

sened mortality. Cholera, rheumatic fever, typhus and typhoid fevers may be taken as instances."

Dr. Todd (who killed Prince Albert with alcoholics) gives a statement of 11 cases which Dr. Lees states thus: "No stimulants were given in cases 1, 2, 3, and 4, and these were rapid recoveries, but were slighter cases of illness. Stimulants were given in cases 5 (died), 6 (lingering recovery), 7 (slow recovery), 8 and 9 (recoveries), 10 (died), 11 (recovery). One death in five cases is certainly not a splendid success. Taking the 78 cases of all kinds treated in the hospital by Dr. Todd, we have 10 deaths—one in eight." Dr. Heslop of Birmingham sums it up thus: "There is but one inference possible; those who were not stimulated at all did the best and got well the soonest; those moderately stimulated were next in order; those who were greatly stimulated either died, or the natural process of cure was greatly retarded. Experience has gradually compelled to a more moderate and exceptional use of alcohol in fever, and the substitution of true and innocent physiological remedies."

Dr. T. J. MacLagan, of Dundee, speaks of treating fevers thus: "Water *ad libitum*, fresh air and good ventilation; as much beef-tea and milk as the patient can digest. Such is the treatment which chemical experiment has taught to be the most successful." See *British Medical Journal*, 4th Oct., 1873. Dr. Lees says: "The history of Idiopathic fever is that it is caused by a contagium-germ, which, for its own development, eats up the nitrogenous matter of the tissues, and absorbs a vast quantity of water, and thus necessitates a supply of these sub-

stances. Alcohol, of course, has no nitrogen in its composition. For the reduction of heat, far better appliances can be resorted to than narcotic alcohol."

Professor Niemeyer, treating of typhoid fever, says: "Cold baths are much more convenient than wet sheeting. There is occasional exhaustion. This usually passes off quickly, and the disease finally terminates in recovery. I have not observed the same exhaustion (consequent on the production of heat) since I adopted a less sudden abstraction of heat, as solved by Obernier and Zienessen. As often as the temperature rises to 10.4 degrees, the patient is placed in a bath 10 degrees below his temperature. While the body and limbs are rubbed gently, add cold water gradually till the temperature of the bath is reduced to about 68 degrees. The patient remains in the bath 20 to 30 minutes, till he is slightly chilled, and is then placed quickly in a warm bed. At first four or five baths are necessary, subsequently two or three." Dr. Lees states that "Dr. Brand, of Stettin, in his treatment of typhoid fever and typhus during the Franco-German war, demonstrated the advantages of hydropathy. Dr. Franz Glenard, a French physician, a captive, who assisted Dr. Brand in carrying out his treatment on the French prisoners, says: "Out of 170 cases, there was not a single casualty." "On his return from captivity, Dr. Glenard adopted this method of cure, and having 13 cases of typhoid fever entrusted to his care, every one of whom recovered, he announced that he had verified the conclusion of Dr. Brand, *i. e.*, that all cases of typhoid fevers, treated regularly from the commencement with cold water, will be exempted from complica-

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