

ment. No remedy hitherto employed has seemed to influence its course in any material degree. Quinine has been administered in large doses in the intermission, with the hope of preventing the relapse, but without success. The fever will run its course in spite of the most skilful medication. Therefore, all the efforts of the physician should be directed to sustaining the patient, and to relieving the distress of certain symptoms. He should be made to occupy a temperate, well-ventilated, and, if possible, large room. He should not be burdened with bed clothes. The violence of his fever may be subdued by tepid water sponging night and morning. He should be permitted a plentiful supply of cold water or carbonic acid water. Dr. Murchison recommends, as an excellent febrifuge drink, one or two drachms of nitrate of potash dissolved in one quart of barley water acidulated with one fluid drachm of dilute nitric acid and sweetened with simple syrup. This quantity is allowed every 24 hours.

The troublesome vomiting which sometimes comes on about the 2nd, 3rd or 4th day is best allayed, I think, by swallowing ice, and by the administration of a powder every two or three hours, consisting of 2 or 3 grs. subcarbonate of bismuth and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. sulphate of morphia. The bowels should be attended to; should they be constipated, which is usually the case, they may be moved by a mild saline purgative administered early in the morning. If jaundice appear Dr. Murchison's treatment should be mainly relied on. It consists of 20 min. dilute hydrochloric acid, x min. dilute nitric acid every four hours in some of the nitre drink (*minus* the drachm of nitric acid therein contained.)

Particular attention should be directed at every visit to the condition of the urinary secretion, respiration and the heart. Sometimes the kidneys fail to perform their function, and death is threatened by uræmia. Then no time should be lost, but every effort should be made to rouse them into action by free purgation. Again it will sometimes happen that the exhaustion induced by the copious sweat threatens death by syncope. The body will present a mottled blue appearance, its temperature sinks, and the heart's action becomes feeble and fluttering. In this

emergency, free stimulation with hot whiskey or brandy and milk punch will be necessary to save life.

Deaths by uræmic poisoning and by syncope have occurred, though rarely, in this city, and are both sudden and shocking, the patient dropping dead from failure of the heart or passing away rapidly in convulsions of an epileptiform character. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

During the progress of the fever, in the first attack or in the relapse, bronchitis or pneumonia may arise. As a rule, neither will be found very formidable, but when present they must be closely watched.

The diet throughout the febrile attacks should be milk and animal broths. In the intermission, fresh meats broiled, light puddings or stewed fruit will be appropriate. The appetite returns quickly with the subsidence of the fever, and such food is well relished.

I append a table of the particulars relating to 103 cases of relapsing fever admitted into Bellevue Hospital from November 14th, 1869, to the present month. There are no cases now there, all the poor patients being sent by the Board of Health, so soon as their disease is diagnosed, to Blackwell's and Hart's Islands. The report is furnished by Dr. Moore, House Physician to Bellevue.

Total of cases treated in Hospital	103
Number of cases Jaundiced.....	9
“ “ with Hepatic tenderness..	18
“ “ “ Splenic “ ..	11
“ “ “ Epistaxis	21
“ “ “ Nausea and vomiting	39
“ “ “ Diarrhœa	11
“ “ “ Eruption.....	5
“ “ “ Delirium.....	4
“ “ “ Bronchitis.....	6
“ “ “ Muscular pains in the calves of the legs, knee joints and upper extremities	103
Number of cases with pains in the head and back	103
Number of cases fatal	2
Causes of death in fatal cases:	
Suppression of urine.....	1
From the Fever.....	1
Number of cases with epileptiform convulsions.....	1