tions of the sympathetic were absolutely annihilated.

Such is the general plan of my treatment of this pestilential fever. A more particular detail of the modifications of treatment adopted in all the complex varieties and intricate phenomena of the disease, would require a much greater space than it would be proper at present to occupy. Such modifications of administration must depend upon the mode of the development of the disease, and the view which individual practitioners may take of such symptomatic exemplifications.

WM. JOHN THOMAS, M.R.C.S.
7, Richmond Row, Liverpool.
September 17th, 1832.

the injection the longer, but I never neglected the precaution of ordering one of the attendants to keep the injection up, by placing the hand with a fine cloth against the rectum for at least two hours each time. Of calomel, I am sorry to say, that I cannot speak so favourably as other practitioners, having never known it to succeed in the practice of others, though I am cognizant of many cases in which it was tried, it invariably failed in my own. With the saline injection I succeeded in three cases out of twelve; it therefore, I conceive, merits future trial.

F. KELLY, Surg.
Hunter Street, Liverpool,
Sept. 20th, 1832.

IN THE PRIVATE PRACTICE OF MR. WINDSOR.

In the cases of cholera which have come under my care, I have found in bilious diarrhœa the cretaceous mixture, varying it occasionally with an astringent aromatic mixture, consisting of aromatic confection, catechu, and opium, to have been without exception efficient in putting a stop to that form of the disease.

In the rice-water evacuations, I have almost entirely depended upon calomel and opium, given in doses of three or three or four grains of the former and half a grain of the latter, every half hour, and when the least ptyalism was produced, the patient has been safe.

In the stage of collapse I have given ammonia, camphor, soda, opium, hot brandy-and-water, but in most cases without effect. In district and private practice, about 120 cases have come under my care in the different forms of the disease, six have died during the rice-water evacuations, ten in a state of collapse, and 104 recovered.

JAMES WINDSOR, Surg.
Liverpool, September 17th, 1832.

IN THE PRIVATE PRACTICE OF MR. KELLY.

To the 1st and 2nd queries:—Injections composed of one drachm and a half of laudanum, with eight grains of sugar of lead, and one ounce of tincture of catechu, thrown up in eight ounces of solution of starch every two or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms, or until a degree of stupor is produced.

In the collapsed stage I have generally trusted to mild stimulating diet, such as beef-tea, with a small proportion of brandy, given as well by clyster as by the stomach; to the former I generally added an ounce of tincture of catechu for the purpose of a stimulant, as well as an astringent to retain

SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION OF

COLD WATER

IN THE COLLAPSE STAGE OF

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.*

GENTLEMEN,—Dr. Shute, of Gloucester, having transmitted to your board several memorials relative to his treatment of cholera with cold water, and having invited his medical brethren to make trial of the practice, it is with pleasure that I send you a case which has terminated favourably under this mode. I should not have troubled you with an isolated case, but (with this single exception) Lynn has been some weeks quite free from any trace of this devastating disease, and I consider it due to Dr. Shute, as well as the public, that the result of a particular line of treatment, whether favourable or unfavourable, should be made known without delay.

Joseph Woodfield, an itinerant ribbon-weaver from Coventry, aged 27, of a spare habit of body, came to Lynn on Sunday night, the 9th of September, and was attacked with cholera in a most severe form at his lodgings on the following morning at five o'clock. The rice-water vomiting was extreme, as was the purging, so that when seen by Mr. Hillyard, the dispensary surgeon, at seven, only two hours after the first appearance of disease, he was in collapse, and pulseless. He was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where the nurse of his own accord gave him a dose of cretaceous medicine, containing a few drops of laudanum, which he soon rejected. At my visit about one hour afterwards, I found him in the same state of collapse. His eyes were sunk; eyelids half-closed, showing a tunica conjunctiva with its blood-

* Communicated by the Central Board of Health.