

mediately applied the hypodermic needle, and injected half a grain of morphia into his arm. Five minutes after the injection the retching ceased, and in half an hour, his pupils contracted, and he fell asleep. I saw him next day. He had slept six or eight hours, almost without intermission, and now felt comfortable, and expressed himself much pleased because of the sudden disappearance of his rheumatism. He made a rapid recovery without further treatment, and in a few days was able to walk about.

In this case I do not attribute the sudden cure of the rheumatism to the morphia, but to the *verat. verid.* The morphia however saved his life, and could not have been administered in any other way with timely effect to arrest the poisonous action of the *veratrum*.

I come now, to the treatment hypodermically, of Cholera Canadensis, to which I wish more particularly to draw the attention of the Medical profession, because it is a disease that has proved very troublesome, and unmanageable to every practitioner acquainted with it; not because medicine could not be found to control the horrid symptoms which so rapidly prostrate the vital powers of its victim, but simply because it could not be introduced through the usual channels, in sufficient quantity, and with timely speed to arrest the devastating power of the choleraic poison.

The stomach, and bowels, the great thoroughfare through which the system is fed and nourished having become so deranged, that nothing can be digested, or absorbed; but on the contrary, that which is within, —the fluids, and in the fluids, the solids of the body, are constantly pouring out, and with them vitality also.

And having noticed in the case of gastritis and also that of poisoning by *verat. virid.* before mentioned, that the vomiting and retching was so quickly relieved after the administration of the morphia, I felt satisfied that cholera might be relieved in the same way, and the opportunity for trying it was soon afforded me.

*Case 8.*—August, 1861. A lady aged thirty was seized with cholera; her symptoms were excessive vomiting and purging, rice-water evacuations, cramps in the muscles of the extremities, pulse feeble, countenance pallid, lips livid, and her skin bathed in clammy perspiration. She had been a woman of full plethoric habit, but was now pale and prostrated.

I administered all the usual remedies in such cases, such as rinsing the stomach thoroughly with warm water, applying sinapisms to the epigastrium and extremities, and giving calomel, opium, morphia, chalk, and hydrocyanic acid by the stomach, but without any permanent relief to my patient. After the lapse of several hours, finding the symptoms growing worse, I determined to try morphia hypodermically, and inserted nearly half a