

serous follicles on the surface of the canal. According as the fluids are determined into one or other of these channels, we shall have resulting the phenomena of phlogosis, or an effusion analogous to that observed in the diarrhoea of Cholera, and of other affections in which the nutritive action undergoes no increase in its energy. It is very probable, that, were the extent of surface, affected in Asiatic Cholera, limited to a portion of the canal, instead of reaching from one extremity to the other, we should see a very different series of phenomena resulting. The fluids, instead of being diffused over a surface of fifteen square feet, would be determined to one particular locality; the energy of the nervous apparatus would be concentrated on this part, and there would be observable as great a difference in the effects resulting, as there is between the unmodified force of the sun's rays, and that which they acquire when concentrated by a convex lens.

The morbid phenomena observed in the latter stages of Cholera, are referable to the effects produced by the action of the primary cause, in conjunction with those which have resulted from these effects. The complete draining of the system by the colliquative serous effusion, from the vessels opening on the intestinal surface, not only deprives every part of the system of the nutritive fluids, by which the energies of all the organs are kept up, but it also produces a vitiated condition of the remaining portion, rendering it completely unfit for the purposes which it is intended to effect. The viscid black blood in the organs acts upon them as a deleterious substance, and must soon cause a complete destruction of their vitality. Hence we see every organ in the body completely paralyzed, and death is the speedy and inevitable result.

In cases, in which the action of the primary cause is very intense, the ordinary series of phenomena is not observed to take place. So much is effected by the first agent, that little is left to be done in order to effect the complete extinction of all vitality in the system; hence, cases are met with, in which the patient is at once prostrated and life extinguished almost as rapid-