THE PATIOLOGY OF INEBRIETY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EARLY RECOGNITION AND THE REPRESSION OF THIS DISEASE IN ITS INCIPENT STAGES.

A PAPER READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AM. ASS'N FOR THE CURE OF INEBRIATES, HELD AT FORT HAMILTON, APRIL 25, 1883, BY DR. EDWARD C. MANN,* OF NEW YORK.

Inebriety is a disease exhibiting certain essential psychic and physical signs. It is a disease in which the victims are all more or less irresponsible, as are the insane. It is a disease in which the tone and power of the nerve centers is lost. There is generally, and I believe always, could we get at the true family history, an inherited neuropathic condition; but here, as in insanity, it is in the higher classes very difficult to elicit the whole truth from the relatives. It is a disease perhaps more than any other excepting insanity requiring for its cure time and long, persistent, hygienic influences to restore the normal vaso-motor condition, affecting the nutrition and circulation of the brain and nerve centers.

* Physician to Sunnyside, a private hospital for nervous and mental diseases, inebriety, and the opium habit.
How to Train Horses

The amount of training necessary to produce a horse that is both willing and able to perform the tasks required of it is determined by the nature and extent of the work it is expected to do. The training process must be designed to develop the horse's physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent possible, while also ensuring its proper care and management. The training program should include both ground work and ridden work, and should be tailored to the individual horse's needs and abilities.

The ground work should focus on building the horse's muscle tone, improving its balance and coordination, and developing its obedience to commands. This includes exercises such as lunging, longeing, and free work, as well as ground exercises that target specific muscles or joints. Ridden work should include training in basic obedience, such as slow walks, stops, and turns, as well as more advanced exercises that require the horse to respond to more complex commands.

The training process should be gradual and progressive, with each stage of training building on the previous one. It is important to ensure that the horse is well-rested and well-fed, and that it receives regular veterinary check-ups to ensure its health and well-being. The training process should be positive and encouraging, with rewards and praise given for good behavior, and gentle correction given for mistakes.

In addition to training, it is important to provide the horse with proper care and management. This includes regular grooming, hoof care, and attention to the horse's overall health. A well-trained and well-cared for horse will be more willing and able to perform its tasks, and will be more likely to enjoy its work.

The training process is a continuous one, and should be tailored to the individual horse's needs and abilities. A well-trained horse will be a valuable asset, both for work and for pleasure, and will provide its owner with years of enjoyment and service.
Facts Concerning Intemperance.


No intelligent or honest observer will, in this age, deny that there is a disease, sometimes hereditary and more often acquired by social habits and customs of society, which we call intemperance or alcoholism. I will not attempt to discuss the moral aspects of this subject, though I admit them to be momentous and appalling; neither can I have any close concern with its relation to our social system or its influence upon the growth of civilization, the sanctities of religion and justice, or the progress of human institutions, though these, also, are complicated, vast, and widely ramified, to an extent far beyond what can be meaningly represented by the naked figures of the statistician.

Leaving such topics to constitute, as they well merit, the grounds of distinct inquiries, my attention will be exclusively directed to the action of intoxicating fluids upon man as a living organization, and to examine within the strict circle of facts, of their influence upon his state of sanity, whether mental or bodily. We cannot consider this subject on any narrow basis, but on the broad ground of facts as we find them. We observe in cases of intemperance symptoms of nervous degeneracy. It is manifest that disorders of sensation and muscular action must result from disease in the nerves, because will and perception are never exercised in this world but in connection with nerves.

All the senses are manifested through the nervous system, and whatever we imbibes which will interfere with the normal action of the nervous system will sooner or later produce disease. There is no substance which is so prolific in destructive elements and is so certain to degrade the nerve.
Facts Concerning Intemperance

Intemperance as alcohol, which is in common use in its various combinations. Excess is the law, with rare variations, which follows the use of alcohol; and, with this excess and its extremes we have to deal.

It has been said that there is an inborn element in the nature of man which develops imbecility. Could we trace the cause of this, we should find in the whole race is tainted with this disease, coming down to us through the ages, in obedience to the laws of heredity. Our fathers from earliest history, we find, were addicted to drunkenness.

I have a book here which contains the sermons preached in Belfast, Ireland, two hundred years ago, by a bishop of the English Church, the purport of which was to tell the people that if was wrong to get drunk on the day of the funeral of a bishop; but when a ruling or king died it was “not a sin to get drunk.”

The Anglo-Saxon and their near relations, the Teutonic family, have for ages been addicted to habits of intoxication, and we, their descendants, almost I dare say without individual exception, are tainted with the disease: Intemperance. This is but one of the efforts of Christian communities to reform men and crush out this great curse, intemperance.

The streets of all our large cities are filled with liquor shops, and their trams, deformed as no other business is fostered, simple because people demand it, and the generations to come will demand the same as the norm.

Were it now possible to deprive every man, woman, and child of intoxicants in the future, I believe it would require more than a century to eliminate, by the natural laws of evolution, the diseases produced in the past by alcoholic intemperance. This will account for the “failures” which are such a source of astonishment in the present age. We have not sufficiently studied the cases which are such a dead weight, holding back the cure of intemperance. The community must be educated. Our efforts must be educational. The laws of temperance must be taught to their highest and broadest scope, creative measures must be adopted, and a more human treatment must be given to the unfortunate intemperate.

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The human senses are affected by various influences and experiences. The effect of these factors on the brain and its functions is complex and multifaceted. The brain processes information and experiences through various senses, including sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell. These inputs are integrated into a cohesive understanding of the world around us.

In the context of psychology, the brain is often described as a complex network of interconnected neural pathways. These pathways allow for the processing of information and the formation of memories. The brain also plays a crucial role in our ability to learn and adapt to new situations.

The brain's ability to process information is influenced by various environmental factors. For example, the brain is more active when we are engaged in learning or problem-solving tasks. This increased activity is thought to be due to the activation of specific neural pathways that are involved in cognitive processes.

In conclusion, the brain is a vital organ that is responsible for our ability to perceive, think, and act. Understanding the brain's workings is crucial for developing effective strategies for enhancing cognitive functioning and promoting overall health.
The lessons of this period are common with the corroboration of a number of events which have been scattered throughout the entire period to which I refer to and which have paved the way for the triumph of the cause of the people. The strength of the cause, the direction of the movements, and the manner in which they are developing is recognized and appreciated. In the light of the experience of the past, the future looks hopeful and promising. The lessons of the present are the source of confidence for the future.
CAUTION FOR THE CURE OF INFLAMMATES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSO.

The American Association for the Cure of Inflammatics.

...
Resolutions of thanks to Dr. Blanchard for his courtesy were passed.

A resolution was passed resolving the journal committee to prepare a circular to be sent to the profession, for the purpose of eliciting some idea about the prevalence of inebriety and its physical manifestations, etc.

After some general routine business, the society went into the committee of the whole on the study of inebriety in different available resolutions. A resolution was passed directing a committee consisting of Drs. Parrish, Mason, Day, and Grothers to present the subject of the association before the medical science convention at Saratoga in September, 1883.

The society then adjourned to meet in New York City, Oct. 17, 1883.

I contend that the case of inebriety which has been popularly supposed to be the cause of a lunatic asylum. The public are beginning to be alarmed at the enormous increase of inebriety, and not without reason. Instead of a large proportion of cases being arrested, as there were in remote years, insane buildings are springing up all over the land which are described as Asylums for the Inebriate. Only a small number of the insane institutions. In the treatment of all cases of alcoholic mania, and instead of punishment, it has been found that this method is much more effective, and that the specialists in inebriety are now, instead of going away their delinquent victims, are staying in the home of three to twelve months with them, in order to try the mental stability and physical deteriorations, and to restore the patient to society and the active duties of life.—Dr. Jackson.

No man who has led a temperate life can suddenly become an inebriate without physical change to produce the change. Such a transformation would be contrary to reason and nature. Therefore, some physical change must take place in the active centers of the defect has occurred and is the expression of it.—Dr. Howard.
The basis of contact must be well understood by the police. All contact with a defendant should be handled with care and precision. Contact should not be initiated without the defendant's consent. Once initiated, contact should be conducted in a manner that is fair and just. The defendant's rights must be respected at all times. Law enforcement officers must act in a professional and ethical manner when conducting contact with defendants. This includes ensuring that the defendant is aware of their rights and that they understand the consequences of any action taken. Contact must be consistent with the law and must be conducted in a manner that upholds the principles of justice and fairness.
PARIS: AND INFIDELITY

Paris and Romans

Adolescence and Imagery

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TEST FOR ALCOHOL IN THE TEAR.

The presence of alcohol in the tear film is a common finding in alcoholic individuals and can be detected using a specific test. This test involves the use of a choline esterase test strip, which changes color in the presence of alcohol. The test is sensitive and specific, making it a reliable method for detecting alcohol in the tear film.

WHAT IS AN INTRACTABLE

Intractable conditions are those that are difficult to treat or cure. They may be caused by various factors, including genetic predisposition, environmental factors, or underlying medical conditions. The treatment of intractable conditions often involves a combination of medications, therapies, and lifestyle modifications. The goal is to manage the symptoms and improve the quality of life for those affected.

LIBERTY OF THE INMENnATE

The concept of liberty refers to the freedom of an individual to make choices and act according to their will. In the context of the Constitution, the liberty of the inmennate refers to the rights and freedoms guaranteed to all individuals, including the right to life, liberty, and property. These rights are protected by law and cannot be infringed upon without正当理由 or legal justification.
THE MEAN STATISTICS

The mean statistics, a measure of central tendency, represents the average or typical value in a dataset. It is calculated by summing all the values and dividing by the number of values. The mean is sensitive to outliers and skewed distributions, which can be addressed by using other measures of central tendency such as the median or mode.

AVERAGE

The average is the sum of all values divided by the number of values.

\[ \text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of values}}{\text{Number of values}} \]

Example:

For the dataset [2, 4, 6, 8, 10], the average is calculated as:

\[ \text{Average} = \frac{2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10}{5} = \frac{30}{5} = 6 \]

MEDIAN

The median is the middle value when the data is arranged in order. It is less affected by outliers than the mean.

Example:

For the dataset [2, 4, 6, 8, 10], the median is the middle value, which is 6.

MODE

The mode is the value that appears most frequently in a dataset. A dataset can have more than one mode or no mode at all.

Example:

For the dataset [2, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10], the mode is 2.

STANDARD DEVIATION

The standard deviation measures the dispersion or spread of a dataset. It is calculated as the square root of the variance.

\[ \text{Standard Deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{N}} \]

Example:

For the dataset [2, 4, 6, 8, 10], the standard deviation can be calculated using the mean (6).

CARE OF INFECTIONS

Proper hygiene practices, including handwashing and the use of personal protective equipment, are crucial in preventing the spread of infections. Regular cleaning and disinfection of surfaces, especially in high-traffic areas, can help reduce the risk of infection. Educational programs should be implemented to promote awareness and adherence to infection control measures.
The great principles of our association, and the teachings of this journal for the past seven years, are summed up in this book, and outside of a certain personality and individuality incident to every author, it may be called the latest voice of science, marking an epoch in the study of the subject. No matter what the reception of this book may be, or the interest it will excite, at present, it will have an audience in the future, and be regarded as the first effort in the form of a volume to organize the facts concerning indolence and ascertain their real meaning and significance.

This journal contains the author, whose work is literally a legacy to the future, the value of which will grow as the subject is better understood.

The publishers have presented a very attractive volume, which is sold at a popular price, so as to bring it into the hands of all interested in the subject. The influence of such a volume is very salutary, and we trust the author will continue in this field, presenting the subject again in future volumes.

A portion of the papers read before the New York Medical Society from its organization, and published by the society, is a work of unusual interest.

The papers contain a very instructive history of the various medical questions which have become prominent during the past decade. All of them are presented by eminent men in both law and medicine, and outline the latest teachings of science and the decisions of the courts. This work should be read by every specialist who expects to be either a court for his counsel. Copies can be had of the President, H. C. Clark Hall, 58 Broadway, New York City.

The "Annuity" is a monthly journal of Electrical Science, published by W. L. Noyes at 118 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. It should be on the shelf of every one who would keep abreast of the most wonderful era of discovery ever known in the sciences, a era, with practical possibilities far exceeding the wildest dreams of the optimists.

The "Charity's Dictionary of Medicine," published by J. Appleton & Co. of New York City, is a work of great value to all physicians.

It is primarily a Dictionary of Medicine, in which the several diseases are fully discussed in alphabetical order. The description of each includes an account of its etiology and anatomical characters; its symptoms, course, duration, and termination; its diagnosis, prognosis, ana, and, lastly, its treatment. General Pathology comprehends articles on the origin, characters, and nature of diseases.

General Therapeutics includes articles on the several classes of remedies, their modes of action, and the methods of their use. The articles devoted to the subject of hygiene treat of the causes and prevention of disease, of the agencies and laws affecting public health, of the means of preserving the health of the individual, of the construction and management of hospitals, and of the nursing of the sick.

The best evidence of its value is that it has run through three editions in a few months, and the demand is increasing.

The "Medical Register" of New York for 1883-84, edited by Dr. White, is a volume that shows the changes in the medical profession, and marks the march of science in one of the great centers of medical thought.
In 1820 it had increased to 2992 pounds. Since 1820, the amount of opium consumed in the United States has increased, reaching a peak in the late 19th century. However, the production of opium in China remained relatively stable until the late 19th century, when it began to decline. This decline was partly due to increased production in India and partly due to the effects of the Boxer Rebellion. The Chinese government attempted to reduce opium production by encouraging the cultivation of alternative crops, but these efforts were largely unsuccessful. Today, opium production is still significant in parts of Asia, particularly in Afghanistan and Myanmar.
The interaction the child experiences in the classroom is critical to their development. When the child feels a sense of belonging and is engaged in meaningful activities, their learning is enhanced. Teachers play a crucial role in creating an environment that fosters creativity and critical thinking. They guide students to explore new ideas and challenge traditional ways of thinking. In this way, children develop a strong foundation for future success.

In today’s world, technology plays a significant role in education. Digital tools and platforms are becoming increasingly popular as they offer flexibility and access to information. However, it’s important to balance digital learning with traditional methods to ensure a well-rounded education.

The integration of technology in the classroom can be effectively achieved through the use of interactive software and online resources. Teachers can design lessons that incorporate these tools to enhance student engagement and provide personalized learning experiences.

Moreover, collaboration and communication skills are essential in today’s workforce. Teachers can facilitate these skills by encouraging group projects and discussions. This not only helps students learn from each other but also prepares them for future collaborative work environments.

In summary, the role of the teacher in the classroom is multifaceted. They are not just instructors but also mentors, guideposts, and facilitators of learning. Their responsibility is to create a supportive and stimulating environment that nurtures the growth and development of each student.
EASY STAGE OF INTEREST

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The problem was how to adjust the balance of the instrument on the new principle, and what was the best way to do it? The answer was to give the balance a slight adjustment to make it more sensitive to the new principle. This was achieved by reducing the friction of the balance beam and increasing the sensitivity of the instrument. The adjustment was made by altering the balance weight and the stiffness of the spring. This resulted in a more accurate and sensitive instrument.

The problem of adjusting the balance was solved by a new method. The new method involved the use of a new type of balance beam, which was more sensitive to the new principle. The balance beam was designed to have a lower friction and a higher sensitivity. The adjustment was made by altering the balance weight and the stiffness of the spring. This resulted in a more accurate and sensitive instrument.
THE MEDICAL RECOGNITION OF INNOCENCY.

Dr. Varian, the president of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, in the annual address before the society at its last meeting, made the following remarks:

"In the study of mental and nervous diseases, there remains a form of disease which has too long received insufficient attention, and whose claims I wish to urge upon you.

"As a question of political economy, and because of its effects upon the social fabric of society, none of the problems of civilization have aroused greater interest, have demanded more thoughtful consideration, have excited the passions and imagination, as well as the earnest, patriotic enthusiasm of mankind, to a greater degree than the abuse of alcohol, in all its hallucinatory forms.

"There is a problem connected with the subject which has so greatly needed attention, and which belongs to us, as a profession, in the interest of the sick, to endeavor to solve. By its solution we shall do a little to lessen the difficulties which stand in the way of our legislators and reformers to reduce the number of criminals and paupers, and tend to reduce the number of inmates for our county houses, jails, and insane asylums.

"The question is, what can we do to restore the individual to a condition of moral, mental, and physical health? Let us first carefully consider this question, and we at once recognize that sake we might per cent, largely diminish the number of those who are wasted, by allowing the wealth of the nation to be devoted, since the death rate connected with the use of the liver, stomach, kidneys, lungs, and brain.

"This task may be divided into two medical questions. Upon
"Since our efforts during the past fifty years have resulted in such remarkable benefit to the insane, the feeble-minded, and other wards of the people, let us study to accomplish as much in the near future for the equally unfortunate and irresponsible victim of alcohol."

—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

STATISTICS OF THE INCREASE OF THE REVENUE FROM THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The following table furnishes an indisputable argument that the use of spirits is increasing far beyond the increase of population; hence more inebriety, insanity, and pauperism. The present revenue system went into operation September 1, 1862.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue from Philadelphia</th>
<th>Revenue from other parts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>52,179.22</td>
<td>2,090.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>58,479.49</td>
<td>2,900.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>18,779.92</td>
<td>2,370.05</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>33,200.32</td>
<td>4,520.53</td>
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<td>1867</td>
<td>33,419.92</td>
<td>5,057.89</td>
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<td>1868</td>
<td>18,315.08</td>
<td>5,915.76</td>
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<td>1869</td>
<td>25,295.98</td>
<td>6,086.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>46,261.32</td>
<td>6,310.17</td>
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<td>29,175.16</td>
<td>6,256.48</td>
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<td>1872</td>
<td>32,099.32</td>
<td>6,352.98</td>
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<td>1873</td>
<td>46,044.09</td>
<td>9,304.00</td>
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<td>1874</td>
<td>32,051.01</td>
<td>9,144.00</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>35,436.95</td>
<td>9,371.24</td>
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<td>1876</td>
<td>27,494.32</td>
<td>9,480.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>46,285.86</td>
<td>9,537.89</td>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>35,170.89</td>
<td>10,730.50</td>
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<td>1879</td>
<td>61,183.09</td>
<td>12,209.03</td>
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<td>1880</td>
<td>67,335.75</td>
<td>13,700.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>79,578.97</td>
<td>16,135.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>598,863.78</td>
<td>163,135.23</td>
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PREVENTION OF INEBRIETY.

My thought, therefore, is to put a stop to drunkenness by stopping the incitements thereunto through dietetic habits. Drunkenness will cease, because it must cease, when persons are not habitually subject to habits which inevitably provoke and oftentimes insure drunkenness. A man can not become a drunkard who has no unnatural activity of the circulation, no loss of nervous energy, no poisoning of blood, caused by his habits of living. Drunkards have to be made. The processes of making them are widespread and varied, and, as a grand fact, they are slow.

The e is an old Latin maxim which, literally translated, bears upon this question with great force. The author of it was one of Rome's most splendid orators. In one of his grandest efforts, describing the wickedness of the man against whom he was pleading, he took occasion to say: "No man suddenly becomes wicked." Virtuous to-day, one is not vicious to-morrow, that not being according to the law of development. The steps that take hold on hell have long descent. One beginning at the top travels a long way to get to the bottom.

It is in this matter of turning a sober man into an inebriate. A person who is in good health, sober, well-behaved, bearing himself manfully and to the satisfaction of his fellows and to his own credit, is not seen in the full possession of his faculties at sun-down of a given day, and the next morning found turned into a well-developed, habitual, rollicking, reeling, remorseless drunkard. Between the top of this staircase and the bottom, oftentimes it takes years to travel. A child begins to descend the staircase, and is incited to be a drunkard when he is stimulated constantly; and he becomes such, in one form, when stimulation has reached the habitual efficiency that his powers have lost their natural instinctiveness of exercise if his stimulant is wanting.

—Dr. Jackson.
INEBRIETY FROM INHERITANCE.

The female children of drunkards suffer in relative frequency from the following forms of insanity: Mania (excitement), dementia (loss of mental vigor), melancholia (depression), epilepsy (convulsive seizures), and idiocy (inherited mental deficiency). Male children suffer from dementia most frequently, next from mania, then from epilepsy, melancholia, and idiocy. If both father and mother are intemperate, there is an increased tendency to epilepsy or idiocy. If idiocy be present in one parent, and idiocy in another, an incurable form of insanity is very apt to be developed in the children. In the majority of cases, mental disease developed itself at the period of life when the greatest strain comes upon the endurance of the individual—that is, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years. Between these years women suffer from the perils and accidents of childbearing. They have the cares and responsibilities of families, and undergo the fatigue and exhaustion consequent upon the care of children and the nursing of the sick. Men, during this period, labor the most constantly and endure the greatest hardships. They encounter greater business perplexities and assume larger responsibilities. The grosser passions are also more active, and the danger of exhaustion from this cause is largely increased. When the nervous energy and physical vigor of the individual are exhausted, the nutrition of the brain cells is interfered with, and irritative changes occur within them. These changes produce attacks of mania, a form of insanity characterized by excitement; or melancholia, a form of insanity marked by depression, painful delusions, and morbid fears. If the original nerve constitution be unstable, as in the offspring of drunkards, there is a lack of recuperative power after the attack of excitement or depression is over, and the termination of the disease is in permanent weakening of the mind.

—Dr. Hurd.

DISEASE OF INEBRIETY.

The man that has become so diseased that except under the most favorable circumstances the distance between where he lies completely enervated, to ... grave, or where he shall be found lying in a gutter, an insensible clod, is a short one. Out of the condition of stimulation he has passed into the condition of blood-poisoning, out of this he has passed into the state of enervation, from this into incurable disease or idiocy, and in a miserable wretch in human form, as ready to make his bed with the swine as he is ready to drink.

I repeat, drunkenness wherever seen is a disease. It is one of those bodily states wherein the body has dethroned the soul, and the man has sunk from the rational, responsible person to the irrational, irresponsible thing. An habitual drunkard has no observable soul. He is an animal; none of the qualities of reason obtain in him; no moral sense asserts itself; no spirituality works in him. He is so poisoned as to be dead to all those higher motives which, stirring within the man, bring the human to the surface and clothe it with energy, with power, and with glory. The human is dead, and well was it said by the Apostle that “no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God.”

My criticism on the past action of temperance men and women finds its point where human life begins. I might stretch this farther backward and justify say that the dietetics of the mother before her child is born, expose her offspring to this terrible ruin, though it does not reach him in twenty or forty years; but put into him as a constitutional tendency or proclivity, it furnishes him a driftage which may float him on till he lies drunk in a hovel or by the roadside.—Dr. JACkson.

Burr's MEDICAL INDEX.

Published in Hartford, Conn., is of special value in the grouping of facts from cases and books, so that they can be readily seen at a glance. It has saved us much time, labor, and vexation.
Delirium and stupor coming on suddenly in cases where a small amount of spirits are used, point to some latent brain disease. Often adverse traumatism and mental shocks which have produced some injury to the brain are developed into positive disease from this cause.

_Pepto-Quinine_, prepared by the Chemical Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has proved to be of much service in cases of inebriety where malaria existed; also, in the peculiar debility seen in some cases that is so difficult to reach by any ordinary remedies. We very cordially urge that this combination be tested by all who are treating inebriates, and its real value be determined.

The Turkish Bath Hotel of Dr. Shepard of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y., is one of the first successful attempts to combine oriental luxury with the most advanced teaching of science, in baths as both a remedy and pleasure.

The Social Science Association meets in Saratoga in September next. Inebriety will be discussed by Drs. Crothers, Mason, Parrish, Day, and others, and the literally the first scientific presentation of this subject before this learned convention.

We cordially commend the following places to our readers, and hope in the future to give a detailed review of all the places in this country where inebriates and opium cases are treated.

Dr. Hubbard, at Billerica, Mass., receives only inebriates and opium cases.

Dr. Marshall and House have charge of the Riverside Retreat at Painesville, Ohio, where both nervous and mental diseases are treated, with inebriates and opium takers.

Dr. Livingston, of Philadelphia, Pa., has both a city and country residence, where cases are treated of inebriety and mental disease.

Dr. Mattison, of Brooklyn, gives all his time to opium cases.