

nation, as far as their effects on the production and cure of this disease are concerned. A warm-air furnace would, perhaps, be all right, but the majority of warm-air furnaces, so called, are hot-air furnaces, and, as a rule, this so-called warm air registers several hundred degrees, does not contain the proper amount of moisture, and is dry, dusty, and irritating, rendering individuals liable to cold and catarrhal diseases on going out of doors. In many cases, too, the fresh-air shaft is closed, and the same air is heated over and over again. Water and steam heating appliances are better, while the open fire grate is very useful. It is a common mistake to imagine that a consumptive takes cold much more readily than a healthy person. A consumptive who has fever can, in reality, stand the cold better than another person, and it is a common thing, at special sanatoria, to see consumptive fever patients, warmly wrapped, reclining on steamer chairs for a portion of the day, on the piazzas, even during the snows of winter, and with good results.

Climatic treatment aims, therefore, at removing the patient from those climatic conditions which predispose to bronchial and pulmonary inflammation, and hence to consumption; to remove the patient from a climate which induces an indoor and sedentary life to one where an outdoor life can be enjoyed without interference from meteorological conditions; to remove the patient from all depressing influences due to climate or unsanitary conditions, dampness of soil, etc., to a climate where change of air, diet, scenery, and daily routine proves sufficient to improve the appetite and nutrition and general spirits, and to eradicate habits which have assisted in lowering the vitality and rendering the system susceptible to the inroads of disease.

The management of the patient is a chief essential in the cure of the disease. There must be a constant supervision of his habits, movements, and inclinations. The consumptive must, in fact, be managed by his physician almost as a father would manage his child. Very few patients have either the will or knowledge of how to properly conduct the management of their own habits. If they did they would, probably, never have contracted the disease, or, rather, it would rarely have advanced to a serious stage.

In special resorts for consumptives, if the patient is not in a sanitarium and thus seen and watched every day, he is generally seen by his physician two or three times a week, and examined every week or fortnight, and it is natural for a patient, if he wishes to go to a concert, or even if he wants to go for a walk or a drive, to consult his physician.

If there is a hemorrhage of the lungs or a tendency to hemorrhage, the patient should be kept absolutely at rest in bed. Hemorrhage may, as a rule, be checked or prevented in this way alone. The slightest tinge of