troduced into the bladder, and the urine drawn off, thus

Was in a state of considerable prostration, complained of great pain in the right groin and perianal region, and was unable to pass his urine. Some stimulant was administered, and the house

and fortunately knocked off the rail, so that the engine passed without running over him. When brought to the hospital, he

on the 14th of April last. It appears that this man

struck by an engine, which was coming up to the station at

Was crossing part of the rails at London Bridge, when he was

Eastern Railway, was admitted into Henry's ward on the

the notice of a case of compound and comminuted fracture of

the pelvis, in which recovery ensued, under Mr. Holt's care,

with laceration of the urethra, in Professor Syme's Lectures on

injuries to the pelvis, laceration and rupture of the bladder,

and, although weak, feels quite well; he is going into the

to-day for the purpose of having it cleaned, and he replaced

in the acetate of ammonia, in water.

17th.-Much the same; Mr. Clark ordered a calomel and
colocyneth pill, and, as his cough was very troublesome, the

the acetate of ammonia, in water.

while unable to converse in a rational, consecutive manner.

prised to find he had lost his leg.

when he was removed from a private ward in which he had

being given off during the last fortnight, his

in the beginning of an epidemic, or whether—as we cannot but hope—

a chapter in the history of that formidable disease which now

book, and to Mr. Bedford, the physicians' assistant,) mark the

mainly depend for illustration. Whether the following cases,

pathological features, it is upon these cases that the most im-

they will remain isolated instances, they possess value as a

when he is going on exceedingly well; has not had any

shivering, nor any unfavourable symptom; when he moves, he

30th. The catheter was taken out to-day, and not re-

11th.-He is sleeping pretty well last night, but his cough is

CHOLERA AND CHOLEROID DIARRHŒA.

(under the care of Dr. Barnes.)

The record of the earliest cases of a cholera epidemic is

always replete with interest. In addition to their individual pathological features, it is upon these cases that the most im-

important questions as to origin and mode of propagation must

mainly depend for illustration. Whether the following cases,

(for the histories of which we are indebted to Mr. Barnes' case-

book, and to Mr. Bedford, the physicians' assistant,) mark the

beginning of an epidemic, or whether—as we cannot but hope—

they will remain isolated instances, they possess value as a

chapter in the history of that formidable disease which now

seems to become a periodical scourge to this country.

Down to the 25th of July, the general health of the Dread-

nought had been excellent. Notwithstanding the offensive emanations from the river, there had been no particular dis-

position to diarrhœa, certainly not so much as has been remarked

at a distance from the Thames; and during the last fortnight the state of the river had so much improved, that it had com-

paratively ceased to be annoying. On the 29th and 30th of

July live remarkable cases were admitted.

"DREADNOUGHT" HOSPITAL SHIP.

Case L.—W. C., aged thirty-six, from Sydney, left his

ship on the 15th, in the London docks, and lodged in the

neighborhood. He went to Euston-square Station on the

23rd, where he was taken ill with purging, vomiting, and

cramps; he was taken to University College Hospital, but left
hemoptysis; skin, especially of abdomen, hot; pulse quick; the pool from Hamburg, and was admitted on board the Dreadnought, a Pill of acetate of lead, two grains; and tincture of opium, ten minims: every four hours. Milk in the afternoon, relieved. He was again seized with purging; 2nd of August he had passed urine, and was better, but the skin was still burning. Barnes prescribed a pill of acetate of lead, two grains; and ordered cusparia, nitric acid, and laudanum in the Eagle sailing-vessel—on the 28th, when she came into the dock, with cramps, had serous evacuations every half-hour; had also hemorrhage of the larynx; pulse quick; face suffused. Ordered cusparia, nitric acid, and laudanum mixture; milk and beef-tea. Under this treatment he improved; but on the 1st of August, as there was still a disposition to purging, with cramps in the belly, and hot skin, Dr. Wunderlich, and others, on the temperature of the body and the excreted amounts of urea, chloride of sodium, and urinary water, during a fit of ague.

ON THE CONNEXION BETWEEN THE HEAT OF THE BODY AND THE EXCRETED AMOUNTS OF UREA, CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, AND URINARY WATER, DURING A FIT OF AGUE.

BY SYDNEY RINGER, ESQ., LATE PHYSICIANS’ ASSISTANT IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The author commences his paper by a reference to the observations of Von Baerum, Zimmermann, Michael Wunderlich, and others, on the temperature of the body during ague; and to the observations of Traube and Schmern, and others, on heat and ague, in the same country. He then describes his method of investigation, and the thermometer and the excreted amount of these substances; and he then describes his method of investigation, and the precautions taken against sources of error. His observations were made on two untreated cases of ague (one of quotidians, and one of tertians) in University Hospital, under the care of Dr. Parkes; and they are recorded in a series of charts and tables, showing the following particulars:

1. The temperature of the body, as judged by the thermometer, in the axilla, (after the manner of Wunderlich,) every quarter of an hour, for several hours before, during, and after the fit.
2. The hourly excretion of urea, before, during, and after the fit, in the first case; and the excretion according to stages, in the second case, as determined by the method of Liebig.
3. The hourly excretion of chloride of sodium, and water, during the fit. He then states that the object of the following paper was to trace out more particularly the connexion, if any, between the height of the thermometer and the excreted amount of these substances; and he then describes his method of investigation, and the precautions taken against sources of error. His observations were made on two untreated cases of ague (one of quotidians, and one of tertians) in University Hospital, under the care of Dr. Parkes; and they are recorded in a series of charts and tables, showing the following particulars:—

1. The temperature of the body, as judged by the thermometer, in the axilla, (after the manner of Wunderlich,) every quarter of an hour, for several hours before, during, and after the fit.
2. The hourly excretion of urea, before, during, and after the fit, in the first case; and the excretion according to stages, in the second case, as determined by the method of Liebig.
3. The hourly excretion of chloride of sodium, and water, during the same periods, in the first case; and the excretion by stages in the second.
4. The quantity of fluid drunk.

The following are the results in the first case (quotidian):

The temperature of the body commenced to rise from forty-five to ninety minutes before any change was perceived by the patient, and continued to rise during the hot stage, and during part of the hot; it fell during the latter part of the hot and the whole of the sweating stage. The severity of the fit could be determined by the character of the rise, whether rapid or with oscillations, and by the variations of the temperature during the several stages; but the charts of temperature, and the comments given at length in the paper, must be consulted in order to exhibit this clearly. The urea was found to increase during the fit, as stated by Traube, the increase commenced before the first feelings of cold, and before,