

tive in the choice of localities, and was guided in this by the temperament and constitution of the patient.

Montano, who lived at the same period (1550), was a strong partizan of the theory of contagion. According to him, one could contract pulmonary tuberculosis by simply walking with naked feet over the expectorations of a patient.

Lazare Rivière, of Montpellier (1589-1655), was also a strong but a more scientific believer in the contagious nature of tuberculosis. He maintained that the transmission of the disease through cohabitation was much more frequently the cause of its development than the hereditary influence.

Van Helmont (1577-1644) believed in mountain and warmer climes for the phthisical invalid, and had the courage to recommend wine as an antipyretic.

Willis, of London (1622-1675), considered the Rivière as especially conducive to the reestablishment of tuberculous invalids, and was in the habit of sending the majority of his patients across the Channel to the southern portion of France during the winter.

Baglivi (1669-1707) deplored the inefficiency of medicinal remedies, and has left us a long description of the different regions particularly favorable for consumptives.

The celebrated Sydenham, of Westminster, London (1624-1689), must have believed in vigorous exercise, for he maintained with certainty to have saved several phthisical patients through horse-back riding.¹

Friedrich Hoffmann (1660-1742) believed in moderately warm and moist atmosphere as best suited to consumptives.

Morgagni (1682-1771) was, perhaps, next to Montano, the greatest believer in the contagiousness of tuberculosis pulmonum. He absolutely refused to perform an autopsy on individuals who had died of consumption.²

Boerhaave (1668-1738), while not speaking in any of his writings of the contagious nature of phthisis, nevertheless made it a rule to send his patients away from the locality where they had contracted the disease.

Van Swieten (1700-1772), Boerhaave's most celebrated pupil,

¹ Dupré de Lisle, "Traité de maladies de la Poitrine connus sous le nom de Phthisie Pulmonaire," Paris, 1769.

² Opera omnia physio-medica, vol. III, de affectione phthisici sive tabe.