

the Cape of Good Hope, 59 out of every 1000 admitted into the military hospital are rheumatic, and in Great Britain 50. In Montreal, however, the proportion, as exhibited by the reports of the Montreal General Hospital is 60, and in Quebec it is as high as 114.

Dr. Fuller, while he admits but one disease of rheumatism, recognizes distinct modifications. "1st. Acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever. 2nd. Rheumatic gout. 3rd. Chronic rheumatism. 4th. Neuralgic rheumatism. The second variety presents characters of gout more or less blended with rheumatism. It is not accompanied by the profuse sweating of rheumatism, very seldom involves the heart or its membrane, but not unfrequently attacks the eye, the stomach and the lungs. The articular inflammation is usually confined to one or two joints, very generally affects the smaller joints, is almost wholly within the capsule, is much less migrating than in true rheumatism, is marked by less extended redness, and is accompanied by less active symptoms of fever. But it is more obstinate in its continuance, more apt, when in an acute state, to induce disorganization of the joints; more prone, even in a less active form, to give rise to permanent thickening and enlargement, and often to frightful and irremediable distortion." (P. 55.)

Whenever conflicting ideas exist among writers as to the nature of any disease, no one plan of treatment will find general favor. The treatment in each case must accord with the pathological views of the author. The number and diversity of remedies, therefore, recommended for a malady, may be taken as safe criteria of our knowledge of such malady. If we were, by this simple way, to estimate what we know of rheumatism, we would almost feel obliged to confess our utter ignorance of the disease, as few affections have had a greater number of medicaments recommended for its cure. The peculiarity of the treatment pursued by Dr. Fuller for acute rheumatism is, he does not employ any one medicine in particular, but includes all that have ever been employed, and administers them at different times according to certain indications. As he inclines to the view of the materies morbi being lactic acid, he gives alkalies freely, with neutral salts, for the purpose of diminishing the irritant properties and promoting the elimination of the poison; "and these objects may be further advanced by the administration of purgatives, sudorifics, and diuretics, to act upon the various excretions. With the view of checking the further formation of the poison, and of restoring that healthy state of assimilation, which, at the outset of the disease is interrupted or arrested, colchicum, mercurials, and alteratives may be given, and, as the febrile symptoms begin to subside, may be combined with or followed by the use of quina, or some other tonic. In allaying