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REPORT

BY THE ACTING COMMITTEE

OF THE

EDINBURGH HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY

ON THE

TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA

FROM OCTOBER 8, TO OCTOBER 27, 1848.

*Any Profits arising from the Sale of this Report will go to the Funds of
the Dispensary.*

EDINBURGH:

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The following Report and Appendix were laid before the GENERAL COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT, at a Meeting called by Circular, and held within the Dispensary, on Friday, the 27th current, when they were ordered to be printed. In taking this step, which might seem to some of their friends premature, and which as they were well aware might otherwise be liable to question, the Committee were much influenced by the statement made to them that anxious inquiries had been received by their Medical Officers from various parts of England, for information as to what steps had been taken in Edinburgh in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera, and with what success; and that such a statement as was contained in this Report and Appendix would be read with great interest, by Homœopathic Practitioners especially, in all quarters of the United Kingdom.

REPORT
PRELIMINARY NOTE

The following report and Appendix were submitted to the
Executive Committee of the Board of Directors on Friday, the 22nd
of October, 1910, and held within the Boardroom on Friday, the 23rd
of October, 1910, when they were referred to the Finance
Committee, which they were referred to be published in the
minutes of the Board of Directors on Friday, the 23rd of
October, 1910. The Finance Committee has since that time
been holding the report and Appendix under advisement, and
has not yet reported thereon to the Board of Directors.
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REPORT, &c.

WHENEVER the existence of Asiatic Cholera in Edinburgh—an event, as appears from your Minutes anticipated by you since the 8th November last—had been officially announced, it seemed to your Committee that the time was come for them to use the most prompt and efficient means in their power, at least to alleviate if they might not stay that terrible disease.

With this view a meeting of your Committee was held on the 7th October current, when it was resolved, after conference with your Medical Officers, the ordinary physicians of the Dispensary, who generously undertook the very severe duties which the arrangement imposed on them, that the Dispensary should be kept open, and one of the Medical Officers should be in attendance, at all hours, day and night, during the prevalence of Cholera in Edinburgh. It is here to be mentioned that the ordinary physicians, viz.—Dr. Russell, Dr. Wielobycki, Dr. Lyschinski, and Dr. Sutherland, all graduates of our University, have been kindly assisted in these duties by Dr. Atkin, of Portobello, who has a similar Degree, and Dr. Cockburn, a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; and when it is considered that the services of these gentlemen are perfectly gratuitous, your Committee feel sure you will accord them your warmest thanks. Arrangements have also recently been made to enable Dr. Cockburn, in the meantime, to be resident in the Dispensary.

As the only effectual means of giving notice to the class of persons most liable to the disease, that Medical aid was to be obtained at the Dispensary at all hours, day and night, bills announcing the fact and urging the importance of instant application, were ordered to be printed and posted at all proper places; and generally, your Medical Officers were empowered to take whatever steps, such as the employment of nurses, &c., they might think necessary to meet the crisis.

Your Committee again met on the 14th, when Dr. Russell read the first Medical Report, which stated, in detail, most of the cases that had then come under the notice of your Medical Officers. Some of these will be found appended to this Report, along with some cases which have since occurred.

At that period, as the Report shewed, there had been 13 cases, which are thus accounted for :—

Recovered,	5
Died,	4
Removed,.....	2
Under treatment,.....	2

It was also mentioned that, from the 9th to the 13th, there had been 56 cases of Diarrhoea. It was stated at the same meeting, that there was reason to believe that the Bills which your Committee had published had been destroyed by the Police, and the person employed to put them up had been apprehended for doing so; and your Secretary was requested to inquire into the matter, and on inquiring, your Secretary learned from the Superintendent of Police, that the bills had been destroyed in terms of orders issued by the Lord Provost. He then wrote the Lord Provost, (October 16th,) to ask whether it was his intention to prevent the publication of such bills as those referred to, and if so, in what respect they were objectionable. His Lordship replied, "It was the opinion of the gentlemen who met with Dr. Sutherland from the Board of Health, that the placarding of bills about Cholera had a pernicious influence by creating alarm in the public mind, and therefore ought to be prevented; in consequence of which opinion," he "gave orders to the Police to prevent placarding of all such bills."

Your Secretary afterwards waited on the Lord Provost on the subject, and finding him still resolved to prevent the publication of these bills, gave orders to have others printed, and put up especially in the Canongate, Cowgate, West Port, and other places in which the Cholera had already appeared, containing the same announcement, but not containing the word "Cholera," at that time prohibited.

It will thus be observed that, while the Authorities were taking no steps themselves to provide medical aid, and after numerous cases of Cholera had occurred in Edinburgh, they still persisted in offering obstructions to your Committee, who were then anticipat-

ing the steps which have been so much more tardily taken by the Parochical Authorities, acting in obedience to the orders of the General Board of Health.

Of all the cases which have come under the notice of your Medical Officers, there is no reason to believe that any one has originated in "alarm" or panic; on the contrary, it has been observed by them that the Patients have in general been rather too indifferent than too anxious.

In terms of the announcement thus made public, the Dispensary has been open at all hours, day and night, since the 9th current; your Medical Officers, and the other two gentlemen who are acting with them—six in all—having arranged to relieve each other every 12 hours, at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M.

The following table shows the number of Asiatic Cholera cases that have been entered on the Dispensary books from the 8th to the 25th October inclusive, with the result:—

Cases from 8th to 27th October inclusive.

Total Number	Recovered.	Died.	Sent to Infirmary.	Otherwise Removed.	Under Treatment.
77	40	17	13	3	4

It may be here stated, that the Lord Provost having published an advertisement requesting daily returns of all cases of Cholera that should occur in Edinburgh, your Secretary, on the 23d October, sent his Lordship a Report of the cases that had already occurred, at the same time writing to inform his Lordship what steps had been taken by your Committee, and has since made a daily return corresponding with that which has just been read.

It is impossible to consider the gross number of the cases which have come under the notice of your Medical Officers, and to compare these with the total number of cases reported to have occurred in Edinburgh, without observing that so large a proportion having come under their charge is but too sufficient evidence of the great and very culpable neglect in other quarters to provide medical aid for the poor. In many instances there was no place to which the destitute could look for help but your Dispensary; and in

several cases it is known that but for the aid thence obtained the Patients must have died without medical advice.

The nature of the cases will be best seen from the details of a few of them given in the Appendix. In most instances the Patients have been in great destitution, of irregular habits, and occupying most unhealthy dwellings. In many cases they were found without food, clothing, and fuel, and it became necessary at once to send them to the Infirmary; domestic treatment without the necessaries of life being of course hopeless.

One or two others, being uncomfortably situated, were sent to the Infirmary at their own request, after having been treated by your Medical Officers, and in one case, at least, with decided benefit.

Your Committee regret that they have not the means of establishing an Hospital for such Patients; but hope the day is not far off when the rapid increase of the Homœopathic system, and of its adherents, will enable them to fulfil their wish. In the meantime, they have procured some blankets for the use of the sick, and have obtained, by means of contributions given expressly for that purpose, also a considerable quantity of Sago, which is distributed to the most needy Patients.

Without venturing to express any medical opinion, your Committee cannot but regard the result of the treatment stated in this Report to be extremely encouraging. Although the cases have been in general attended with every possible disadvantage; having occurred among a class of persons least prepared by their habits of living to resist the attacks of a disease to which, at the same time, they are most liable, without adequate attendance, food, or clothing, and that too, at a time when the disease was so virulent in its character as appears from the appended cases—notwithstanding all these disadvantages, there have been only 17 deaths out of 61 cases treated; or about 28 per cent.

Unfortunately there are no other satisfactory statistics with which to compare the results of the Homœopathic treatment of Cholera in Edinburgh, no efficient arrangements having been made to obtain authentic reports of the cases which have occurred in other hands. The only statistics therefore with which they can be compared are those published by authority of the Police, and entitled “Cases of Spasmodic Cholera authentically ascertained by the Surgeon of Police;” according to these there have been from the 4th to the 27th October, in Edinburgh, 77 deaths out of 121

cases, or 64 per cent. ; while as above stated the deaths under the Homœopathic treatment have been only 28 per cent ; a difference much too great to be ascribed to mere accident, and inexplicable to your Committee, unless on the supposition that the treatment pursued by your Medical Officers has been followed by most beneficial results.

At the same time, your Committee are quite aware that—only twenty days having elapsed since the occurrence of the first cases reported to you—it is yet too soon to institute statistical comparisons having any claim to exactness ; for it has been discovered that in one or two instances patients, after long and beneficial treatment, after apparent recovery, and therefore discontinued attendance, have sunk from the extreme exhaustion consequent on Cholera, and have ultimately died. It is hoped, however, that afterwards we shall be in possession of more ample and accurate statistics, and thus better means of comparing the results of the rival methods, which, as your Committee confidently trust, will only tend to establish the Homœopathic system more securely, and on a wider basis, and confirm to us the testimony of other countries as to its pre-eminent success, not only in chronic, but also in the most acute diseases.

It only remains to add, that considerable outlay has been unavoidably incurred by your Committee in making the necessary arrangements to meet the present emergency, beyond the ordinary current expenses of the Dispensary. In these circumstances they may probably find it necessary to make an extraordinary claim on their constituents, which the importance of the occasion appears to them fully to justify.

P.S.—November 1, 1848.—The total number of Cases reported at the Dispensary to this date, is 90.

APPENDIX.

THE following Cases have been selected, in order to shew the different forms which the Disease has exhibited in Edinburgh ; but they are not adduced as evidence of the propriety of the treatment, whether successful or otherwise, as the Medical Officers are quite aware that any opinion formed upon so short an experience must necessary be premature and probably fallacious. However, while they reserve a detailed Medical Account of their practice for publication in the British Journal of Homœopathy, they have no hesitation in expressing their general sense of confidence in the Medicines which have been approved as efficacious in the former epidemic by the Homœopathic Physicians, who have given a record of their experience :—

(1.) *First Case.*

The first case which occurred was that of a woman, aged 25, living in the West Port. Her sister had died on the 5th, and her brother-in-law on the 7th, of Cholera. She was taken ill at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, (8th,) and after having taken an opiate, some of her neighbours having observed the notices of our Dispensary being open, sent there, and she was seen at 11 o'clock by Dr. Wielobycki, who remained with her till Dr. Russell came at 2 o'clock. When first seen she was in a state of collapse, pulseless and cold, with frequent vomiting and purging. After the administration of Camphor, Veratrum, and Arsenicum, she recovered her natural heat, and the vomiting and purging subsided, and we were in hopes she was going to get well. She took a little gruel at her own request at 4 o'clock. Soon after this she suddenly sunk, without any appreciable cause, and died at 5 o'clock, p.m. ; that is after thirteen hours' illness. She was reported to have been in her ordinary state of health before the attack, but was exhausted by suckling a child, which she had done for eighteen months, and by want of food. The room she lived in was very close, crowded, and dirty. Two deaths had occurred in the adjoining room of Cholera.

(2.)

A woman, aged 30, living in the West Port, in a miserable, filthy, crowded room. A notorious drunkard, who had been drunk the previous day and night, was seized at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, (10th,) with cramps in the stomach and limbs, and purging and vomiting. She had taken two Opium Pills of 3 grains in each. Her friends having heard of our Dispensary being open, and not knowing where else to find a Doctor, sent there about 8 o'clock. Dr. Wielobycki saw her at half-past 8, and Dr. Russell at half-past nine, and afterwards Dr. Lyschinski. She was cold, pulse imperceptible; there was violent vomiting. She got Camphor, and afterwards Veratrum, Arsenicum, Ipecac., and Cuprum. At 1 o'clock the pulse was perceptible, and there was no vomiting or purging. She seemed a little better. She sunk rapidly, and died at 5 o'clock, without the least struggle. So complete was the collapse that it was impossible to say for some time whether she were dead or living.

(3.)

A woman, aged 43, living in a back court off St. James' Place, on the ground floor, was taken ill upon October the 7th, with cramp and vomiting. She was ill all Monday the 8th; was seen by a Physician and ordered Laudanum. The Physician not having returned she sent to our Dispensary on Tuesday evening, and was seen at 8 o'clock by Dr. Russell. There was sickness and purging. She got Veratrum. At 12 o'clock the same night she sent again for Dr. Russell. Her face was changed, being dark, and the lips livid. The pulse was small and quick. She complained of severe cramps in stomach and legs. She had fainted several times, and was excessively depressed. She got Camphor, and after four doses fell asleep. Next morning awoke quite well, except headache and great exhaustion.

(4.)

A man, aged 31, Canongate, of sober habits, but very poor; no food or fuel in the house. He was taken ill at 4 o'clock on Tuesday the 11th, and seen by Dr. Russell at half-past 8, and by Dr. Sutherland at 10. He had violent cramps all over the body; did not vomit much, nor had he much purging. The cramps considerably abated after some doses of Nux Vomica; and the pulse, which could not be felt at first, returned. He afterwards got Veratrum, and again Nux Vomica. He complained much of sinking at his heart, and burning pain in his bowels. He got Arsenicum. Pulse became feeble, and soon could not be felt; the voice was strong. Violent cramps till the last. He died in a convulsed state at half-past 3 o'clock, P.M. Not quite 11 hours ill.

(5.) A Man, æt. 22. Old Fish-Market Close.

October 22d, half-past 7 P.M.—Has been delicate for some time. Cough and hæmoptysis. Of sober industrious habits. Bowels had been confined for some time, and he took a dose of Salts and Senna upon the morning of the 22d. He was taken ill at 4 P.M., with cramps, vomiting, and purging. Seen first at

half-past 7 o'clock, P.M., of 22d, by Dr. Russell. The whole surface was quite cold and of a leaden hue. The eyes were fixed and glazed; the mouth open, and the expression ghastly. The tongue and mouth quite cold. The pulse was felt like a thread. Voice barely audible, a hollow whisper. There were violent cramps in arms and legs, great thirst, almost pure water vomited and purged. (Camph. every 5 minutes for 45 minutes. No improvement. Cupr. Acet. 3 every quarter of an hour.)

10 P.M.—Little change. (Cupr. Acet. 3.)

Died at half-past 1 o'clock, A.M., of 23d, 9½ hours after he was taken ill.

Two other persons (both females) who attended this patient, living in the same house, took Cholera and died.

(6.) A woman, æt. 24. Society.

October 25, 5 A.M.—She was in her usual health, and in constant attendance on her brother, (case 5,) who died on the 22d of Cholera. She was taken ill with vomiting, purging, and cramps, at 10 P.M., on the 24th. She was seen by Dr. Russell at 5 A.M., of the 25th. (Ars. 3.)

There was no light in the room except from a newly lighted fire and the policeman's lantern. The patient had risen from bed, and was standing almost naked on the floor. She had been vomiting, purging watery fluid all night, and was suffering from dreadful cramps which had forced her to rise. (N.B. —In many of the worst cases it was found impossible to keep the patient in bed.) The surface of the body was perfectly cold. The pulse could not be counted, and was barely perceptible. The face was blue, and the tongue and breath quite cold. A phial of distilled water containing 10 drops of Solution of Arsenic was left with directions to give a tea-spoonful every quarter of an hour.

11 A.M.—Seen by Dr. Sutherland. Has been sleeping a little, cramps abated, only one attack of vomiting and purging since 7 A.M. No pulse. (Continued.)

Half-past 2 P.M.—Seen by Dr. Russell. No change. (Continued.)

7 P.M.—Appearance improved, more heat, still suffers from cramps. To have Nux V. and Arsen. alternately.

Half-past 11 P.M.—Seen by Dr. Lyschinski. No pulse. Cramps still continue though not so frequent; involuntary stools. (Continued.)

Got a blanket from Dispensary and some sago.

October 26.—9 A.M.—Seen by Drs. Russell and Atkin, appearance improved. Pulse not perceptible. Much thirst and pain at epigastrium. No cramp; very cold. To have Arsen. and Veratrum alternately every quarter of an hour.

1 P.M.—Seen by Dr. Atkin. Pulse perceptible; rapid. Passed 2 brownish watery motions. Sleeping a good deal. (Continued Ars.)

10 P.M.—Seen by Dr. Sutherland. Much the same. (Continued Verat.)

27th.—6 A.M.—Seen by Dr. Sutherland. Improved. (Continued.)

9 A.M.—Seen by Dr. Russell. Surface warm; tongue warm. Brown half-consistent stools, with feculent smell. Pulse 70; weak, but otherwise natural.

Half-past 2 P.M.—Seen by Dr. Sutherland, all symptoms of Cholera had disappeared, and Typhus fever had supervened, of which she died on 28th.

(7.) A woman, æt. 63. Society.

October 26.—10 P.M.—Her son died of Cholera (case 5) on the 22d; and her daughter (case 6) is at present ill of it. She has been taking spirits a good deal of late. Seen at 10 P.M., by Dr. Sutherland. Violent thin watery vomiting, with pain at epigastrium and faintness. She got Camphor every half-hour, and when seen by Dr. Sutherland again at 7 o'clock next morning, all the symptoms had disappeared.

October 27.—Half-past 2 P.M.—Seen by Dr. Sutherland, and quite well.

(8.) A woman, æt. 35. West Crosscauseway.

October 23d.—3 P.M.—Unmarried; of sober, industrious habits. Was quite well up to the hour of seizure. Had eaten of mussels the previous evening. No diarrhoea. Attacked at 3 A.M. with vomiting, purging, and cramp. Seen by Drs. Russell and Wielobycki at 3 P.M. same day. Surface quite cold, breath and tongue cold. No pulse; face expressive of terror. Screaming from pain of cramps in legs and arms; complained much of pain at heart. Warm applications to surface. (Ars. 3, every 5 minutes.)

After quarter of an hour the cramps were better, but there was no reaction; surface still perfectly cold. Complained of excessive uneasiness at heart. (Hydrocyanic acid, 2d dec., a dose every 3 minutes.) After a few doses exclaimed, "God be thanked, my breast is getting benefit." In about 10 minutes the pulse became perceptible. The medicine was continued every 5 minutes for 2 hours.

5 P.M.—Surface warm and perspiring. No cramps. Slight vomiting and purging. Complains much of pain in back, sides, and abdomen. Great thirst. (Ars. 3, every 10 minutes.)

October 24th, 8 A.M.—Pulse just perceptible. Still great pain in abdomen. (Cont.)

5 P.M.—Stools dark red; violent pain in abdomen; great thirst. Pulse 120. (Nux Vom. 2d. dec.)

9 P.M.—Pulse 90. Great pain and very restless. (Cont.)

25th, 8 A.M.—No more vomiting; slight purging; pulse slow; is quiet and uncomplaining. (Cont.)

At the request of her friends in the lodging-house where she lived, she was sent to Infirmary. Much improved.

(9.) A man, æt. 53.

Living in a wretched house with a clay floor, in a close at the head of the Cowgate; was taken ill on the 10th of October with diarrhoea.

Seen upon the 14th October; the surface cold, face blue, pulse very small and quick; tongue dry and cold. He vomited and purged very frequently clear water. Had slight cramps in legs. Great thirst and general uneasiness. He got Veratrum 3d dil. a dose every half-hour, and afterwards Arsenicum, alternately.

On the 15th, pulse was fallen; more heat of surface; no vomiting; tongue dry, warm. One watery stool; face of its natural expression and colour. The medicines were continued, and when seen on the 16th he had only had one stool, and was otherwise well, except excessive weakness. Quite well when next seen.

(10.) A woman, æt. 21. Bell's Wynd, High Street.

October 23, 1848.—At 9 o'clock to-night, after eating a little meat and potatoes, was suddenly seized with sickness and urgent desire to vomit, but could not do so. She went to bed immediately, and lay perfectly quiet till 12 o'clock, when she suddenly started with a severe cramp above the knees, which gradually ascended to the stomach. The pain was most excruciating, occurring in paroxysms of 3 or 4 minutes' duration, and at intervals of 5 minutes. During the paroxysm the patient screamed at the top of her voice that she was like to be suffocated, and was dying, and tossed about so much that she could with difficulty be kept in the bed by two attendants, (the cries were distinctly heard at a considerable distance from the house.) Was in one of these paroxysms when first seen by Dr. Cockburn, 1 o'clock, A.M. The hands were somewhat cold, rest of body hot; pulse slow and small; no vomiting nor purging. She got Camph. every five minutes, for nearly half an hour. The first two doses produced little or no effect; after the third dose she felt a great inclination to vomit, but could not do so, the fits did not return nearly so often, and not half so severe as before. At half-past one she felt great desire to purge and vomit, but could not do either. At that time she got one dose of Verat. 3, and remained very quiet for half an hour. At two o'clock she began to moan considerably. Repeated the Camph., and in half an hour afterwards, the Verat. No return of the cramps. 3 o'clock, perfectly quiet and inclined to sleep. Seen again at 9 o'clock, and found her well. Seen again at 5 in the evening, and also found her well.

(11.) A woman, æt. 35. High Street.

Seized with vomiting, and purging, and cramps in the arms and legs, at 4 o'clock, P.M. of 10th October, seen at 6 P.M. by Dr. Lyschinski. She had violent convulsive fits lasting from 5 to 10 minutes, with fixed eyeballs, clenching of the jaws, and slight foaming at the mouth. Her pulse was irregular, varying every few minutes from 104 to 68 beats per minute. Abdomen exceedingly tender. Acon. Nux. V. alternately every quarter of an hour. Seen again at 9 P.M. same evening. No convulsions or cramps; abdomen still tender; only one stool; no vomiting; pulse 100, weak, regular. Continued to improve until the 12th, when she seemed convalescent. On the night of the 12th she went about the house, and ate potatoes. At 12 P.M. was seized with violent cramps in the limbs and pain in the abdomen. She was seen at half-past 1 A.M. by Dr. Sutherland; he found her cold, and purging and vomiting. Got Nux. V. and Verat. and fell asleep. When seen at 5 A.M. she was in a state of perfect collapse, and Dr. Sutherland did not expect her to live above a few hours. She was ordered Arsen. On the 14th, at 4 A.M., when seen by Dr. Russell the upper part of the body was quite cold; there was no purging and little vomiting; no pulse; and hiccough. Given Secale and Verat. alternately. At 10 A.M. same day, the pulse was just perceptible; tongue and breath not quite so cold. She was seen from this time by one of the Medical Officers every 3 or 4 hours for several succeeding days, and got chiefly Arsenicum and Veratrum. The symptoms gradually abated, but for several days the weakness was so great that she was not expected to

recover. However, she gradually, although very slowly, got better, and when seen on the 16th was going about the house quite well.

(12.) A Widow, æt. 43. Leith Wynd.

Of very intemperate habits for many years; has had diarrhoea for three days. When first visited by Dr. Wielobycki at noon, October 22d, she was pulseless, breath, lips, and surface of the body cold; lying dressed in rags, without any cover; was purging and vomiting the characteristic whitish feculent fluid; had cramps last night after taking whisky, and was completely collapsed. Ars. ʒ every five minutes. In about half an hour the pulse just perceptible, 138 in a minute. Began to improve steadily; the warmth of the skin and breath returned. Vomited once towards night, and purged twice during the next twenty-four hours. At 7 p.m., the 26th of October, vomited Arrow-Root water, the only food taken for the last two days. After this last attack of vomiting she became cold and blue again, as in Typhus; pulse 104, very weak. Passed the night pretty well; was up the next day, and found sitting at the fireside. She was visited by Dr. Russell on the 25th instant, who reported that Cholera symptoms had disappeared, but Typhoid symptoms had set in. She was, at the request of her daughter, recommended to the Infirmary, where she was taken at 2 p.m., on the 26th of October.

(13.) The daughter of the above, æt. 23.

Has been purging since 25th October; treated herself by allopathic drugs until exhausted; was first seen by Dr. Wielobycki, on 29th October, at 1 p.m. Pulse 128. Vomiting last night after she took whisky. Bowels loose, with cramps and general coldness, and a desire to lie down; very thirsty. Ars ʒ. After which warm perspiration broke out; pulse 100; cheerful; no vomiting; bowels open only twice—is better. Went to her neighbours two flats below her own house, was left lying on the floor at the fireside; ordered to have some Sago from the Dispensary. Seen again on the 30th, by Dr. Wielobycki. Bowels not moved since last visit. Was quite well.

(14.) A woman, æt. 48. Greenside Lane.

She had diarrhoea three weeks ago, for eleven days, but has been in good health since. Took dinner at 2 p.m., after which her bowels were moved once, and she was directly afterwards seized with vomiting, first, watery fluid, and then her dinner. Seen first by Dr. Wielobycki at 4 p.m., October 24, when she was cramped in the legs and toes; was in bed, roaring furiously from pain in the stomach, and vomiting a large quantity of whitish liquid, with painful retchings. After the vomiting had ceased, the pain in the stomach became excruciating, followed by the same train of symptoms,—pulse slow and faint, skin cold and clammy, hands and feet cramped. Camph. every now and then was given. After the interval of a quarter of an hour she vomited the white characteristic Cholera liquid once more, then became cheerful, wiped her face, and exclaimed, "Now I am better;" was very thirsty. Camph. now and then till quite warm. Seen at 9 p.m.; was better, except occasionally cramped in the tongue and eyelids. Visited next day; quite well.

(15.) A widow, æt. 54. Covenant Close, High Street.

In a locality where five more cases of Cholera have occurred, and two deaths. Seen first by Dr. Wielobycki at half-past 1 p.m., 23d of October. Had cramps, vomiting and purging since 2 this morning. Took pepper with whisky, two hours ago; vomited it. Pulse 126, intermittent. Voice feeble. Ars. 3 every quarter of an hour. Seen at 4 p.m., better. Next morning at 7 a.m., better; perspired; thirsty; got up towards night.

27th.—Felt very cold. Ars. 3. Next morning, better; ordered some Sago from the Dispensary.

29th.—Quite well.

(16.) A girl, æt. 13.

Living at Pipe Street, Portobello, was seen by Dr. Atkin at 1 o'clock, p.m., on the 29th of October. No previous bowel complaint. Passed no urine since last night. At 4 this morning seized with vomiting and purging of white fluid every few minutes, and cramps in legs and arms.

First seen at 1 p.m.—Surface of the body cold, face livid, eyes deeply sunk, surrounded with dark circles, tongue pale, cold, and flabby, breath cold, voice hoarse and querulous, expression anxious, quite pulseless, restless, vomiting clear watery fluid, evacuations described white and fœtid, complains of cutting pain in right side catching breath. Epigastrium painful on pressure.

Camph. at intervals of 5 minutes. In 10 minutes pulse quite perceptible, tongue and lips very cold, no vomiting or purging.

1-20.—Vomited once, much pain in Epigastrium. (Cupr. 3.)

1-40.—Pain abated, vomited once. (Continued alternately with Verat.)

2-45.—Vomited once, burning pain in belly, and desire to sleep. (Ars. 3.)

3.—Some cramps in hands, pain catching breath. Pulse very feeble.

(Continued. Ars. every quarter of an hour.)

3-10.—Pain in bowels increased. (Cupr. 3.)

3-25.—Seen along with Dr. Russell. Pain relieved, once vomiting. (Arsen. 3.)

5-45.—Has had three or four attacks of vomiting; pulse, small, rapid; tongue and skin warmer, urgent thirst, burning heat in stomach. Moaning. (Continued. Arsen. 3.)

30th.—Restless through night; great thirst; vomiting continues; skin and tongue warm; pulse 120, small; bowels once moved, reported very fœtid; ineffectual desire to relieve bowels. (Continued.)

2 p.m.—One copious fœtid stool, passed a little urine, skin warm, complains of hunger, and has no pain.

5 p.m.—Pulse 120, continues free from pain. (Continued Arsen. 3. Taken in a table-spoonful of gruel every second hour.)

1st November.—Much better.

Note.—Now that the Cholera has broken out at Portobello, it will be impossible for us to have the advantage of Dr. Atkin's valuable assistance in Edinburgh, since, of course, his time will be fully occupied at his own post; and we would again urge the request formerly made to any Medical practitioners acquainted with the Homœopathic system, or to any *advanced Students of Medicine*, to give their aid at this crisis, as the labour is becoming too great for the reduced staff of the Dispensary.