

grains, though, generally, giving only one grain of opium with it; and have universally found the effect of a subsequent dose of oil to be as stated, and without any of the so much dreaded consequence of purgatives. My worst cases were contracted in Buffalo and Toronto, during the prevalence of cholera there, and they often exhibited a tendency to pass into an irregular form of remittent. Such cases seem to depend on an altered and depraved state of the secretions of the stomach and small intestines; and the most rational explanation of the effects of calomel in them seems to be that given by Annesly of its effects in cholera, supported as it is, by his course of experiments. "It appears to me that this preparation (calomel) produces a chemical action on these secretions, and that in consequence of this action, their mechanical properties and appearances become greatly altered." With this change, the frequent purging and tendency to Algide symptoms vanish, and will not return, unless the secretions assume their former depraved appearance.

We find modern authors ascribing the symptoms of the latter stages of typhus, typhoid, and remittent fevers, as well as of Asiatic cholera, to an altered state of the blood. Such a theory seems much more rational and in accordance with observations, than the spasms of Cullen, or the minute anatomical changes of others, and capable of affording as satisfactory an explanation of the early, as the latter stages of fevers.

Observation has long since convinced me that ague is not the immediate effect of marsh miasma on the human frame, but only secondary to an altered state of the intestinal secretions, and consequently of the blood, and may even be looked on as Nature's own mode to relieve herself of the poison by sweating, that is so profuse, and of an odor quite characteristic, in every fit of simple intermittent fever.

{ Hon. East India Co.'s Ship, George 4th, Sagour,
Mouth of the Ganges, July 29, 1829.

John Williams, seaman, æt. 24, was taken from his work at noon, being found with purging, of a white watery matter, and slight sickness at the stomach; no tenesmus; tongue foul; pulse and skin natural, but the countenance depressed, and the eyes sunk.

Hab. Hydrarg. Submur. ℥j.

℞ Tinct. Opii ʒss.

Aquæ Menth piper ʒiss. Statim.

2½ P. M.—Felt better until noon, when cramps of the abdominal muscles, coldness of the extremities, and sinking of the pulse, suddenly came on, with frequent sighing and oppression of breathing. Had three scanty watery stools since taking the calomel, and vomited once.

V. S. ʒxxiv.

℞ Tinct. Opii.

Spt. Æther, Vitriol, aa. ℥ij.

Aquæ Menth pip ʒiss. m.

Warm fomentations to be applied to the chest and belly, and bottles of warm water to the legs and arms.

5 P. M.—The blood flowed freely and was of the natural color and consistency. No cramps since. Says he has no pain but cannot lie in one position any time; constantly throwing his arms and legs about. No pulse at the wrist, and the coldness of the extremities has increased notwithstanding the constant applications of warm bottles and blankets, and repeated frictions; the hands are shrivelled like a washerwoman's—the nails purple and the whole body covered with a clammy perspiration.

Two or three scanty watery stools since last report.

℞ Hydrarg. subm. ℥i. et. cont. haust.

℞ Tinct. opii. ℥ij.

Spt. vitriol com. ʒi.

Ol. menth. pip. gtts x.

Aquæ. ʒi. m.

Continue the frictions with oil of turpentine to the arms and legs, and apply the warm bottles and blankets. He has taken frequent draughts of warm brandy and water, and will continue them frequently.

7 P. M.—No vomiting or purging since he took the last medicine; the heat of the body seems increased and the action of the heart continues regular. Still restless, but without pain or spasms. The extremities are still cold and shrivelled; without pulse; the eyes are more sunk and the countenance much collapsed.

℞ Tint. opii. ʒss.

Spt. vitriol comp.

— Ammon. arom. a a ʒi.

Aquæ menth piper. ʒi. m ft. haust.

To continue the frictions and brandy and water.

The heat of the body seemed to increase after this, and he became quieter, when difficulty of breathing suddenly came on after drinking; increased rapidly, and he died at 8½ p. m., being six hours after the algide symptoms came on, and about nine from the indication of the disease by the cholera expression of the countenance.

Dunville, 1850.

ART. LXI.—SEVERE AND FATAL INJURY TO THE PELVIS AND ITS VISCERA.

By FRANCIS W. SHIRRIFF, M.D., HUNTINGDON.

On the evening of the 18th December I received a hasty message to visit James Arthur, who, I was told, had that afternoon been severely injured on horseback. The distance was about five miles. On arriving the patient gave me the following account of his