view as the ferruginous preparations, and of these the carbonate of iron, or the muriated tincture, are the best, and with which the system should be gradually charged, as we decline our mercurial preparations.

Mineral waters.—Of these, those containing the largest proportion of iron, with a small trace of sulphur, are best adapted to produce the ends desired; and I would most earnestly advise all those laboring under chronic diarrhœa, to, an early pilgrimage to one of those fashionable and healthy fountains of resort. The mere travelling through the mountainous regions of Tennessee and Kentucky, where these waters abound, super-added to the change of climate, and from the soft free-stone, to the hard lime-stone waters of those regions, has been known to effect most remarkable cures.

In conclusion, I shall feel highly gratified, and as if I had not lived in vain, should the preceding imperfect remarks answer no other valuable purpose than to cause some one, more able to do the subject justice, to furnish the profession with a more extended paper.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

CASE OF PARTIAL ANÆSTHESIA, WITH REMARKS.

By Wm. M. McPheeters, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES McL., æt. 38. Born in Ireland. Follows the occupation of carriage driver; of stout robust frame and temperate habits. Has always enjoyed good health until about three months ago, when he arrived in New Orleans from New York. Here he was exposed night and day for some time to cold, dampness and sudden vicissitudes of temperature, during which time he underwent great bodily fatigue and was "troubled in his mind." He now began to experience a crawling sensation, accompanied by pain in both his legs, from the knees down. This feeling increased until there was an entire loss of sensation. When he put his feet to the ground the same feeling was experienced as though they had been "asleep."

July 16th, 1845.—Saw him for the first time. Has a tremor of all the muscles of voluntary motion, somewhat resembling paralysis agitans, of a mild form; walks unsteadily and with difficulty; has lost all sensation in both legs below the knees; feels no pain when pricked by a pin or sharp instrument; this I tested by running a pin almost up to the head in both legs. Motions of the limbs unimpaired, except so far as they are affected by the loss of sensation—that is, he moves his feet as though they were so much dead matter attached to his body. Above the knees sensation is perfect. Complains of numbness and loss of sensibility at the ends of all his fingers, save one—the ring finger of the left hand; this numbness extends no farther than the first phalanges. A similar feeling is also experienced at the top of the head, just on the crown. Bowels open regularly, pulse small and feeble, countenance good, intelligence unimpaired. Has no tendency of the spine whatever, although severe pressure was made along its course. Manifests the

greatest desire to recover his "feeling." Says that he had rather die than remain in his present condition. Ordered dry cups to the spine, to be repeated every other day; stimulating frictions to the legs and ends of the fingers, and a pill, consisting of one grain of sulphate of iron, and three grains of ingredients of pill rhei comp. three times a day; entire abstinence from tobacco and coffee, and a mild but nutritious diet.

22d.—General condition much improved; tremors less; walks with more steadiness. Treatment continued, with occasionally a tepid bath.

31st.—Sensation is beginning to return; walks without his cane; legs sensitive to the prick of a pin, and can distinguish the smallest object between his fingers. This he was unable to do before. Feels greatly encouraged, and is in fine spirits.

Aug. 11.—Has continued to improve since last note. At present is so entirely restored as to require no farther treatment.

Remarks.—This case presents some points of interest. At first, regarding it as a case in which there was a deficient generation of nervous force, produced by a want of hematasine, and a general impoverished condition of the blood, the result of over exercise of mind and body, superadded to cold, I put the patient on tonics, with stimulating applications and counter-irritation. But the rapidity with which the symptoms yielded to treatment proves that this could not have been the pathological lesion, otherwise a longer time would have been required to effect a cure. It is probable, therefore, that it was only an atonic condition of the nerves of sensation, or an irregular distribution of nervous force, brought on by exposure and over exertion. Had the patient been bled, and put on a general antiphlogistic course, the blood would have been rendered thin and watery, and convalescence consequently retarded. This, I am satisfied, is the result in many cases of this kind where depletion is resorted to. It is true, local congestion or inflammation may co-exist with general anemia, thus rendering it necessary to abstract blood by cups, at the same time that tonics are administered. The effects of the depletion, under these circumstances, should, however, be watched with great care.—*St. Louis Medical Journal.*

SYMPTOMS IN YELLOW FEVER.

By John Harrison, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical College of Louisiana.

OMITTING individual peculiarities, let us sum up those symptoms by which the disease is recognized. We will suppose a person who has been protected, in the best way possible, from those obvious causes of disease which may affect the health at any season. He is well lodged and clothed; he is temperate in his diet, and is careful not to expose himself to the sun, to wet weather, or to the night air; he is abstemious with regard to alcoholic liquors. These precautions, however, avail him little. In the midst of excellent health he is stricken down. He experiences a rigor, which sometimes ends in a violent ague; in a few hours a burning fever comes on, with distressing pains in the head,