be carefully watched and guarded, and consequently the greatest discretion should be exercised in feeding. Plenty of milk, if it agrees with the patient, is very desirable.

The question of feeding "fat" to tuberculous patients is one that is of the greatest practical importance. There is no doubt that fat is one of the vital constituents of the body. It acquires great importance from the fact that it disappears on the first onset of phthisis and comes back only as the patient improves in health. The use of the scales for weighing patients in this disease is a practical admission of the value of keeping or acquiring adipose tissue. Therefore if the physician can supply fat to his patients, he is doing what nature expresses in her cure of the disease.

It is well to study the physiology of metabolism before deciding whether the feeding of fat to a consumptive patient is going to secure the desired results. Does the fat consumed by the patient turn into fat, or does the human economy manufacture its own fat ? Liebig showed years ago that fatty and saccharine foods do not supply exclusively the fat in the body; it is well known that the butter in a cow's milk far exceeds the scanty amount of fat which she eats, while in the bee it is demonstrated that she produces far more wax than can be explained by the amount of sugar she obtains. It has been proved by experiments of Lawes and Gilbert "that for every 100 parts of fat in the food of fattened pigs, 472 parts of fat were stored up," which shows, apparently-for the human being is very like the pig, at least in digestive powers -that only about one-fourth of the fat consumed comes from fatty foods.

Dr. Thomas J. Mays, who has worked in this field, has given us the clearest explanation of the process by which the fat is stored up in the economy.