

Concerning the advantage of bleeding in Mania most Physicians are agreed. Dr. Sydenham, I believe, was the first who noticed a sort of mania very uncommon, which proceeded from weakness, and which for the most part attacked patients who had for a long time suffered under autumnal intermittents, which if treated, says he, in the *ordinary way* by bleeding, brought on incurable idiocy or death; but which was easily cured by wine and tonics. But in general mania is an inflammatory disorder, just as much so as pleurisy; you see it often under the form of Phrenitis or of delirium combined with fever, again it is seen as Broassais well observes, with an inflammation of the stomach, for which he was accustomed to bleed till the symptoms changed and to use his own language with the happiest effects. Again you find a very frequent metastasis of pneumonia to the brain occasioning madness and also very many examples of mania proceeding from the closure of varicose and for a long period bleeding hemorrhoidal vessels all requiring blood letting just as much so as any disorder whatsoever.

Dr. Rush, Professor of Medicine and Clinique in the University of Pennsylvania, and Physician to the Lunatic Asylum there, whose work on Insanity is held in great estimation in Europe, says "Blood letting is indicated in mania by the occasional cures that have followed the loss of large quantities of blood. Many mad men, who have attempted to destroy themselves by cutting their throats have been cured by the profuse hæmorrhages which have succeeded; of this several instances have occurred within my knowledge.

The bleeding on the first attack of the madness should be copious, twenty to forty ounces. The effect, continues Dr. Rush are wonderful, it sometimes cures in a few hours. This treatment to be continued if the symptoms require. The quantity of blood drawn should be greater than in any other organic disease. From among many cases of the successful issue of profuse bleeding in madness, I shall select but two; one Mr. — 68 years of age, from whom I drew nearly two hundred ounces of blood in less than two months, the other Mr. — of New York, who lost by order four hundred and seventy ounces of blood by forty seven bleedings in less than one year; were it necessary, I could add several other cases communicated to me by my students." Mr. Haslam has recorded two hundred cases in the Bethlehem Hospital in all of which he bled. Esquirol strongly recommends bleeding in mania where severe headache exists. Broussais, not only recommends bleeding, but affirms that bleeding, especially by leeches applied during several days have cut short incipient mania, and restored the patient to reason as quickly as we are accustomed to see pneumonia or gastro enteritis removed by blood letting. Dr. Burrows, whose testimony on this subject, before all other Physicians ought to have weight, seeing that his cures of recent cases of Insanity amounted to 90.32 per cent nearly 3 per cent more of cures than any other known Asylum can boast of, declares, that he cannot recollect a single case of mania, of what sort soever, in which the abstraction of blood either from the head or neighbouring parts has not been distinctly indicated; and he repeats it without hesitation so long as excitement continues, even though it be requisite to give tonics at the same time.

In fine if the cure of disease (where it can be obtained) be the great end of all treatment, then in any given number of cases, that Physician