

It is right to mention that these cases were not selected as favorable ones for obtaining favorable statistics for the strychnine treatment, but include every case as they came under my charge during the above period, which appeared to require stimulating treatment, with one exception, moribund, at the time of admission, and which I did not see. In all the cases the calomel treatment was simultaneously employed, together with other means suggested by general principles for combating symptoms as they arose.

From the table it will be seen that the number of deaths in the 22 cases was 5, or about 22½ per cent. It will also be noticed in regard to the 5 deaths, that in 4 of them reaction came on, and they did not die of cholera, or at least not in the collapsed stage of cholera, but of the secondary fever which so often follows it. The only one that did die in collapse was William Anderson, and he (though several hours in the hospital) was but one hour under the strychnine treatment, during which Mr. Loverin, the student who watched him, tells me he took four doses only, so that in his case it can hardly be said to have had a fair trial. I conceive it is therefore deserving of special notice that in all the cases (and some of them were of the very worst description) except in Anderson's, the strychnine was successful in accomplishing the purpose for which it was prescribed, namely, bringing on reaction, which tends to prove its superiority over all other stimulants hitherto employed in this disease.

4th, *The testimony of others.* This I subjoin without any comment; the certificates speak for themselves. It will afford me much pleasure to learn the result of the experience of any professional gentleman who may give the plan suggested a fair trial, so that its merits and demerits may, by extended observation, be accurately defined.

From Dr. G. W. CAMPBELL, Professor of Surgery, McGill College,
Montreal.

Great St. James Street, Aug. 17. 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reply to your note asking my opinion of strychnine as a remedy in cholera, I have to state, that my experience of it is limited to three cases, all of them the most severe form of the disease. In the first case, which occurred the day after you mentioned your favorable opinion of strychnine in the collapse of cholera, I attribute the recovery of the patient entirely to its use. The attack was brought on by a small dose of salts and senna, which the young gentleman said he was in the habit of using as a laxative. Two hours before visiting my patient, I had sent him three scruple doses of calomel, with half an ounce of a mixture, composed of equal parts of solution of mur. merphuræ, and the emulsion of can-