

employed without the least benefit. The fit was preceded by weariness and a feeling of pressure on the chest, and was followed by several hours sleep. By the administration of a teaspoonful of common salt before the time for the fit, it was warded off for a week. By the continuation of this treatment (a teaspoonful of common salt every mid-day) the case was cured, at least, the patient at the time of publication of the case had had no fit for seven weeks.— [Quoted in *Centrallblatt f Med. Wissensch.*]

Report of a Case of Malignant Cholera

—in which thirty-two grains of Chloral-Hydrate were hypodermically injected: recovery.—Augustus R. Hall, M. R. C. S., Eng., reports the following case in the *British Medical Journal*:

M. M., the wife of a soldier, a very spare woman, aged 30, the mother of four children, was carried to the Female Hospital, Fortress Gwalior, about three o'clock in the afternoon of October 27th, 1877, suffering from Cholera. From a statement subsequently made by herself, it appears that on that same morning she was feeling well till after breakfast. About 11 o'clock she felt uncomfortable and oppressed, and laid herself on her bed. She went to sleep, and, about 1 o'clock, woke up, and found that copious watery evacuations were literally flowing from her, and saturating her bedding. Vomiting and cramp soon set in, and her husband then sent for a *dooly*, and had her conveyed to the hospital. On admission she had the usual symptoms of well-marked collapse. The skin was cold, lips blue, eyes sunk, tongue and breath cold, finger-ends shrivelled, voice sepulchral; the pulse could not be felt at the wrist, nor even in the brachial artery. As she was a very thin woman, it could have been easily felt there if it had been present. There were cramps in the hands and feet, and a good deal of vomiting, but not very much purging. The temperature in the axilla was 95.2 degs. Fabr. On examining the thorax by percussion, it was found that the usual area of cardiac dulness emitted a resonant sound. On application of the stethoscope, the beating of the heart could be scarcely heard, and at times seemed lost; but respiration was detected over the part of the chest where the heart-sounds are usually perceptible.