

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1994**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

Hamilton Public Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

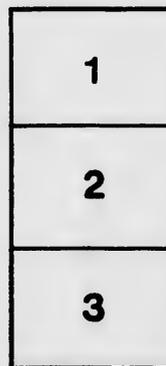
Hamilton Public Library

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

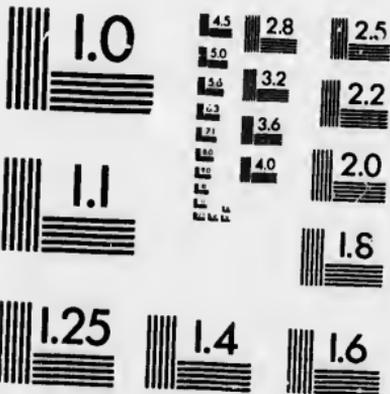
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street 14609 USA  
Rochester, New York  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

Sir  
says :  
ledges  
natural  
reasona  
actions.  
states th  
hol —m  
the boil  
172 and  
the com  
and whi  
kind of a  
ardson,  
bers of t  
*Times*, s  
the bod  
hours, h  
butylic,  
when he  
general  
rum, wi  
what he  
of his pr

The s  
pital sho  
quantity  
correspo  
From 18  
from sev  
cases trea  
partment  
from 4.48  
in each c  
some me  
practice,  
difference  
patients

# ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

BY THOMAS C. WATKINS.

Sir Thomas Watson, M. D., F. R. S., says: "Every one now-a-days acknowledges that it is only by directing the natural forces of the body that we can reasonably hope to govern its diseased actions." Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., states that "Of the three sorts of alcohol—methylic, ethylic and amylic—the boiling points are respectively 150, 172 and 270 degrees F. In drinking the compounds generally sold as wine and whisky, few can detect the actual kind of alcohol consumed." Dr. Richardson, speaking of the typical members of the profession, in the *Medical Times*, says: "Does he want to reduce the body, to prostrate it for many hours, he can do that with amylic, or butylic, or caproylic alcohol. But when he is ordering alcohol by the general loose names of gin, brandy, rum, wine, he has no conception of what he is prescribing, nor of the effect of his prescription."

The statistics of the London Hospital show a gradual advance in the quantity of alcohol prescribed, and a corresponding increase in the mortality. From 1852 to 1864 the death rate rose from seven to ten per cent. of the cases treated; and in the surgical department, from 1854 to 1864, it rose from 4.48 to 6.55 per cent., an increase in each case of nearly one-third. If some medical men use alcohol in their practice, and others use water, the difference in the percentage of their patients who die certainly indicates

which system assists nature to a speedy recovery, and which to a speedy death.

Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., tells us that "Alcohol is generally prescribed where the symptoms are obscure, or where other things have failed, with the mere chance or hope that the case may be hit." Dr. Aitkins in his "Practice of Medicine" informs us: "The progress of modern science has distinctly demonstrated the poisonous action of alcohol. But now it is a matter of fact, determined by direct experiments as well as by observation, that alcohol is absorbed directly into the circulation, and is capable of acting as a *direct poison* upon the nervous tissue through which infected blood circulates." The mode of treatment with opium, alcohol and bleeding killed 25 per cent. of the patients in Edinburgh, and 50 per cent. in Glasgow. Under the present treatment with warm bath and nourishing food, without either opium or alcohol, hundreds of persons have been treated and not one in a hundred dies, according to the statement of Dr. Lees, F. S. A., of Edinburgh, who states further that, "As to the general use of alcohol in disease, he was quite open to say that every form of disease would be better treated without alcohol than with it." Again he says, "Every trial in the British hospitals in the treatment of particular diseases without spirits, or with vastly reduced quantities of alcoholics, has been succeeded by a largely les-

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-

tions, a  
He says  
observed  
treatment  
vanced.  
ception  
foration,  
baths pe  
no wine,  
no death

Dr. L  
Wilks, E  
rheumat  
drugs a  
of the  
heart di  
half the  
per cent  
out to be  
treatment  
tion with  
with Dr.  
Cincinnati  
practice,  
often ag  
irritation  
sufficient to  
the period  
relapses

The re  
by Dr.  
Henderso  
use of an  
ment rec  
twenty-ei  
ted the  
physician  
Chamber  
treatment  
under th  
three dea  
this phys  
his Clinic  
would ca  
wine as a  
ative tre

course, has no position. For the better appliances in narcotic alco-

treating of typhoid. Cold baths are better than wet sheet-baths. They are more effective than wet sheet-baths in cases of exhaustion. They act more quickly, and they are more effective in cases of exhaustion. They are the same as the production of a less sudden collapse. As often as the temperature is 100 degrees, give 10 degrees. While the patient is bedded gently, add all the temperature to about 68 degrees. He remains in this till he is slightly cooled quickly in a bath or five baths frequently two or three times a day. Dr. Richardson says that "Dr. Todd's treatment of typhoid during the epidemic of 1849 demonstrated the efficacy of this method. Dr. Franz, a captive, in carrying out the treatment of French prisoners, in cases, there was a great improvement. "On his return to France, Lenard adopted this method and having 13 patients entrusted to his care, he recovered, he had verified the efficacy, *i. e.*, that all patients, treated with cold baths, were free from complica-

tions, and be most assuredly cured. He says that the few fatal cases he had observed were due to delaying the treatment until the fever had far advanced. Dr Brand admits of no exception in its use, except intestinal perforation, and uses from three to six baths per day." There is no alcohol, no wine, no brandy, no rum, no beer, no death in this treatment.

Dr. Richardson says that "Drs. Wilks, Rees, and Sutton have treated rheumatic fever extensively, without drugs and stimulants, and instead of the common frightful sequel of heart disease, it has been cured in half the usual time, with less than one per cent. of that malady which turns out to be rather the result of stimulant treatment than of any natural connection with the disease." This accords with Dr. R. D. Mussey's statement in Cincinnati, that, "under the stimulant practice, trains of morbid symptoms are often aggravated, and new centres of irritation established, which, if not sufficient to destroy the patient, prolong the period of fever and frequently cause relapses or lingering convalescence."

The reports of the treatment of fevers by Dr. Bishop, of Naples, and Dr. Henderson, of Shanghai, without the use of any stimulants, when their treatment reduced the death rate from twenty-eight to seven per cent., attracted the attention of many English physicians some years ago. Dr. T. K. Chambers, who, under the ordinary treatment, lost one patient in five, under the new method had only three deaths in 121 cases. Well might this physician say to his students, in his Clinical Lectures: "Above all, I would caution you against employing wine as a substitute for the true restorative treatment" Dr. Lees states:

"Two uses have been imagined for alcohol as a medicine—the one, that of fuel to keep animal heat when solid food cannot be taken; the other, that of an anæsthetic, like chloroform, which will stop the destructive waste of the nervous system. Our answer is that this is altogether a matter of fact, not of theory, and the facts are dead against the fancy. Milk, unfermented wine or fruit juices are better fuel than alcohol, while the wet sheet, tepid bath, or ice applied to the head or spine are equally potent and infinitely preferable for soothing the nervous system and regulating the pulse."

The unhappy influence of the late Dr. Todd's treatment (with stimulants) not only led to the sacrifice of Mr. Hindley, M. P., of the Prince Consort, and of himself, but of tens of thousands of valuable lives, besides the mortality in his own practice was always large, and, as Dr. A. W. Barclay observes in his "Medical Errors," "the cases contain in themselves a complete refutation of his theory. The 18 cases reported give 15 in which there was heart complications, and in some of these the stimulating treatment was fully carried out. In common fever again, eleven deaths occurred among twenty-four cases."

Dr. Lees, F. S. A., states further: "The error of the prevailing system was pointed out long ago by a clinical and philosophic physician, Dr. Archibald Billing, who thus enforces the truth, 'Tonics give strength; stimulants call it forth.' Stimulants excite action, but action is not strength. On the contrary, over action increases exhaustion. One thing necessary to the recovery of the nervous system (in fever) is arterial blood. To produce this of good quality, digestion and free

respiration are requisite. The digestion having been disturbed, it is useless to supply other than fluid nutriment (I have found milk the best) until some renewal of nervous energy takes place. This restoration will not be expedited by stimulants. The elaborate statistics published in 1864 as to the treatment of typhus fever in the hospital at Glasgow, by Dr. W. T. Gairdner, professor of physic, are of the greatest weight, and must eventually settle the problem with the profession. In nearly 600 cases of all ages, the mortality lessened exactly as the doses of alcohol diminished, milk or buttermilk being given in place. Wine, reduced from an average of 34 ounces to 2½ ounces, was followed by a reduction of deaths from 17 to 11 per cent. Of 209 children under 15 years of age, treated without any alcohol, not one died, though the very same class of cases, treated with alcohol in the Infirmary, had a mortality of six per cent. An inquest should have sat on the six, and the just verdict would have been 'Infanticide by medical routine and obstinacy.'

It is quite plain to any ordinary person who studies the matter, that it is worse than useless when in health, as every function of the system is performed noiselessly and perfectly without it. In sickness it weakens the life powers, the stomach, the lungs, the heart, the kidneys, and above all the brain, and sends millions of our race to premature graves. Even one ounce of alcohol taken into the system daily has a decided effect in destroying the power and harmonious working of the vital organs. Professor Parkes and Count Wollowicz state: "It appears to us unlikely, in the face of chemical results, that it (alcohol) can enable the body to perform more work on less food, though by quickening a failing heart, it may enable work to be done which otherwise could not be. It may then act like the spur in the side of a horse, eliciting force, though not supplying it. . . . In spite of our experience in the use of brandy, we were hardly prepared for the ease with which

appetite may be destroyed, the heart unduly excited, and the capillary circulation improperly increased."

Dr. King Chambers, in his "Clinical Lectures," says "Alcohol has not, like mercury, a virtue which makes you over-look its felony. It seems to do nothing but harm in that deficiency of life which is the essence of the disease." He further states: "We can hardly hesitate to call alcohol an arrester of nerve life, and consequently a controller of nervous action in the rest of the frame. On the whole, the effect of continued small doses of alcohol is to diminish vital metamorphosis, to make it irregular, and to induce in healthy people the necessity for crises of evacuation. Its secondary effect is a diminution of vital functions in general, and of digestion among the number. I do not think we shall be able to trace any direct increase of force to alcohol, even in the smallest doses, or for the minutest periods of time. Researches show pretty clearly that its continued use does not add power to vitality. What I wish particularly to remark is, that the primary as well as the secondary action is a diminution of vitality. We may, without hesitation, conclude that alcohol is primarily and essentially a lessener of the power of the nervous system." And again, "It is clear that we must cease to regard alcohol as in any sense an aliment."

Dr. E. F. Smith gives us the experience of a temperate man who takes a glass of brandy on a fasting stomach, he says: "First, lessened consciousness and lessened sensibility to light, sound and touch. Then a peculiar sensation of stiffness, with swelling of the skin, particularly in the upper lip and cheeks. This is very unlike a spur to extra exertion. In a patient at present under our care, the same peculiar sensation of stiffness, and the objective phenomenon of rigidity of the skin without loss of sensation, is produced by the pressure of injured bone on the fifth nerve in the skull. It is a partial paralysis of a sensitive nerve and cannot in any sense be considered as an increase of vigor."

Professo  
49 exper  
"Two cir  
the extens  
acute dise  
pulse, and  
diameter  
duces dila  
various reg  
ly those of  
and certain  
cause of co  
in his wor  
"Gin drink  
phthisis."  
where Dr.  
"in the do  
one of alco  
In the exa  
he found th  
and 48 p  
Professor T  
accredited  
cendary T  
New York  
fancy that  
protects fro  
F. R. Lee  
Bell, says  
leads me  
Professor M  
go, publish  
hospital an  
"Of these,  
number, th  
menced an  
stages, whil  
the time, a  
twelve year  
ing either fe  
I have neve  
apparent ir  
of alcoholi  
On the cor  
the digestiv  
ed, emaciat  
rapidly than  
arrives at a  
Professor  
gical Chemi  
once the fac  
thing in mar  
copious sup  
which has b  
decomposed

ved, the heart  
capillary circu-  
sed."

his "Clinical  
has not, like  
h makes you  
seems to do  
deficiency of  
of the disease."  
We can hardly  
an arrester of  
ly a controller  
the rest of the  
the effect of  
alcohol is to  
hosis, to make  
nce in healthy  
crises of evac-  
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  
it 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 Trousseau, 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 tuberculization, 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 Chic-  
ago, 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.

The exaggerated notions of the therapeutic value of alcohol are giving way before enquiry and evidence, and the old theories are being fast exploded.

The *British Medical Journal*, for example, in reporting one of the admirable lectures of Professor Gairdner on The Limits of Alcoholic Stimulation in Acute Diseases, remarks: "The lecturer condemned the practice and also the theoretical views leading to the practice of the late Dr. Todd. It is as nearly as possible a demonstrated fact that much of what is spent in wine and spirits for the sick, and therefore probably in private practice, is unnecessarily, if not injuriously spent." Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., says: "Let a few more great men be sacrificed to the prevailing superstition, and then we presume common sense will be shocked and a healthy reaction set in. In the meantime the thoughtless must perish according to fashion."

In cholera, it now appears, the treatment with alcohol has always been more fatal than the disease. Dr. George Johnson states in the *Medical Times* for March 21th, 1867: "Patients have recovered from cholera in all its stages under the most varied and opposite treatment, and without any. It is therefore obvious that there is a natural process of cure. An impartial inquiry seems to show that those methods have been most successful which have interfered least with the natural progress of the disease. Of cholera it may be said, as of many other acute diseases, that for the cure of most cases curable by any means, the *vis medicatrix nature* will suffice." He then states the results of treatment of cholera in Liverpool Parish Infirmary, thus: "Admissions, 375; deaths, 161, equal to 43 per cent. Special treatment, astringent and stimulant, cases, 91; deaths, 71.42 per cent; Camphor and ice-water, the same ratio; hypodermic injections and ice, the same ratio. Castor oil, with stimulants, 87 cases; deaths, 41.37 per cent. Castor oil alone, 197 cases; deaths, 30.47." He adds: "The mortality fell immediately on the change of treatment, and at

every period of the epidemic the mortality under the astringent and stimulant treatment was much the same." Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., in his works, Section on Cholera, demonstrates the same truth. Sir W. Gull says that "although opium and diffusible stimuli—brandy, camphor, and ammonia—were useful at an early stage of the disease, as collapse set in they not only failed to produce any favorable result, but often aggravated the symptoms."—see "Gull's Morbid Anatomy of Cholera." Dr. Pidduck, of London, gave common salt (4 to 8 ounces in a small quantity of water) as an emetic, forcing out the bile. The dreadful symptoms at once abated. He says: "Of 86 cases in the stage of collapse, 16 only proved fatal, and scarcely one would have died if I had been able to keep them from taking brandy and laudanum, which counteracted the operation of the salt emetic. It was singular how large a quantity of bile and fæces was discharged after reaction was established, the retention of which, doubtless, caused the typhus fever of which so many died afterwards." From Dr. Braithwaite's tract on Cholera we quote the following: "Avoid all stimulants if you can, and let the reaction come slowly. If you feel compelled to stimulate, let it be by spirit of ammonia, champagne, or other mild wine. Stimulants are generally injurious. A combination of compound spirit of ammonia with chloric æther is one of the safest and best stimulants we possess." Dr. Bullar candidly confesses the great benefit of the water cure. While he gave opium and stimulants he lost 67 per cent. of his patients, when he substituted calomel he had 30 per cent. of deaths. He says, "The treatment by calomel was certainly better than that by opium and stimulants. It left the cases more to nature. Cold water is one of the best remedies. The less stimulants, opium, and other violent treatment, so much the milder will be the reaction and consequent fever." Dr. Pain in his letters on Cholera Asphyxia, New York, 1832, speaking of alcoholic stimulant, says: "We have

often seen use, and they contr

"It was that in t the wound recovered perfectly, sim from the r nt." T into the h Grey Glo "the adm of stimula now only that is alre fied that, ing, that common." C. R. Fra "no popu lessly expo overthro pected facts sal belief i drink and question th trifling ailn perance in social and "I have so sician to c cases of pe have entir the pleasur come para what we h bors, it wo compound of exhausti a much mo seem that the alcoholo poisonous

The late tioner for said: "An men often they do n accuracy w hol, order purpose, h quished w ceased. A of this con

demie the mor-  
gent and stimu-  
-ch the same."  
., in his works,  
emonstrates the  
Gull says that  
diffusible stimuli  
and ammonia—  
y stage of the  
in they not only  
favorable result,  
e symptoms."—  
atomy of Chol-  
f London, gave  
nces in a small  
n emetic, forcing  
adful symptoms  
says: "Of 86  
llapase, 16 only  
ecely one would  
n able to keep  
y and laudanum,  
operation of the  
ngular how large  
f faces was dis-  
was established,  
hich, doubtless,  
er of which so  
s." From Dr.  
Cholera we quote  
d all stimulants  
e reaction come  
mpelled to stim-  
rit of ammonia,  
ild wine. Stim-  
urious. A com-  
pirit of ammonia  
ne of the safest  
possess." Dr.  
esses the great  
ure. While he  
ants he lost 67  
s, when he sub-  
30 per cent. of  
e treatment by  
etter than that  
nts. It left the  
Cold water is  
dies. The less  
d other violent  
ilder will be  
sequent fever."  
on Cholera As-  
32, speaking of  
s: "We have

often seen no benefit from their liberal use, and it is even doubtful whether they contribute much in any quantities."

"It was found," says Dr. F. R. Lees, "that in the battles lately in America, the wounded soldiers left to nature recovered the quickest and most perfectly, simply because they were saved from the doctors' stimulating treatment." The truth is making its way into the hospitals in England. Dr. J. Grey Glover, for example, says that "the administration of large quantities of stimulants in cases of carbuncle is now only a part of a general fashion that is already going out. I am satisfied that, of all forms of blood-poisoning, that by alcohol is not the least common." In July, 1883, we find Dr. C. R. Francis, M. B., declaring that "no popular delusion has been so ruthlessly exposed, no theory so completely overthrown by the evidence of unexpected facts, as the once almost universal belief in alcoholic liquors, both as drink and medicine." There is no question that stimulants prescribed for trifling ailments have introduced intemperance into many families, and spread social and personal ruin all around. "I have seen," says Dr. S. Wilks, physician to Guy's Hospital, "so many cases of persons, especially ladies, who have entirely given themselves up to the pleasures of brandy drinking, become paraplegic (paralysed). From what we hear of our continental neighbors, it would seem that that diabolical compound styled absinthe is productive of exhaustion of nervous power in even a much more marked degree. It would seem that the volatile oils, dissolved in the alcohol, give additional force to its poisonous effects."

The late Dr. Anstie, in the *Practitioner* for February, 1871, has well said: "Another way in which medical men often fail to do their duty, is that they do not ascertain with sufficient accuracy whether a daily dose of alcohol, ordered for a particular temporary purpose, has or has not been relinquished when the occasion for it ceased. A comparatively short course of this conduct is sufficient to implant

in the unstable nervous systems of women a firmly fixed drink craving. Many girls of the wealthy middle and upper classes, especially the former, are of late years taking to consume all kinds of wine, particularly champagne, to an extent which used never to be permitted. Many girls are in the habit of taking, in the shape of wine, two or three ounces of absolute alcohol, a quantity which, if expressed in cheap beer, would be equal to six or seven pints. An unfavorable stimulus is often given to the animal nature of young women. There is a subtle change, perceptible enough to those who study character with any care, telling of the gradual decline of the intellectual, and the increased prominence of the sensual tendencies." Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., of Edinburgh, says: "Let us hope, however, that the members of a noble profession will speedily awake to a full sense of the great responsibility under which they labor in prescribing alcoholics, recollecting the fact, of which their daily practice gives them a perpetual proof, the fact, as stated by Professor Laycock, M. D., that "indigestion being temporarily relieved by alcoholic stimulants, it lays the foundation of an ever-growing habit of taking them in women, and excites a more and more urgent desire in the drunkard, so that it is in this way that many persons of position and education become irrecoverable sots. Forgetting this law, and pandering to fashion or appetite, the physician will fail in his true and holy mission, and, under the pretence of healing physical disorder, will leave behind him in many households, a demon more rampant and more remorseless than ever tore the flesh of the possessed in olden time."

Dr. James Ross, of Waterfoot, in the *British Medical Journal* for Oct. 25, 1873, asks: "What of the stimulant effect of alcohol? Partly delusive, partly real. In so far as it is real, it must depend upon a certain amount of nervous energy being set free. It is this diffused effect which goes by the name of the stimulant-action of the drug. The degree of diffusibility also

explains why alcohol primarily affects the higher brain centres. The delicate structure of these centres is soon permeated by the drug, and hence the intellect and moral nature suffer first." How important these truths to literary men, and women too, to students, to clergymen, to lawyers, to merchants, and to every profession and calling in life. Yet how few will believe it; how few will take warning and act upon it! Many will scarcely bear the naming of it, even though warned by the many billions of the self-murdered victims of alcohol, rising from their drunkards' graves, and in agonizing groans exhibiting the torments of the damned to its votaries here, they would scarcely be persuaded to give up this distilled damnation. Shakespeare spoke with a prophetic insight of the havoc which alcohol makes amongst men of genius when he said "Oh that man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brain."

It lays the foundation of many insidious and painful disorders, and often produces a sad and premature eclipse of the brightest intellectual powers. It brutalizes husbands, murders wives, beggars orphans, fires the assassin's brain to kill his fellow man, fills our jails, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, the gallows, and hell itself with its victims of despair.

#### FOR THE BOYS. BE SURE TO READ THIS.

As you go along the streets do you not notice a great many little men, many of them only from four feet ten inches to five feet four inches high? Do you ever enquire the reason why these men are so very small? I will tell you the reason in most cases. They, or some of their forefathers thought it manly to smoke or chew tobacco when they were growing, but instead of it being manly to smoke or chew tobacco, it was very foolish and unmanly, and very likely to prevent them from ever being really useful and intelligent men, as the tobacco contains a most virulent and deadly

poison called nicotine, a little of which is drawn into the stomach in chewing, or into the lungs in smoking, and is taken into the blood and carried through the whole system, and prevents to a large extent the expansion of boys' bodies, while growing, by poisoning the blood and rendering it unfit to impart the requisite nourishment to their systems. The alcohol in whisky, beer, cider, or any other spirituous liquor, has the same effect on the growth of boys and girls who use it, as the alcohol it poisons the blood, weakens the bodily strength, destroys mental ability to a great extent, renders habitual drinkers morose and selfish, and creates an ever increasing desire which soon ripens into a burning thirst for more and still more of itself, until the unfortunate victim falls into a drunkard's grave—into a drunkard's hell.

Boys and girls, if you ever hope to be respectable and useful men and women, of good size, good looking, intelligent and useful to yourselves and to your fellow creatures, never use tobacco or alcoholic liquors in any form whatever, and your lives will be far more healthy and happy.

#### CULLS AND CLIPS.

The British Medical Temperance Association has now a membership of 402 registered medical practitioners, with 109 medical students as associates.

It is stated that only 25,000 of the 400,000 population of San Francisco attend church. It would be interesting to know how many visit its numerous wine-shops and saloons.

Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, very naturally, in his first message to the Legislature, recommended that "home rule" (rum rule) be restored to the cities at once.

Out of 164 members of the Kansas Legislature, 151 have been interviewed by the *Hutchinson News* on the subject of resubmission, and only four of that number favor it.

