

At this stage ordinary stimulants may be used internally to endeavor to revive the pulse and powers of the organization generally.

The period of *reaction* when well characterized by subsidence of the worst symptoms and not accompanied with congestion requires no special treatment.

In case of sign of congestion and non-reappearance or continuons scarcity of urine, the only remedies which can be attempted without danger by a stranger to medicine would be the warm foot bath, friction with mustard or other rubeficient to the feet and calves of the legs, and diluent drinks like linszed tea not too thick, poultices in the region of the kidneys (or hollowed part of the back) in order to restore the urinary functions.

Congestion may be detected by non-medical attendants sometimes by noticing an extra turgescence and redness of the face, if the head is threatened, or by a sensation of fullness if another part is the seat of the rush of blood, and increased anxiety in both cases.

If the period of *termination* is accompanied with no unfavorable symptoms and if the urinary functions are well established, the better plan is to let the patient alone as far as medication is concerned, and to begin feeding him gradually—but if symptoms of a typhoid type supervene, which may be noticed principally by the oppressed aspect of the patient, anxiety, unsteadiness, and a somewhat stupid appearance of countenance, accompanied or followed by delirium, some stimulants in small quantities are to be given to the patient, and beef tea administered to him, as exhaustion and want of action is generally the cause of the complication at that period of Cholera. Of course such remarks are only intended for the guidance of people in the absence of medical attendance.

To attempt more than such a simple treatment carried out with care, attention and perseverance would be, to say the least, risking a good deal.

A precept to be invariably followed is to leave the sick entirely to nature's care, rather than to try drugs and remedies, the effects and results of which are almost perfectly unknown and at unascertained periods of the malady.

It has been thought a duty not to close these remarks without touching a point of great magnitude as well as of great delicacy, that is, in case of the actual death of a pregnant woman the Caesarean section ought to be performed, if allowed by the family; although there is probably very little chance of saving the child, for the reason that no harm is done on one side, and that a great result may possibly be obtained on the other.

§ 6.

A SERVICE TO BE RENDERED TO SOCIETY.

Medical science being founded in a great measure on the study of facts grouped together, the importance of collecting the facts connected with the

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