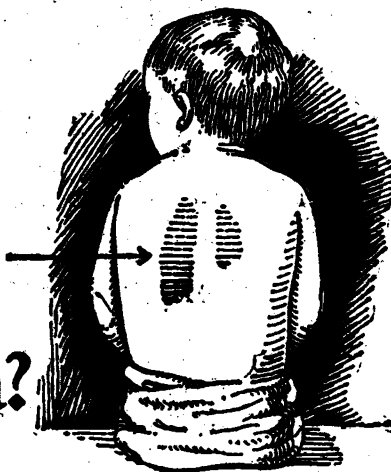


How do you reduce Temperature in Broncho-Pneumonia?



HOLT says—"It must be remembered that the normal range of temperature in Broncho-Pneumonia is from 101° to 104.5° F. This temperature is not in itself exhausting, and the chances of recovery are not, I think, improved by systematic efforts at reducing it so long as it remains within these limits.

"Too much cannot be said in condemnation of the practice of giving drugs for reduction of temperature."

Antiphlogistine hastens the elimination of toxins thus favoring decline in temperature.

Applied hot and thick over the entire thorax, Antiphlogistine, in a mild, yet effective manner, bleeds the patient into his own superficial capillaries; the pain lessened, temperature declines, deep-seated congestion and dyspnoea are relieved, while the heart, having a smaller volume of blood to deal with, conserves its strength.

Over 100,000 Physicians have used the genuine Antiphlogistine for 30 years. It is a scientific, not empirical, preparation.

Let us send you our booklet "The Pneumonic Lung"—it is replete with very valuable information and is FREE.

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Company,
London, E. 3.

Laboratories: New York, London, Sydney, Berlin, Paris
Bueno Aires, Barcelona, Montreal, Mexico City.

Antiphlogistine
"Promotes Osmosis"

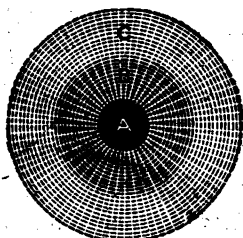


Diagram represents inflamed area. In zone "C" blood is flowing freely through underlying vessels. This forms a current away from the Antiphlogistine, whose liquid contents, therefore, follow the line of least resistance and enter the circulation through the physical process of endosmosis. In zone "A" there is stasis, no current tending to overcome Antiphlogistine's hygroscopic property. The line of least resistance for the liquid exudate is therefore, in the direction of the Antiphlogistine. In obedience to the same law exosmosis is going on in this zone, and the excess of moisture is thus accounted for.



Antiphlogistine poultice after application. Center moist. Periphery virtually dry.