

deposit of disinfectants, and of flannels and other articles for the destitute, to be delivered on the production of a ticket from the local authorities at the cost of the municipality. In large communities it would be also advisable to have always in requisition proper vehicles or ambulances for the removal of the sick, such conveyances could be in connection with the service of both Cholera hospitals and dispensaries.

## § 5.

## CURATIVE TREATMENT.

The treatment of Cholera is one of the most difficult of all therapeutic efforts which can be required from even the most experienced medical man. To enunciate such a proposition is to say that none but a professional practitioner should undertake such a task. To meet the symptoms of the malady as they appear in their protean form, in accordance with the general laws which govern the human body and the pre-acquired knowledge of the many agents employed as medicines, is the problem, to solve which is not a little perplexing for the most accomplished physician.

Thence the wisest counsel which can be given to the family, friends or charitable attendants of any person apparently laboring under an attack of Cholera is :—Send for the physician !

But there are many people in the new settlements and in the backward parts of the country (and the case may also happen in older and nearer parishes and townships) who cannot obtain the advice or ministrations of a physician and there are a great many more who by no possibility, can procure such help in time, for these parties some advice may become of great value, if not in teaching what is to be done at least in warning them of what they ought not to do.

In the preceding section the prophylactic and primary treatment of *premonitory symptoms* or incipient Cholera has been described, and such treatment, in the total absence of a physician or while waiting his arrival, can be undertaken by any intelligent person, and is to be resorted to without fail : but now we have to deal with the confirmed malady, when the symptoms have changed and when the disease is undergoing a rapid succession of phases, calling consequently for a succession of modes of treatment different from one another.

In the absence of a physician then, the four stages of Cholera may be treated in the following manner. At the period of *invasion* and during the following period of *collapse* the external measures recommended for *premonitory symptoms* are to be continued, that is to say, keeping the sick in a recumbent position in bed between woollen sheets or blankets dry and warm—frictions under the bedding to avoid the action of cold air, the use of hot bricks, sinapisms, turpentine stupes and other stimulating agents not however carried to vesication or blistering the skin ; in one word, appliances to the surface of the body to restore the animal heat.