

worthy of note that at no time was the temperature below normal. After remaining in the cholera ward three days he was discharged fully convalescent. The spirillum of cholera was detected in the discharges.

His treatment was as follows: Upon admission he was given ten grains of calomel, and afterward he received one grain every hour for six hours. He was also given two quarts of a one per cent. solution of tannic acid at a temperature of 104°F. , by enema, every three hours. At no time was it necessary to resort to subcutaneous injections of the six-tenths per cent. solution of sodium chloride. He was also given twenty minims of whiskey hypodermatically, and occasionally one-eighth grain of morphine.

The second case well illustrates an ordinary attack of Asiatic cholera. A Russian, aged 7 years, was admitted from the steamship *Bohemia*, September 26th, at 8 p.m., with a temperature of 96.2°F. , pulse 106, respirations 22, and the surface of the body extremely cold and cyanotic. The face was pinched, especially in the nasal region, it was markedly cyanotic, and the eyes were deeply sunken and surrounded by dark circles. The pulse was feeble and small, and was counted with difficulty. She at once received a warm plunge bath, and her stomach was then washed out with one pint of a one per cent. solution of tannic acid at the temperature of the body. Shortly afterward she vomited twenty-three ounces of fluid. She remained in about the same condition during the night, but the passage of a moderate amount of urine encouraged us to hope for a favorable issue. On September 27th her pulse was 104, her temperature 97.4°F. , and her respirations 18 to the minute. The cyanosis persisted, there was no vomiting, but she had frequent copious discharges from the bowels, composed chiefly of the tannic acid solution which had been injected per anum. Later in the day improvement began, the temperature varied between 100.2° and 100.4°F. ; a large semi-solid stool was passed. She slept moderately well during the night, but complained greatly of thirst. A sufficient quantity of urine was excreted, and the liquid from the bowels was composed chiefly of the tannic acid solution that had been given by injection. She became very restless, but the following day was much brighter and began to notice her surroundings. The dejecta changed in character, becoming greenish in color and somewhat frothy. On September 29th she slept well; her bowels were moved only after giving the intestinal injection of tannic acid solution. In the afternoon her improvement was so marked that it was decided to suspend these injections. Her temperature varied from 97.8° to 99.4° , the pulse between 96 and 120, and the respirations from 22 to 24. On September 30th she was able to take nourishment and stimulants by the mouth, but the stools continued brownish and thin, and when an attempt was made to administer beef-tea or any food by the mouth vomiting occurred. The cyanosis disappeared, and it