

ly as if he had been struck by lightning; in other instances one or two faint efforts at vomiting are made, the patient has a copious alvine dejection, collapse instantly succeeds, and death results in a very few hours. Here the intervention of the exhausting serous diarrhoea is not required to destroy life; and the complete destruction of the vital energies prevents the occurrence of that exalted action in the intestinal mucous membrane which is its efficient cause. For the same reason, in very violent cases, we observe that cramps are either altogether absent, or terminate very speedily; the same remark has been made with regard to vomiting. Both these symptoms indicate an undue degree of stimulation in the muscular fibre; but this undue stimulation, resulting from exalted nervous energy, must cease to be produced as soon as this energy becomes extinct. Towards the termination of the fourth stage, or that of fully formed collapse, we generally find the patient, unless of a very robust habit of body, fall into a state of complete quiescence, vomiting and cramps are gone; the fluid discharge runs uninterruptingly from him, and he is totally unconscious of the passage of it per anum.

TREATMENT.

Nothing can more fully illustrate the vague and inconsistent opinions of medical men, relative to the pathology of Cholera, than the endless variety of remedies that have been recommended in its treatment. Indeed a very cursory examination of the various modes of treatment which have been trumpeted forth, as triumphantly successful in this disease, will suffice to convince us that the great majority of practitioners have been guided by no clear or decided views of its real nature. Were we, for instance, to ask with what intention tartrate of antimony has been injected into the veins, would not the practitioner be rather puzzled, in