

quantities were those generally administered in the twenty-four hours. External frictions with stimulants, and sinapisms, were employed at the same time. A more extensive experience with this plan of treatment does not appear to have confirmed the praises with which it was at first announced.

Of 102 patients treated in barracks, from the 9th of May to the 7th of June, 62 died, or 60.8 per cent. and 20 recovered, or 19.6; remaining 20, of whom 14 were convalescent, increasing thus the proportion of cured to 33.3 per cent. Of the deaths, 36 were under, and 26 over fifty years of age. Of the recoveries, 27 were under, and 7 over that age. Of the cases which terminated fatally, 27 had been bled—15 previously to their entrance in the hospital, and of course at an early stage of the attack; 29 had moxa applied to the abdomen; 50 were treated with opium, either in the form of Dover's powders, or by itself—in 44 cases it was given combined with calomel. In 3 cases emetics were employed.

In all cases treated in garrison, warm baths, repeated twice or thrice a day, were employed. Of the 20 cases which terminated favourably, 8 were bled; 2 children had leeches applied to the abdomen; to 7 were moxas applied; 3 were treated with small doses of calomel and opium; 2 slight cases were cured by the warm bath and warm teas. To 23 individuals the oxyd of bismuth was administered, of these 7 died. In these 23 cases, however, other of the remedies already referred to were employed.

Hope's mixture of nitric acid and laudanum was pretty extensively employed by some of the Polish surgeons, but the slight manner in which it is noticed does not speak much in favour of its efficacy.

It is the general opinion of the Polish physicians, derived from the result of the cases treated in the general hospitals, that large doses of opium, or small doses repeated at short intervals, produced a decidedly injurious effect—paralyzing the stomach, or by their effects upon the brain, hurrying on the stage of collapse.

21. *Treatment of Cholera at Dinaburg.*—Dr. EWENTZ, in his account of the cholera as it appeared epidemically in Dinaburg, states, that from the first appearance of the disease on the 9th of June, 1831, up to the 7th of July of the same year, out of a population of five thousand, seven hundred and forty-five were attacked, of whom only seventy-five died. Two-thirds of the latter were individuals who, from various causes, were not placed under any regular treatment until that period of the disease had gone by, when alone, according to Dr. E. there is certainty of a cure being effected. Nine-tenths of those attacked were of the lowest classes, and were treated at their own dwellings, or when attacked in the streets, were carried to the nearest house, and remedies applied without the least delay.

Our readers will no doubt be anxious to hear the plan of treatment that was generally pursued in those cases in which the patients recovered. The plan appears to us to be one well adapted to a large number of cases of cholera, and to be in general, if sufficiently early resorted to, better calculated to produce a favourable termination of the disease than can be expected from the profuse administration of calomel, opium, brandy and ether, so often resorted to by the East India physicians, and imitated by so many of the physicians on the continent of Europe.

It appears from the paper of Dr. E. that almost the only treatment pursued in Dinaburg was the following.

When an individual was attacked with cholera—when he experienced a giddiness, sunk exhausted, and his whole body, but particularly his extremities, became cold, and of a bluish colour, without loss of time the whole of the body was rubbed diligently with a liniment composed of nine parts of camphorated spirit and one of tincture of capsicum. The frictions were continued until the warmth of the skin was restored, and the patient became roused from the state of collapse into which he had fallen. In the meantime a vein was opened, and sixteen to twenty-four ounces of blood drawn off. When the state of collapse

had gone off, and the pulse beat freely at the wrists, he was directed to drink copiously of a warm infusion of mint or some other aromatic herb, and being warmly covered in bed, hot bricks wet with vinegar were applied to different parts of his body, beneath the bed-clothes, which were properly supported in order that the steam produced should be allowed to pass around him. A free perspiration was in this manner generally produced, the patient commonly fell asleep, and awoke free from disease.

When the attack commenced with a severe vomiting and purging, or with only the one or other, with a severe continued pain at the præcordia, great thirst, and cramps of the extremities, frictions with the spirit of camphor were not found to be so beneficial as the speedy production of perspiration by the means indicated above, the detraction of blood from the arm, and a blister over the epigastrium. In cases where the symptoms were less violent, a blister, sinapism, or even grated horse-radish to the epigastrium, was sufficient of itself to remove them. The patient at the same time taking from ten to twenty drops of the laud. liq. Sydenh. in a draught of mint or other tea. In very slight cases a tea-spoonful every hour of a powder composed of one part bicarbonas sodæ vel potassæ and two of eremor tart. was found very beneficial. In all cases injections of flaxseed tea with a few drops of laudanum were administered, and it is believed, with good effects.

Dr. Ewertz urges the great importance of losing no time before the foregoing treatment is had recourse to—and denounces all the restrictive measures that have been adopted in the different cities on the supposition that the disease is contagious, as in the highest degree injurious—as calculated to augment rather than to abate the violence of the disease, and by preventing that prompt assistance from being given to those attacked which the rapid progress of the disease so loudly calls for, increases to a very great extent its mortality.

22. *Summary of the Pathological Appearances observed in twenty dissections of Cholera Patients at Edinburgh.* By JOHN LIZANS, Esq.—*Brain.* This organ was examined in twelve subjects, and, in all, the arteries and veins of the integuments and muscles covering the cranium were distended with the dark blood, which, in some, flowed like tar.

In ten, the blood-vessels of the dura mater were turgid with this blood; and in three, there were fibrinous coagula.

In seven, there was serous effusion under the arachnoid membrane.

In four, the pia mater was congested with blood-vessels.

In seven, the cerebrum was highly vascular; and in one, slightly softened.

In seven, the cerebellum was very vascular; and in three, its substance was slightly softened.

*SPINE EXAMINED IN TEN.*—In six, serous effusion between the theca vertebralis and arachnoid membrane; and, in one of these, the fluid was bloody.

In two, serous effusion between arachnoid and pia-mater.

In six, blood-vessels of spinal chord highly injected with the dark blood; and one with evidence of inflammation between dorsal and lumbar regions.

In six, the spinal or rachidian veins turgid with dark blood.

*GANGLIONIC SYSTEM EXAMINED IN SEVENTEEN.*—In ten, the neurilema of pneumogastric nerves was injected with blood-vessels; in one, the nerve was enlarged; in another, it was thickened; and in a third, the neurilema was inflamed with ecchymosed patches.

In six, the neurilema of splanchnic nerves was vascular; in two, the ganglia at their origins were vividly injected; and one ganglion was ecchymosed.

In sixteen, one or both of the semilunar ganglia were vascular; in one, it was inflamed; in three, it was enlarged and infiltrated with blood or serum; and, in two, softened.

In eight, the solar plexus highly vascular throughout; in three, the ganglia and nerves enlarged, and one infiltrated.

In four, the renal plexus was very vascular.