

are more painful to the deluded than an attack upon, or a refutation of, their fond and long cherished errors.

“ The practitioner who calls cholera a disease will carry into practice his habits of treating disease where none exists, and work up for his guidance the idea of an imaginary pathology and a physiology which cholera utterly refutes. Out of this error in a name the wildest notions of medication have been adopted, useless in all cases, injurious in nearly all, and horribly cruel to the patient in many, as shall fully appear in the chapter on *Treatment*.”

A little farther on our author gives a sad but we fear truthful statement of “ the remedies which have been used in cholera, asserted to have cured nearly every patient.” It is passing strange that our author should have selected one of the many remedies, perhaps the least successful of those enumerated in his list,—we allude to opium—and press on his readers the necessity, nay more, almost the criminality of the practitioner who seems to follow his injunctions as regards this drug, with so much scepticism. Does he still adhere to the absurdity, the “ delusions, created by education ” which are so “ delightful.” In this list of remedies all are enumerated except, perhaps, the novel method of Mr. Gason, of plugging up the rectum with a folded towel. Our author states at page 169 :

“ The foregoing list of heterogeneous remedies is not the production of quacks, but was seriously published, strongly recommended by practitioners of eminence, and who, to say the least, ought to have known better than to publish their conceits, and ought now to blush at their errors.”

And yet he publishes his own “ conceit ;” nor does he tell us now he blushes at his own error. As an historical record of this most singular malady we would recommend this work : it deserves a place in our libraries ; it is a curiosity of medical literature.

Dr. Hartshorne has had some experience with cholera during the later epidemics of 1849, and upwards ; without claiming novelty for his views he declares his purpose to be a desire to give the results of a careful examination of facts bearing on the subject of cholera, and if possible arrive at results having a direct practical application.

The author gives a succinct account of the steady advance of the epidemic visitation which commenced its march in 1817, from Jessora. Several interesting facts are mentioned, proving beyond doubt the spread of the epidemic in spite of military cordons, and other means to arrest its progress, although the strictest non-intercourse with infected districts was maintained—one or two of these instances we will mention.

The question of causation is treated in a spirit of honesty ; no attempt