

ved, the heart
capillary circu-
sed."

n his "Clinical
ol has not, like
h makes you
t seems to do
t deficiency of
of the disease."
Ve can hardly
an arrester of
tly a controller
e rest of the
the effect of
alcohol is to
hosis, to make
nce in healthy
crises of evacu-
ect is a dimin-
n general, and
number. I do
e to trace any
o alcohol, even
for the minut-
searches show
continued use
itality. What
emark is, that
the secondary
vitality. We
conclude that
essentially a
f the nervous
t is clear that
alcohol as in

us the exper-
who takes a
ting stomach,
ed conscious-
bility to light,
en a peculiar
h swelling of
the upper lip
y unlike a spur
a patient at
e, the same
ness, and the
of rigidity of
sensation, is
re of injured
in the skull.
of a sensitive
sense be con-
vigor."

Professor Binz, commenting on his
49 experiments on men and dogs, says :
"Two circumstances are opposed to
the extensive employment of alcohol in
acute diseases—its effect upon the
pulse, and its effect upon the tone and
diameter of the vessels. Alcohol in-
duces dilatation of the capillaries of
various regions of the body, but especial-
ly those of the head, with great precision
and certainty." Alcohol is a fruitful
cause of consumption. Dr. E. Smith,
in his work on consumption, says that
"Gin drinking is one of the causes of
phthisis." Even in a special case,
where Dr. Smith prescribes rum, it is
"in the dose of two teaspoonsful, *i. e.*,
one of alcohol to a half-pint of milk."
In the examination of 1,000 patients,
he found that 24 per 100 drank freely,
and 48 per 100 smoked tobacco.
Professor Troussseau, of Paris, calls the
accredited prescription of alcohol, "In-
cendiary Therapeutics." Dr. Bell, of
New York, has refuted the strange
fancy that the use of alcoholic drinks
protects from tubercularization, and Dr.
F. R. Lees, F. S. A., in quoting Dr.
Bell, says : "My own experience
leads me to the same conclusion." Professor N. S. Davis, M. D., of Chicago, publishes the result of 210 cases of
hospital and private practice, and says :
"Of these, in one-third of the whole
number, the tubercular disease com-
menced and progressed through all its
stages, while the subjects of it were at
the time, and had been from one to
twelve years previously, habitually us-
ing either fermented or distilled spirits.
I have never seen a case in which an
apparent improvement under the use
of alcoholic drinks was permanent.
On the contrary, after a few months,
the digestive functions become impair-
ed, emaciation begins to increase more
rapidly than ever, and in a few weeks
arrives at a total prostration."

Professor Lehmann, in his Physiologi-
cal Chemistry, observes that "When
once the fact is admitted, that the first
thing in many diseases is to furnish a
copious supply of oxygen to the blood,
which has been loaded with imperfectly
decomposed substances, and to remove

as quickly as possible, the carbonic
acid that has accumulated in it, these
observations will have afforded us true
remedial agencies which exceed almost
every other in the certainty of their
action. We should forbid the use of
spirituous drinks, and not even pre-
scribe tinctures, which hinder the neces-
sary excretion of carbonic acid." May
I not ask what sort of a disease can
possibly require the continued use of a
depressing agent? Dr. Crichton
Browne speaking of its use in certain
cases of insanity, says : "Whether the
beneficial effects are due to a check
imposed upon excessive tissue changes,
or to the disintegration of blood cor-
puscle, or to a hardening of the vascu-
lar walls of the blood vessels, cannot at
present be determined." Dr. F. R.
Lees, F. S. A., remarks on this : "One
thing may however be determined at
once—the insanity of the people who
use such a powerful drug without clear
vision and absolute necessity."

"Public writers," says the *British
Medical Journal*, of May 16th, 1874,
"are always insisting upon the need of
pure air and sanitary regulations, who
yet fail to see the important fact that
the use of alcoholics violates both con-
ditions." "Excess of carbonic acid,"
says one of them, "is the most discern-
able injury inflicted by communities
upon open air, an injury revenged with
fatal force upon the aggressors. In
different air, taken from different parts
of the same town, the amount may vary
as much as from 9 to 29, and in this
latter district, says Dr. Smith, the
deaths rose to 4.5 per 100 of the popu-
lation. It is remarkable that this is
exactly the ratio of mortality amongst
drinkers, while it is only one per 100
amongst abstainers, who will not live in
bad districts. Much of the scrofula
and consumption arising from defect-
ive nourishment of town populations
are doubtless due to an atmosphere
overcharged with carbonic acid." The
drinkers of alcoholic liquors always
keep their blood thus overcharged, and
hence the excess in their death rate of
3½ per cent. over that of abstainers as
stated by Dr. Lees.