did examination into the essential facts connected with these cases, either that the apparently opposite remedies have acted in bringing about precisely the same end; or that the inefficient remedies or *infinitesimal* doses of medicine employed, have had the effect of not interfering with the operations of Nature herself, in the removal of the diseased action, or have permitted the system to combat successfully against "the tendency to death," induced in it by the materies morbi. How stood the matter in regard to *this* particular disease? By many it was looked upon as a *fever*, in the broadest and most ordinary acceptation and meaning of that phrase; the disease was recognized under a soubriquet, a name which, to them, involved the necessity for, and demanded the existence of, a sthenic condition—a state of erethism. Bleeding, general or local, antimonial and other emetics, sedative doses of calomel in the early stages, followed by antimonials, mercurials, and salines, later, and stimulants for the *forlorn-hope*, appeared to be the treatment based upon their pre-conceived opinion of the nature of the malady; by many, again, no particular reasoning at all was employed as to its entity, and, consequently, its treatment consisted simply in combating, or, I should rather say, prescribing for symptoms as they presented themselves. If there be any truth in the assertion, that medicine is an inductive science; if there be any value in employing the Baconian rule in the exercise of the medical art; if any reliance is to be placed in the appearances found after death, as indicating the structural lesions which organs have undergone in consequence of diseased action having occurred in them; if guided by these post-mortem appearances and a proper knowledge of physiology, any dependence can be placed upon the modum operandi of particular causes, in inducing those alterations of function which constitute the outward evidences of internal organic derangements, or, as they are generally called, symptoms of a disease; if our present knowledge of animal chemistry and microscopical anatomy be worth anything, then must we admit, that all those forms of disease to which the cognomen of fever is given, are not necessarily and identically the same; and that many diseases which show the same outward and visible signs, are inwardly most decidedly dissimilar, and demand totally different treatment. The original cause and source of this disease, the circumstances which fostered its extension, the means of its propagation, its manner of first attacking the system through the blood, the material of the body's nourishment, by coming in contact with so large a volume of it, and in such a situation as the lungs, then attacking the entire vascular system, and subsequently its effect on the nervous system, the impossibility of the occurrence of the due metamorphosis of the blood, the consequent absence of any approach to inflammatory or *itic* action, as proved by the post mortem appearances, and the effect of avoiding any depressing remedies on the one hand, and affording, on the other, merely the means of *keeping in life*, while the influence of the poison upon the blood was being exhausted, by the daily operations of every integral tissue of the body placed in altered circumstances; as regards air, temperature, food, rest, cleanliness, &c.; all these were potential arguments to the minds of the party to which I belonged, that it was *not an ordinary fever*; could not be *treated* as a fever generally is; and that disease should not be treated simply by the name accorded to it by nosologists. Based upon the foregoing considerations, our indications of treatment, or management, were—1st. To support organic life, while the poison which had entered into and affected the mass of the blood, was being gradually got rid of by Nature's own efforts. And 2ndly. To obviate any complication or evidence of special organic derangement, or functional disturbance, that might manifest itself, either as a direct effect of the deteriorated condition of the blood *per se*, or a sequence of its action upon a previously anormal condition of any particular tissue or organ.

In fulfilling, then, the former of these indications, we were influenced throughout by the reasons already enunciated. Unpossessed of any agent that could at once neutralize the action of this special poison, which rendered the blood incapable of the vital metamorphic processes of nutrition, in its widest acceptance, our object was to introduce into the circulation (by means of digestion) nutrient particles, which, if even partially absorbed, would have the effect of supporting life—of obviating "the tendency to death." With this view, the *so considered* stimulants were prescribed, in combination with nitric acid, or nitro-hydrochloric acid; the latter preferred by some, on account of its free chlorine; the former by others, because it was thought possible that its nitrogen and large quantity of oxygen might yield to the defibrinated blood, elements necessary to the formation of azotised, and the more oxydised protein compounds. I say defibrinated blood, because its albumen and corpuscles were demonstrably present in the urine, and, undoubtedly, might also have been found in the parenchyma and tissues of the different organs, eventually giving rise to many, if not all, of the complications or sequels observed in and after this disease. At the outset, we generally preferred prescribing such a medication to the advising of *food*, properly so termed, because digestion being a simple act of solution, we felt confident that liquid materials were, in a physical condition, the best adapted for easy and immediate absorption; we did not, however, lose sight of the benefit to be derived from diet, and, accordingly, its most nourishing descriptions were freely ordered, and all in the liquid form. With the exception of emetics of mustard, remedies of this description were never prescribed, nor were cathartics found of use—the bowels usually acting spontaneously; when they did not, and it became necessary to make use of such a remedy, the compound tincture of senna, in doses of an ounce every hour, until the desired effect was obtained, was employed; diaphoretics and febrifuges were not even thought of. In a word, in uncomplicated cases, the treatment consisted entirely in supplying to the blood materials whence the genesis of the tissues might be effected, and whence the constituents of the organism might be derived and elaborated; materials which, conveyed by the coronary arteries, might restore to the heart its normal contractility and full strength; might, by the vasa vasorum, impart to the arteries and the capillaries, (venous as well a