

they do not, they are emphysematous, and are remarkably devoid of blood; 4th, the bronchial and tracheal mucous membrane is red, turgid, and congested; 5th, when reaction ensues after the collapse, a suffocating bronchitis occasionally succeeds and destroys the patient in a few hours.

The general pathology of this stage of the disease, as deduced from the combination of the especial pathology of the different organs, may be stated as the following: 1st, an active irritation overpowering the whole extent, and involving every constituent of the alimentary mucous tissue, giving it a predominance over the vital energies of every other organ of the economy, and directing on it, by a movement of concentration, the mass of the organic or capillary circulating fluid; 2d, profuse and exhausting evacuations of the serous, watery, and albuminous constituents of the blood escaping from the internal, and leaking from the external dermoid membrane at every pore; 3d, debilitation or enfeeblement of the action of the heart, and exhaustion of the general circulation; 4th, irregularity and disorder of the nervous excitation of muscular contraction and of sensibility; 5th, suspension of the glandular secretions; 6th, a commencing stasis or stagnation of the organic circulation, and the consequent presence of the lethal fluid—black or unoxygenated blood, in all the vital organs—the beginning of asphyxia; the gradual accumulation of the circulating fluid, and its arrest in the venous system and pulmonic heart.

3d. The indications of a method of treatment founded on the pathology of this state, are apparent. They consist 1st, in diminishing the irritative excitement of the alimentary mucous tissue; 2d, in causing revulsion in the movement of the circulating fluid by the irradiation of irritation from the internal gastro-intestinal tissue to the heart, lungs, brain, and skin, or its general diffusion throughout the economy, exciting by this means into activity the diminished energy of the capillary or organic circulation, and sustaining the failing balance in the powers of the organs; 3d, in allaying the increased irritability of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and restoring the nervous excitement to its natural state; 4th, in exciting the suspended glandular secretions, and imparting to them a healthful character. These different indications may be fulfilled by a variety of means and numerous remedies. Hence it is, that so many methods of treatment and different remedies have been extolled as surperlative in the treatment of malignant Cholera, and alone to be relied on according as some one has been exclusively pursued. The best general method can be determined only by a very laboured and judicious comparison under the same circumstances of different systems of treatment. But this task has not been accomplished. Besides, no one method can be adapted to every individual, regardless of constitution, habits of life, temperament, moral disposition and previous health of the patient. These circumstances modify the individual, making one person different from another. The strong, robust, healthfully constituted, are to be managed differently from the feeble, the frail and sickly; the intemperate are distinct beings from the