On Rheumatism
Chromatine is a name applied to a great variety of diseases, many of them totally differing in their nature from Chromatine, but so similar in their symptoms, that it is almost impossible to separate them, and in this way it comes to include a great number of fevers, probably remedial in their characteristic and owing their origin to quite a different cause. It is a disease which in this country, receives our special attention, for here it is one of the most common, one of the most painful, and by its complications one of the most
impossible to cure. He was seen called upon to treat.

Of the different forms, the most aggravated and the most severe type is that which is called acute Phrenitis or Phrenitic Fever on account of the great amount of phrenic phenomena which attend its progress.

The latest period of the disease particularly in America, the malady manifests itself in the course of a few hours after joining to the cause of supposed cause, while in other cases, it does not become apparent for days, weeks, and we have reason to believe have lasted. It generally begins with slight general symptoms, which are ushered in by nausea, and are attended by burning pains in the limbs, dry skin, shrinking of the face, joints, and vertigo. All these symptoms become aggravated, and in addition we have a great bounding, rapid pulse and a constant perspiration leaving an unpleasant red color which is being characteristic of the disease. The urine also becomes of a brick red color, high specific gravity, and is loaded with a dark chocolate deposit and deposit a large red band,
of women and infants. All the tendons of the body are more or less acid from an effusion taking place into or around the joints, which become swollen, tender, and painful, and the pain becomes cutaneous or diffuse. The joint appears to be most liable to be affected which was first in use by the person attacked. The same holds good of these joints which have been the seat of some previous injury.

There are two varieties of Rheumatic Fever. The Syphoidal or Fibrous, which is allied to Syphilis and generally seen by the name of Rheumatic Fever, and the Membrane Disease, and then two forms differ from one another in several important particulars.

Syphoidal Rheumatic Fever brings into mere internal symptoms an in some in the Membrane. It is what may be called indurated with the pain violent in form of the joints, though it is similar to a certain extent in many, and the play through the heart. Not wanting in moderate, the synovial synovia are seen, pain, and the last
Joint motion is not so apt to thist, from joint to joint as in the muscular form and likewise the joint is often less liable to become affected. In smaller joints an union which are most frequently affected and the osseous structure.

The muscular form generally attacks the larger joints and the osseous in the former so that the patient lies forshe and helpless, the slightest movement producing intense pain. In this form the pain and accompanying inflammation an seem ask to pass from one joint to another and also to the heart, inducing the cardiac complications more frequent and severe. In this form there is a greater quantity of plasma in the blood than in the osseous form, and this plasma is kept in a state of very unfriable Watson by the excess of acid in the blood and hence it is easy handle to be defeated against any openings of the strenchun which it comes in contact in the proper of its circulation. In this condition it is frequently depicted upon the valence of the bone, from forming loamy

Sciences: Of greater or less dimensum which in a short time become organized.
an formed into conglomerate. These are occasionally washed off by the action of the current of the blood, and after a while, lodging for a time in some of the larger veins, they become lodged and repose in some vessel of the brain, or brain, too small to allow them to pass, and then they remain, blocking off the blood and leading to speedy death.

The joints generally attacked are the knee, ankle, wrist, or elbow, but the small joints of the fingers or toes, or by the arm or hand, are frequently attacked. The joint in addition to being always filled by plasma and movement of the joint is also affected by heat in some instance, and is frequently found at night. It is said to the memory of the old, but that is not able to gather the case for it. In India, the black retainers suffer most at night, then they are lying in the cool arcade, and pleated and Doleak and Fuller explain it were satisfactorily by saying that it is owing to the inflammation & circulation which is experienced at most other gels & blacks on the face and body. The idea is so far borne out and the many almost complete enunciated by the fact that the joint is cinched at
right, whether the attack happened in bed or at the fireside or elsewhere, proving that although the head may be ameliorated, the increase of pain is but entirely due to the cause of the affection shifting from joint to joint, without following apparently any line, or it may come to the intestine again, and in it generally attack the peritoneum, which is a fibro-elastic membrane. In this case, or which takes place into the joints, lasting for some time, one may go on to suppuration, and the organization of the joints and destruction of the cartilage can readily be done, only when really severe and very protracted cases. The fever is generally very acute, with frequent laceration and extremely painful swelling, and it may sometimes last not often attended by diarrhea, which is said to turn to the benefit of the patient, the inflammation of the hand is so intense, from the irritation, involving joints and irritating those joint spaces.

In a large proportion of cases, the chronic bronchitis terminates in recovery, or there being a long period of cure, and leaving
the habit will extend over every thing except
the tendency to keep fit is well
marked. Indeed, it is a disease which lasts
for weeks, and a disease lasting,
illustrating the strength of the habit.
I must add that the consequences
are often felt for a long period subse-
cuently. In many cases it terminates in
devon organic disease of which, that
of the heart is above the rest figured
and the most important. The affection
which attacks at one time the pericar-
dami and at another the ends cardiaci
is infinitely more dangerous. When it
prevails, suddenly upon the affection
of the joints, than when it comes on
slowly and insidiously. About one half
of all the cases of pericarditis which
occur terminate in heart disease of
the pericardami or ends can diurni. of 246
cases given by Fuller, there were
119 in which cardiac complication were
present. But then, when a disease has had
several attacks of the disease it is diffi-
cult to ascertain whether the heart suf-
fered in the result of the previous year
proven attack, or so that the heart
influenced the number of cardiac complications.
according to the number of the attacks.
It has generally been supposed that the complications in going to metastasis of
the disease from a part to the particular
internal organ which produces lens
punctual disorder and lays the founda-
tion of an organic lens, but often take
the ancient view, and consider it rather
as an instance of the disease, for in
many cases it is not attended by any mani-
festation of the symptom at the joints,
but has been observed also to ensue at
sometimes, before any external part
were affected from which the metastasis
could occur. And soon afterward proved to
be rheumatic inflammation of the peri-
condrom of the joints becoming affected
subsequently. The complications is liable
to occur in all the parts and in all the
stages of acute rheumatism, but it is more
liable to occur and is more violent and
dangerous in places than in mild ones,
and it occurs in children more than in
adults and in females more than males.
It is also said to occur more frequently
and distributed than in healthy constitutions.

But in pregnancy to the placenta and
the mother no dangerous rheumatism...
accompanied by Proclivity, Phrenisy, or Paroxies, and it is maintained by
many that Paroxysm is a part of the Phrenicatia Diathesis, and indeed we
often have fever which are at first called Phrenicatia and referred to the wall of the
cheek, but which instantly gradate into a
ill. Develops paroxysm. In these cases,
we have the Phrenisches Fieber formed with
open, and irritating mucous membrane,
just as in the case of the brain love, and it
formed into open and irritating so
demon surface.

The hereditary nature of the Disease is
undoubted. Just as all the constitutional
Disease may be transmitted from the
parent to the offspring in some mysterious
manner and through informing that
of a large number of patients treated under
his own care at La Charite, I could trace
directly five ten than one half of the
offspring of Paroxysmatia parents, and probably
that in very much under the local prejudice
in them. Many where previous lasting
cannot be made out and if the patient
had not received it from his parent, he might
have inherited it, from a previous feverish
back. When we consider that when we have
The history back the length, mean age from ancestors from any one of whom he might have derived it without it being manifested itself in the intermediate quick, he will at once see the difficulty of interpreting with any degree of certainty the important and interesting part of the subject.

In age at which chronic disease occurs is between the age of thirty years before and forty-five, that still the disease is so mean insignificant beyond both of these limits, for it has been observed in children of very tender years as well as in old persons. But often fifty or six year ago, a first attack of acute nephritis is extremely rare. The disease predominates in the male sex. Happen the proportion of 96 male to 73 females, but this may be explained by the different habits and mode of life of the two sexes, the greater exposure of males to the vicissitudes of the weather. It is almost fortuitous and one worthy of mention that while acute nephritis is more common in men than in women, the suprarenal crisis in nephritis is more frequent in women than in men.
According to Dr. Tatam, the only exciting cause of Thermatism is exposure to the circulater of the blood, cold, which when combined with moisture, and a sharp cutting wind which produces its effects by checking the circulation through the skin and other mucous parts of the peculiar form and allowing it to accumulate in the blood. But cold, moisture and other external agencies can only predisposing and exciting cause of Thermatism or so far as they lower the tone and vital energy of the system and allow the material matter to take effect on a body as far as it can preserve its temperature and resistance. If cold was the chief and only cause, Thermatism would be found to be more common in cold than in hot climates, and to a certain extent, but it is by no means common only the case. When we look into the statistics which are the very best examples we could possibly find for in that case we have a large number of men, all living under the same conditions, for clothing, and house alike, we have as much heat and number being with Thermatism in the proportion of 50 per 1000 men; at the Cape of Good Hope it was 57 per 1000.
in Canada it was the fear of death at the Cape of Good Hope, a remarkably fine climate and little changeable, the peasantry in greater than in England, which has been considered a sort of the effects of the climate, and when the climate is cold, broken, and very variable, and again in Canada, when the cold is very intense, for several months in the year, the number of cases is less than in England and far less than at the Cape, so that the words again death more than men cold to expel the cause, if it has been objected to this, that it is not the actual coldness of the climate but the complications of the cold. In mild climates, while the day is warm, the night is comparatively cold, and the sudden change from the one to the other may be the cause; but that is insufficient to account for its first prevalence. And besides when a body has been exposed to the cold, he feels the effects in coldness of the head to speed which becomes pale and numb and if it be serious still farther he becomes faint, unequal and death of the part but in the atmosphere, and in the cold, cold acts as a predisposing cause, and in the increase the effects of the two.
atice, but likewise the mental state of the body is to be taken into account, whether or not there is sleeplessness and a restless state of the limbs, and the cold may as often be said to act as an exciting cause, for we have reason to believe that here the body is in a condition ready to share the fatal effect in manifested by the agency of cold. The personal habits of the individual attacked must also be taken into account to a certain degree, whether or not he has led a regular life or else whether he has accustomed himself prior to sudden variation of temperature, by frequently coming from heated to cold air or to the combined use of a bath of cold water after being heated.

Many cases exist in which has been called the hermetic state, which is said to consist of a state of the system repeated often, usually attended by exacerbation, sleeplessness, but not so frequent as in the actual attack, but of severe, some prone to lasting apoplectic, pain in the skin over the joints, gout and a cachetic appearance, and in the state the least is liable to become affected before the manifestation of the disease, but that cannot be
said to be a diathesis, but in fact this diathesis itself, though a set of it is in and the developed form.

The doctrine of a pneumatic diathesis is in close connection with another, which has had and still has a great number of supporters. It means the doctrine that this malady is due to a malacia, motic — a fluid in the blood, and that it was produced by cold which stopped the elimination of the malacia motic from the skin by checking the cutaneous transpiration. But that of itself is no argument, that cold is the exciting cause of the disease, for when we bring on the perspiration artificially in order to aid it here to overact off the malacia motic, it does little or no good. That however is explained by saying that the quantity of malacia motic in the tend is something enormous, while on the other hand the quantity eliminated by the skin is almost infinitesimally small, and has no effect, or at least no appreciable effect on the disease; but that remover only in strong them the idea that cold cannot be of itself the cause, for the natural transpiration could eliminate no more than an artificial transpiration and consequently be
should appear to have lactic acid or animal acid always present in the blood and causing inflammation.

That it is a constitutional or blood disease is now considered to be proved by the satisfaction of many men, and the fact of its depending from one joint to another and among others to be frequent causes also most of itself be difficult to think that the joint producing the disease is carried by the blood. Another fact which seems so rare to prove that it is the case is, that we find no best stating that there is a symmetry of the inflammatory inflammation, that is, that the same or corresponding joint on the opposite side of the body is liable to be attacked; for instance, if one joint on one side of the body is attacked, the probability is that before the close of the disease, the corresponding joint on the opposite side of the body will also be attacked.

This condition, most is said to be lactic acid, and this theory has a great number of supporters, but unfortunately it has never yet been proved, that lactic acid is present in great quantity in the case of inflammation, which would appear to
In sum, before we could take this theory as absolutely true. Besides, even although lactate acid has proved to be present in green in all cases in human red blood that it is the cause of the disease, for on the other hand it may be agreed with great as much justly that it is the effect of the poisonous for lack of a better, we may or we will adopt the theory for the present, to deem it until we get a rational or true theory of the pathology founded upon fact. This is assumed to be the pathology from the fact that the fermentation, as well as the urine and in fact all the secretions of the body are more or less acid, giving that there is an excess of the system. For with always left us, for them is somewhat more of acid in the system, and under such circumstances, the method of reasoning and mode of explanation of its supporter turns out to be, that if we have an excess of acid in the urine and other secretions, it is a proof that there is an excess in the system, while again if we have no excess in the secretions, it is still proof that there is an excess in the system, for them it is said to be properly eliminated and must be put somewhere. It is rather an overlapping
way of getting out of the difficulty. But it is one which is not altogether satisfactory and we only use it as a cloak to hide our ignorance of the subject. However, it is a common fact that chlorine attacks chiefly white fibers from times, and all these fibers are aluminous and gelatinous, and from the decomposition and breaking down of these in the skin and tear of the body, in the process of secondary action its acidified form forms sulfuric and carbonic acid, with which the chlorine and the acid are so intimately connected, he can by very partial that we have in chlorine itself a substance which we have little hope of finding it from the body of a person affected, and must it into that of another individual who was previously healthy. Then giving him the same solution in a similar disinfectant with the greatest care, for no one could ever pretend to put chlorine into a previously healthy person by his ulceration from the times from the one affected with the disease. In human nature, as we have already seen, just that it may be inoculated into the body of a child from his parent, and it is certain
that whatever the cause be, in lepra human, we have a person in the blood communicable from parent to offspring, which we may sometimes remove, but never change, and then in the body a tendency to the recurrence of the malady and evil do after it to men, that it is very hard to find a person who has been the subject of only one attack. Some maintain that the second and attacks are more difficult than the original, but this is not true for them and on the contrary it is in some instances the very opposite. The reason of the increasing in violence of each successive attack is instances however one may want, when the disease has gradually diminished in intensity, with each attack, and ultimately come itself out of repeated remissions.

This phenomenon another & another fine electric insect attacks chiefly white female birds. And it is that these which is always the attack first, but the rest know why it should do so but such is the fact and consequently the parts generally attacked in the joints and the ligaments in the neighborhood of the joints and the skin - skin membranes throughout the body.
Each as the periandrium and dediandrium
Dr. Len Ohman (Dublin Medical Journal vol XVI) has shown that the indocandriu
in especially the soft part which is
usually the seat of chronic inflammation
have corresponding anatomical elements
in the structure of the joints: the lining
membrane of the cavity is analogous to the
synovial membrane of the joint, and the
fibrous tissue which enters into their com-
position to the tendon or structures which
take into the formation of the joints. So
also the periandrium exhibits in its com-
pound constitution, its inner lamina of corn,
sounding to the synovial membrane and its
fibrous lamina to the fibrous elements of
the joint. To the critical value having so
much care of the fibrous structure in
its composition, then the synovial values of
the arta he would describe it being so
much more frequent than the seat of chronic
the inflammation than they are.

In the heart affection he knew two forms,
more in the India than in a burning fever, the
former of which is undoubtedly owing to the
two adjacent surfaces of the periandrium be-
coming weakened on a consequence of the loss
of inflammation and as setting upon the con-
Then under the movements of the heart. This sound is of some only heard for a limited period, for there is no sound except the one referred to in another and the day of the pericardium moves along with the heart itself and its reverberating coat of membrane. The sound of breathing would be heard only inside the heart, if the heart were restless, sounding according to Thomas. It is clear that when the breathing sound is heard inside the pericardium of the heart, and over the cardiac, it depends upon the activity of the heart and the cardiac of the cardiac. Each sound it must depend on the cardiac of the ventricle or valve. The sounds appear to be many according to the view which is generally taken of the mechanical physiology of the left ventricle of the heart, some of the heart in action produced by the falling back of the blood on the cardiac valves. Which, by the above statement, can be considered to be the mechanical cause of the sound in the initial expansion. According to this view.
With regard to the treatment of hectic	hermalism, it is a subject of vast medical
ancestry from the hydration and the benefi-
cial effects of the diuretics, and it is one
which has been a long time period en-
joyed a peak deal of attention, and erected
an immense amount of literature among
all the most eminent authorities on the
subject. Nothing is more perplexing than
to look at all the different remedies which
have been prescribed and tried in this phase,
many of them with but indifferent effects,
still more of them perhaps, with unfortunately
no beneficial results. It is in fact one
of the most unsatisfactory phrases which
a medical man is ever called upon to
trick. This is almost its remedy which has
not been tried, and all have had their
day and passed off to make room for
other which in their turn have removed
their time and again been supplanted by
a new favourite. One of the great roads
tack to an successful treatment is an
acquaintance of the true pathlogy. But if
empyrean could be experience before
a specific or dimin in the treatment of
periodic diurea, as has often been imagined
of the venereal, before has been done. On
treatment would perhaps be attended with more certainty. Successful results then, if we considered the real pathology and based our treatment on a theoretical foundation. But let us consider, consequently in any palliative at the best. Perhaps the most important element in the treatment of perfect cases which the patient withstands demands lying for hours in the same position, uncomfortable, it may be, but fearing to move a bundle on account of the acute suffering attended upon it. Some emulce can be in sufficient without any medical treatment at all, keeping the patient from most landed elements on the chair. An example is on, in fact, of the back for six weeks. Besides this rest, we may also palliate the local pain by various local anodyne applications, an warm fomentations to the inflamed parts. The simple warm water is medicated in the form of a decoction of pomegranate seeds or a warm emulsion, a decoction of acetic acid or brandy. A very good local application is one which has been recommended and employed by...
william lanier, &g. simple ointments
into a small quantity of chloroform or
the impression of 37 to 374 of chloroform
in an ounce of olive oil. This is rubbed
lightly on the palm of the hand on the
painful joints and covered with a light
dressing of cotton wool and in many
cases, that gave first relief. Alkaline
solutions have been used and been tried
in the specific: The theory of the applica-
tion is, that the fluid is absorbed into
the joint being acid and the impression
being alkaline. If we apply an alkaline to
readily to the acid in the form of a lotion
it will neutralize the acid and thus relieve
the irritation which is supposed to the
owing to the presence of the acid and
reaction.

In consequence of the above, rapid,
strong pulse and great local inflammation,
it has long been considered that here we
have a distinct indication for the use of
blood letting. Consequently we have had
many advocates for its employment, the
chief of whom are Dr. Bondurant, Dr. May
lend and Dr. Craigie of this city. All on their
authorities state that by large and repeated
blood letting the Strictures can be cut.
that. But they fall into errors, for they
not only destroy the disease, if they can
do so, as they maintain they do, but they
also destroy the habit of taking
in the extent that he bears
the amounts of it or a better academic
contribution to the last day of his life.
From time to time points of observation were
abruptly by Dr. Bonallack on the first
and in four days of the attack. and Dr.
Deod was in the habit of taking from
the close to twenty ounces of third general
anemic time, in the course of four or
ten days from personal communication. What
Dr. was doing as they inadvered the
contribution to such an extent that they
were not so able to stand a recurrence
of the disease an' if so blood had been
removed and a recurrence of an attack
of more to the dreaded after such
luminous treatments than if he had simply
been left to Dr. Warras' method of
treatment by perfect rest. By this means
also they decrease the risk of metastasis
to the brain and Dr. Aluwai says, "He had
no difficulty in obtaining his anemic
that large and repeated bleeding to
erose the risk of the metastasis."

"
It is not easy to see how these large blood
lettings would have much an effect unless it be from the fact that in thrombosis we
have a very large quantity of fibrine
in the blood, held in a state of being
imperfectly coagulated on account of the
presence of Glauber's salt. We have a great
quantity of fibrine, just as we have the
fibrin in the blood of a person affected by
Thermopolis, and have also we seem to be
under an analogy, and the second and
subsequent bloodlettings have a larger
quantity of fibrine than the first, and the
influence is that the fibrin is increased
by the blood letting, and consequently a
larger quantity being in circulation a
larger quantity also is liable to be de-
posited upon the surface of the heart, to
aee the degeneration, and thus by ini-
mitating the cardiac complication. Fuller
states, "Dr. von illand, the great advocate
of eczema, and repeated bursosia and lock,
knowlege inflammation of the heart to
have been the cause and not the effect
in his practice," and Dr. Smith
who makes up mention of the frequency
of indiscretion reports periwinkle alone
in nearly one fourth of his cases. On the
Mr. and Dr. Cornish, who rarely had recourse to blood letting. Indeed only one instance of it among many cases treated by Bowens, and out of thirty two cases, in my own practice, it has occurred but twice after the commencement of treatment.

If the patient is Young, Strong and Work, and also sanguin鲇 then the blood of the disease is increased, and by this means the patient is brought to a more healthy state.

Local bleeding by means of leeches or cupping is to be preferred to the preceding method of treatment. And by this means one may relieve the local inflammation better than by general bleeding.

Other anti-phlogistics have been tried besides bleeding in its various forms. But they are subject to the same objections and to these in addition. They weaken the patient to a great degree, which is by no means desirable and in addition they put them closer to the patient by compelling them to lie down to rest. And then in a story, an objection still, which is, that the patient...
but may be utilized to raise an absolute paralytic shock which might produce even a fatal termination. The bowels should be regulated by mild exercises, but we are not justified in pursuing this treatment any further. Bloodletting to a certain extent is to be preferred to purgation for in that case we have all the beneficial results without the unnecessary pain and disability to return to cold.

Dr. Davenport says that Calomel and Opium can very beneficially and that if long-continued will arrest the Disease and especially the Condition, it is Mercury. Opium, accidentally, of the greatest benefit, giving prompt relief from pain and producing sleep which is of greater consequence, and to which the patient has for long been an entire stranger. Some people to an almost incredible extent; as Dr. Comyn of Dublin who began with two grains every two or three hours and recommended that the dose be increased "both in frequency and quantity" until the patient felt decided relief, when it should be kept up at that dose until the Disease is steadily declining. In this
Joy he finds it to the extent of from eight to ten pangs in the day, and he says that
his results are come. But if it does not go
so that length, it at least gives partial
relief. The direction to its use especially
in such cases one of that it has a ten-
tency to check the micturition, and then
reclaim the mobile matter in the blood
but by a combination with other remedies
the direction might be of use.

He cannot however do so much for
Dr Macnair in many cases, and, therefore;
its efficacy may be doubted on the ground
of experience, for it is rarely been to per-
duce at the present day, any of those
benign effects results in chronic diseases which
pre attributed to it in former times, but in the uro-pedic complications it is often
attended with the very best results. Fuller
says that no case of the acute otitis
mear can be safely treated without its
administration. It must be given to
or to bring the patient on healing so far
that under its influence, and the effects
must be kept up and continued till we are
sure that it has done all it can do to be
move the symptoms. But here again we have
a difficulty; for in many cases, it is very diffi-
intended to bring the patient under its influence and as we require to use it cautiously and not push it forcibly at once, and by a careful one drip in small doses we can generally in some little time bring on the loss of the mouth and when that is established we must hold on hand, for that end time, indicating on it, one that has been taken effect in the system will remain for a considerable time after the remedy has been ceased. It is a poison.

Colestiricin was long considered as a specific in rheumatism and its use is attended with very variable results, in some cases it will entirely fail while in others, on the contrary, it has yielded very little. Being like a specific property, it is late it has rather fallen into disrepute and perhaps unjustly so. For acting as a purgative, astringent and emetic as it purports, it tends to eliminate the putrescent matter from all these three channels and is followed by great relief to all the symptoms. Its action is by no means to be depended on, and at least it is a confirmative remedy when given for any length of time, tending to produce a condition of the system called Colestiricin poisoning by Colestiricin.
Which is attended by a group of symptoms which are very characteristic in acute jaundice and the jaundiced patient. Headache, pain in the abdomen and a feeling of languor and sickness, and when it is administered these symptoms must be carefully watched for and treated immediately.

Dr. St. has been greatly lauded in case of the attention of the profession having been drawn to its curative properties in bilious jaundice by Dr. Fleming.

He gave a most flattering account of it, and used it in the form of the fluid which he called 'K' and he said that he never met with a case which ultimately defied its use, but, though like everything else which has been tried, it is useful in some cases, in others not. In the majority of cases, it has been found to fail. It was tried in the clinical wards in the Infirmary here under Dr. Bennett who invited Dr. Fleming to inspect and watch the case along with him, and from some reason or other, whether or not from the difference of type of the disease or not, it was found completely to fail.

Carbonic acid has also been used, but with
no better results.

We hence then see that we have tried to remove the impure material by copious bloodletting, and then have tried to get rid of the large tissue discharges from the intestinal canal, then by the kidney, and some even by purgatives. Another class of machines try to remove it by sweating it as it were, out of the system by means of diaphorities. This is following not an indication pointed out by nature for we see her endeavouring to get rid of the poison by the purgative operations which at her own initiative and taking advantage of this, it has been judged to bring in purification by copious and frequent sweats, while at the same time diaphorities are given internally and sweating is thus produced, sometimes to an incredible extent. Then also are subject to the objection, growing up in against bloodletting and purgations, for the weakness of the patient often to such an extent as to produce sedation or melancholy, or even of exhaustion, an eruption of small vesicles coming of a very small portion of the bile raised over a minute slip of fluid and the benefit resulting from
Their employment is almost lost at all, for at the best they get rid of only a very small amount of the matter that such commingled with the urine once kept in the blood.

Cordicura Bank as Remedies. Distemper or Luminous has been recommended in the treatment of specific distress. It even ends to a great extent by being partly washed out, a paper about the beginning of the century with the view of showing that Germanic Bank was the only true remedy and in fact he considered it blueprints a specific. It was treated diligently but it is well adapted to some cases of chronic distemper in cases where the system is broken down and debilitated by the disease. Shew that as much as it might be exhibited with benefit, the state that he always employed as specific until he became aware of the remarkable virtues of the Bank, and that then he employed it in small part. He does expressly state that he did in no means reflect, in future cases, this paper and powerful remedy. Such treatment might appear to us to be very conducive to the curing of an inflammatory nature, but
In nine an elaborate table to show its remarkable efficacy. Of the activities of this case, all the cases that died were 170. Of whom 16 died; 1 of these 121 were treated with bank, and 6 died. While of the remaining 47 in treatment, who were treated otherwise 8 died. So from this we see that in treatment with bank, was attended with often greater success than all the other treatment, but then, in light might have treated in lesser or other cases in the other way. While in usual bank only in the milder cases.

Alkaline and bismuth salts have been largely employed in the treatment of the form of the disease and these are given with the view of neutralising the effect of acid in the system. Bismuth of lead or the like which has been most used for the purpose, and it is given in large dose of from 5 to 8 grains in the twenty four hours. Its action is preservative, digestive and slightly diaphoretic and for these reasons it is fitted, perhaps to the object. Of the want of chronic dysentery generally and it also gives it is no better than the alkaline salts. Dr. Fuller tried it in seventeen cases, and in only one had it any effect on the tenacious, producing effect.
diversi, and relief of the symptoms in all the rest it completely failed. It however might be true in tending to act on a
saline of the heart action and by keep-
ing the pelvis in solution, it would per-
mit the phrenic deposits on the valves,
but any alkali will do so. It is true
that it neutralizes the acid, but it will
not prevent the acid forming bases and
continuing to impregnate the blood.

Dr. Pewe recommends lime
since under the supposition that it con-
verted the little acid into either carbon-
odic acid from the large quantity of oxi-
den which it contains, but it has by
experience fallen in the estimation of phy-
cicians. It may turn out, if it gets a gen-
ial mode, to be a useful auxiliary, but it
is not a specific as I once recommended.

Let us hear from this skilful and
perceptive subject of the treatment
of acute rheumatism, which is little
more than an imprecation of several
drugs in the Pharmacopoeia which in
most instances with the pulls of arte-
pun 0o almost as good, to the
brief consideration of the subject. It
Chronic Rheumatism.

This may be either the direct acute Rheumatism, or it may spring up originally in an insidious form and pass on insidiously into the chronic, especially on the knee, or in a chronic disorder.

It may be articular and attended by bulging of the joints or be have an acute Rheumatism. The joints are also stiff and painful and that is the form which generally exists as a consequence of the attack of Rheumatic fever. The joints are painful in motion and the pain is likewise incurred by warmth, and there may be even a slight degree of Deformity right. In case where the Deformity is lost, caused by break, it is where the skin is lost and boy, but of these is healed at the same time, a slight involvement, the pain instead of being increased is greatly relieved. The pain is lost as common as it is violent and the acute plan in the Insidious form of Chronic Rheumatism, when the muscles, tendons, and tendons are the parts which suffer. It is attended by no great swelling and little local heat and redness but there is great pain during motion.
at night, especially in the muscles, joints, and articular galls, often ending in the Articular Galls, often ending in the Articular Galls. So that which follows upon uric acid gives rise, we often have destruction of the joints from its long continuation and its perpetual influence, and the joints affected are chiefly the small joints of the fingers, and it is this affection which it feels. It presents the symmetrical character of the most marked uric. In most recent form of chronic uric acidism appearing as in the diaphanous character of the body, which at last settles down into a dull aim, joints across the long which is increased in fluid. In one of that passive kind that is also called by Gutierrez. Long neck. Stiff a morning of the hemicellae. Hemimodernism belong to the form and so also do morning. Joints which can a part of an definite joints which can exist in a deposit on the arm and on the arm. I. To believe the kind of morning. Phelimatia is also in the influence of the arms and an emergence of the flesh.
I am attendant upon such children, they generally are kept in a state of perfect rest, and the consequence of their being used, the Burke's want and become attenuated which ought to be avoided as far as possible by the employment of frequent motion and the use of galvanism. As in acute diarrhoea, so here we have the same cause at night from the continual diarrhea, being liable to come on during that period and in some cases, it may be aggravated by the heat of the house if there is great material fever of the blood, the suffering while in labor, fever it is relieved by heat.

In the regard to the treatment of chronic diarrhoea, if it approaches at all to the character of the acute form in any degree of constitutional intensity, once we may begin to use antiphlogistics, but much care on care. One of the oldest remedies for chronic diarrhoea is God love oil, which has for long been employed in the treatment of it in the country, especially in Germany, as well as in some parts of the United States and the Western Islands, and it is alleged to have very beneficial results. In case where...
In patients with reduced appetite and appetite improvement, it is easy to see how it could be useful, especially when combined with some feverishness or tone of which the syrup of the Tetrade of spin in the form generally employed is
the best.

Spirae is another remedy which has an old and well-deserved reputation. It is found in the
form of the powdered substance and its results come quite up to its reputation.
It forms a part of an interesting habit of body - to act as a stimulant, Digestive, and the
same for incontinence. Dr. Darnon uses this root who drew particular attention both and
in my to give it in one or two drops, which is quite unnecessary, and
Dr. Fuller says that from his experience, he has found that does 0.5 or 1.0
three times a day an insufficient and have
of each dose, fine to 0.5, at which time
fine it is fine 0.5 to 1.0, to which I Darnon
does and he should not exceed 0.5 twice
from three times a day — for then we
fine it in two or three times, it acts in
E. A. We mean to certain at when the use
it to a more moderate extent. Other
indicators have been used as Digestive
Which often prove a most valuable auxiliary.

Opium does not in this case aid the

events form so much constipation the

d harm of all treatments. But has also, it

is of course very beneficial in alleviating

the pain and producing sleep.

In chronic rhinitis, at times connected

with asthatic rhinitis, at times may

be employed with marked benefit in the

iodide of potassium which may be

combined with advantage with the cast

liver oil.

The use of baths in the hot or cold

has been insisted on by some, the hot

agreeing best with some constitutions while

the cold agrees best with others, and can

even go the length of recommending in

certain cases the therapeutic agency of

dry or wettable.

William Carmichael.