

was suddenly seized with paralysis of the right hand and forearm, and in consequence was obliged to give up work. He was under medical treatment at St. Ann's for about five weeks, and was blistered, and he used stimulating liniments; but finding he did not regain any power of his arm, he came to Montreal and applied for admission into the Montreal General Hospital, where I received him on the 18th Nov. 1854; at which time the hand and forearm were almost quite powerless, only a very slight degree of power remaining in the flexors. He could not close his fingers within an inch of the palm, the hand hung down powerless when pronated, there was scarcely any sensation in the forearm up to the elbow, and he barely perceived a smart pinching; there was no tingling or painful sensation, but something of a numbness; he could assign no other cause for the paralysis than the exposure to cold and wet, and no doubt he was very correct in his views, there being no indication of derangement of the general health. Nothing further was done but the daily application of the galvanic current, and occasionally the electro-puncture and a stimulating liniment rubbed on the arm daily, with support to the wrist; his sensation and muscular power gradually and rapidly returned, and he was discharged on the 5th January, 1855, able to return to his employment. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the effect of galvanism in those cases. I was not aware of the opinion entertained by Dr Healy of the "specific" influence of galvanism in cases of partial paralysis of the arm, *arising from pressure*, till after I had treated those cases. I have every reason, however, to coincide with his opinions as to its remarkable efficacy, and I may add that the benefit arising from its application, in the case which originated from cold and wet, *was equally manifest*. Those cases resemble very closely the paralytic condition arising from the poison of lead to which painters are so liable, and although I have heretofore been satisfied with the sanatory power of strychnine in their treatment; I would however strongly recommend galvanism to have a trial in those cases. Although the cause of the paralysis was very different in these cases, the symptoms were precisely alike.

I may here notice the simultaneous coincidence of so many cases of so rare a character, as somewhat remarkable.

Paralysis from cold is by no means unfrequent. Within the last two years I have treated three cases arising from this cause; one of a boy brought on by bathing in very cold weather. The second, a female in indigent circumstances: she had been exposed to severe cold; after she had been a short time warming herself at a stove, she was seized with a slight *momentary* apoplectic fit barely sufficient to draw the attention of those around her to her state; she immediately perceived her left side hemiplegic. Both these cases got well in a short time.