slight patches, which occasionally changed from place to place. Vomiting, with show of bile, however, had recommenced, with dry skin. Ordered an enema—a quart of molasses and warm water—which was followed by small, watery discharges mixed with bile; continued nausea. Now exhibited chloroform, which again, as if by magic, opened the skin, and arrested the nausea, itching and spasms. At evening the rash had wholly disappeared, nor did it recur, but my patient was occasionally annoyed by nausea, which was as often relieved by the inhalation.

22d, 7, A.M.—A tranquil night has been passed. Ordered Seidlitz powder, which procured, in due time, free evacuations. Spare farinaceous diet recommended.

23d.—Found my patient well and about house.

The remarkable points in the above case, were, *immediate* subsidence of *nausea*, cramps and severe itching, under the minutest inhalation of chloroform, freedom from secondary depression, and prompt relief, under moderate internal medication.

CASE OF FATAL PNEUMONIA FOLLOWED BY ABSCESES, IN AN INDIAN.

(Reported by JAMES B. COLEGROVE, M.D., Physician to the Buffalo Alms-house.)

I HAVE seen some allusions made by celebrated physicians, to the comparative amount of disease among the aborigines of our country and the Europeans, in which the relative proportion and rarity was stated to be much greater in the latter, and the amount of vitality and the ability to resist disease proportionably less. These facts were elucidated by the observation of individual cases. I have never seen, however, any statistics in relation to the subject, although I believe that any collection of cases of this nature would be very valuable and interesting. The rapidity with which our country becomes populated with Europeans, and their habits and customs adopted, is in exact proportion with that of the disappearance and decay of the "poor Indian." The one effectually and permanently supplants the other. Such facts would almost seem deplorable, and to be greatly regretted. They enkindle feelings of sympathy and pity. Once these noble forests were the hunting grounds of those of whom it has been beautifully and truly said—

"They died not by hunger or lingering decay,
The steel of the white man hath swept them away."

But to the case. Jack Thomas, more commonly known in this region as "Indian Jack," a famous foot-racer, aged 30, entered the hospital department of the Buffalo Alms-house, October 1st, in a condition closely resembling collapse of cholera. He was found this morning in the public highway, in a state of insensibility, having had a protracted debauch. Stimulants were freely used with a view to establish re-action, which having occurred, the symptoms appeared to develop a clear case of typhoid pneumonia.

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Pulse 125 ; skin dry and hot ; tongue considerably furred ; breathing a good deal disturbed ; severe pain in right back ; a dry cough ; no expectoration ; urine high colored ; some delirium. Patient was directed to take one drachm of the decoction of sanguinaria, every hour, until it produced narcotism. Also a mild cathartic of ol. ricini.

Oct. 2d.—Pulse 100, soft ; breathing greatly improved. A free evacuation of the bowels occurred this morning. I attributed the improvement to the beneficial effect of the sanguinaria. Ordered the patient to be put upon pulverized camphor and opium, proportion two parts of the former to one of the latter. Dose of powder, three grains to be given once in five hours ; also, sweet spts. nitre, one drachm once in four hours.

3d.—Pulse 120 ; considerable pain in head and back. Ordered sanguinaria infusion, as above, and application of sponge bath with tepid water once in six hours. This treatment was gradually succeeded by opiates, and the patient became slowly convalescent until 3d November, when he escaped from the nurse and undertook to go away. He was brought back, however, the same day, having suffered a severe chill which lasted an hour.

Nov. 4.—Pulse 115 ; tongue dry and red ; loss of appetite ; fever, attended by pain in the extremities and left buttock.

8th.—Left hand considerably swollen, and has the appearance of an abscess forming. Directed the application of a bread and milk poultice, and administered potas. iodidi, grs. 3, ter die.

9th.—Left buttock considerably swollen, and fluctuates under pressure. An exploring needle discovers thin putrid pus, which was evacuated by the lancet. The amount of pus exceeded 42 ounces. Treatment continued.

11th.—The swelling upon the hand proves to be an abscess of the same nature as the other, which was likewise opened.

The history of this last attack, so far, led me to suppose that the patient was now afflicted with phlebitis, in which opinion Dr. Hill, the head physician, fully concurred. The peculiar shape, character, and position of these abscesses, lying as they always do upon the line of some of the principal veins, and the peculiar color, consistence and smell of the pus, are unmistakable signs to any one who has once seen them. They are characteristic of a low state of the system, a loss of vitality and nervous energy, and great degeneration of the blood, and are always attended, as in this case, by hectic fever. Subsequent to this date, several large abscesses formed in different parts of the body, which contained large quantities of exceedingly unhealthy matter. No one who saw "Indian Jack" thought he would recover from this disease.

Dec. 15.—Our patient is again convalescent, nearly all signs of phlebitis having subsided. I notice a couple of hard tumors, three inches below the right ear on the neck. I suppose them to be glandular swellings. They are about the size of hens' eggs, and apparently of the consistence of new cheese. Appetite good. Per-

cussion reveals a little dulness (about the space of two inches) under the fourth rib and 4 inches from the sternum.

21st.—Cough greatly increased, attended with an expectoration of matter closely resembling healthy pus. Decided dulness on percussion, under the 4th and 5th ribs, and tenderness on pressure.

30th.—The swellings on the neck have enlarged to a complete mass, which extends from the clavicle to within about an inch of the lower jaw. The cough and expectoration are unchanged, except that the matter expectorated is thicker. Prescribed tinct. iodine in large doses, and also as an external application. Bowels kept open by mild laxatives. It should be noticed here that the appetite is, and has been for six days, absolutely ravenous.

Jan. 15th.—The condition of our patient is changed only in the fact that the dulness on the right lung is greater, and occupies more space. Pulse 95; appetite ravenous; expectoration lessened somewhat; bowels open; skin moist.

"Indian Jack" remained thus until Feb. 21, at which time it became necessary to remove him to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, on account of the destruction of the Alms-house by fire. The circumstance of a removal of five miles during the inclemency of the winter weather, could hardly fail to be attended with results greatly deleterious to the patient. The disease was somewhat aggravated, and the prospect of recovery much lessened, and yet it was astonishing to witness the amount of strength and vitality which remained after so long sickness, and such an extensive amount of disease had been undergone. The system appeared to be possessed of a power to resist disease rarely seen in any white person. I believe that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, one of our own class of people would, in any similar circumstances, have succumbed to the disease long ago. I did not have the care of this patient after his removal from the Alms-house, but learn from Dr. Hill, who was in daily attendance, that he gradually succumbed to the disease until the 12th of March, when he died.

A post-mortem was held by Dr. Hill. The tumors in the neck were glandular swellings, of remarkable size and much more compact in consistency than I had supposed. They cut like gristle. The right lung was completely hepatized.

The chief points of interest in this case, and which elicited most attention, were the singular fact of so wonderful a transition from one affection to another, and so protracted an illness before death took place; also the uneasiness and unwillingness of the patient to await the proper time, and to take proper measures to become restored to health, all of which is only characteristic of the race of men to which he belonged.

Buffalo, N. Y., July, 1855.