

Cholera : its cause and infallible cure and epidemics in general : third pamphlet / by J.M. Honigberger.

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CHOLERA

ITS CAUSE AND INFALLIBLE

AND

THE EPIDEMICS IN G

BY

J. M. HONIGBERGER

LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE COURT

THIRD PAMPHLET

CALCUTTA:

PUBLISHED BY R. C. LEPAGE AND CO. 1

1861.

(Price Two Rupees.)

CHOLERA,
ITS CAUSE AND INFALLIBLE CURE,
AND
THE EPIDEMICS IN GENERAL.

BY
J. M. HONIGBERGER,

LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE COURT OF LAHORE.

THIRD PAMPHLET.

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SAVIELLE and CRANENBURGH, Printers,
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TO THE PUBLIC OF INDIA.

IN my second pamphlet on Cholera, &c., which I published two years and six months ago, I stated that failing health compelled my return to Europe. I now feel happy to say that, having fully recovered from a severe Asthmatic attack, I have returned to my second home, there to continue my scientific researches.

Having been asked by several persons as to the degree of success with which I met in my remedy for Cholera, during my stay in Europe, I consider it necessary to give some account of my doings there.

In order, at first, to clear up a mystery, I shall begin my present narrative with an amusing anecdote that occurred in my late Cholera Hospital, and which curious story, perhaps, many of my readers may have heard.

On my passage home in the *Nubia* (which broke her shaft near Ceylon), continuing in the *Bengal*, I had a cabin with the well-known Doctor Liebig (formerly employed by the Government in Calcutta; but now, I hear, the Danish Consul at Jamaica), near whom I was one day seated close at table and engaged in conversation, when I heard my friend mentioning to our fellow-passengers in right earnest, that I had lately cured the *Nana Saheb* in my Cholera Hospital. To this I observed with a smile, that the alleged *Nana Saheb* was none other than the durwan of a school-master: and, in consequence of his being an old servant, as also the manager of his master's expenses, his mistress, who was very kind to him, and took every care for his recovery, finding that their treatment failed, brought him at night to me in a frightful state of collapse, promising me a handsome reward if I could but cure him. I paid all due attention to the man, watching over him for several hours together, till he was quite out of danger. The great

interest which Mrs. Scott and myself took in this cure, and the gold ornaments (consisting of massive ear-rings, necklaces and waist-bands), with which the patient was covered, according to the custom of the Hindoos, gave rise to the suspicion that he must be a great man, perhaps the *Nana* himself. Apart from this, I had one day been asked if the police had not been to my hospital? "Police, for what?" said I. And, to my utter astonishment was surprised to learn, that our Secretary, Dr. Halleur, on being informed of the suspicious circumstance, had actually gone to report the matter at the police office. I concluded my story by stating that "one fool makes a thousand others." Had I actually that "Devil in Human Form" in my hospital, his fate would assuredly have been sealed, and no further doubt could have existed as to his being dead or alive: not to say that I would have imbued my hands in his blood, nay, rather I would have paid him the utmost care and attention, and after he had recovered, have handed him over to Government to be dealt with, according to his merits and his deserts.

After this short digression, I shall now proceed to give a brief description of my travels. From the following pages it will be evident, that I have of late travelled a good deal in Africa, as well as in Europe, mainly for my health doubtless, yet, likewise, in no small degree for searching and tracing those epidemical scourges, Cholera and the Plague, and I am glad to add, with complete success as to the former, that is to say, the restoration of my much impaired health; though, with reference to the latter, the epidemics, I regret to state, I was every where too late, so that I had no opportunity of proving in person the beneficial results of my inoculation-system. I, nevertheless gathered some valuable information, which I have now the pleasure of communicating, without the slightest reserve, feeling assured it will prove of the greatest interest to many of my readers.

From the facts I intend adducing, I have every reason to believe my *theory*, as to the much disputed *Cholera infusoria*, to be a sound one, and that the day is not yet far off, when ocular demonstration will at once seal the question.

In regard to the effects of *Quassia inoculation in Cholera*, I am glad to say, that from analysis and experiments lately made at Vienna, it was there proved that its actions were on the Homœopathic Principle of "*Similia Similibus*," (See Mayer's *Hom. Zeitung*) of which the Homœopathists are, no doubt, willing to make use on the first occasion that may present itself, perhaps the very next summer, when I sincerely trust they will succeed and adopt my system, notwithstanding its being a remedy by far too easy and too cheap for a great many unconscionable and greedy doctors, druggists, and apothecaries, even in France, who don't like it, but would rather annihilate the effect of *Quassia* as an *endermic*, if they could do so, than recommend it for general use. But let us have patience, for truth will and must find its own way; as I feel certain that by-and-bye *the inoculation system for epidemics* in general will be universally appreciated. As a consolation I know that it was not till forty years afterwards, that science supplied an authentic interpretation of Jenner's wonderful discovery; a host of theoretical objections to vaccination could have been, at least anticipated, if it could have been affirmed, seventy years ago, as it can be now. Still some physiologists hold vaccination to be but a questionable benefit, and pretend, on the other hand, that a physical and moral degeneration of the human race is caused thereby. To such *Anti-Vaccinists* (if I may coin a word) I would recommend the attentive perusal of what I have to say with reference to the Small-pox at the end of this pamphlet.

On my passage home I learnt that the plague was raging in

Tripolis (Barbary), and that therefore the quarantine was established at Malta, and that passengers were not allowed to land in consequence. On my arrival in England, by the end of September, the state of my already shattered-health was daily getting worse, owing to the foggy and rainy, cold autumnal season, so that I was scarcely able to breathe, and unable even to lie in bed, but compelled to seek a more temperate climate, therefore remained but a few days in London and Brighton, and returned to Africa. Cairo, was the best locality suited for relieving my chest-complaint; but as I had often been in Egypt, I preferred going *viâ* Paris and Marseilles to Algeria, where I had never before been. Finding, however, that the sea-air of the African coast did not agree with my Asthma, I proceeded to the interior of Algeria, *viz.*, to the Oasis of Laghouat, where I spent a few weeks of the winter months. On my passage over the Small Atlas, I saw at Christmas, not only on the hills, but also in the plains and in the desert, a deep snow, which I never would have believed to have existed in Africa, had I not ocular demonstration of the same; the snow extended even to the very last station before Laghouat. I there found a strong garrison of Turcos and Zouaves, whose Officers treated me very kindly—a few English visitors also came there. The weather was even at Laghouat, in January and February, very unpleasant and cold, being windy and stormy, so that we were obliged to keep up a fire during the nights. Not being able to breathe freely in bed, I obtained partial relief from sitting in a forward inclined position near the fire; the unpleasant, humid, and cold weather being a great obstacle to my recovery. From the many various remedies I had tried there, as well as in France and in England, as also observing the strictest diet, I found the camel's milk, which I

used in large quantities, to be the best and most efficacious palliative. In the beginning of March I read at Laghouat, in some French papers, that the plague was still raging at Tripolis and its environs, and that the Arabs had ill-treated the Medical Committee sent to them from Constantinople, and that the doctors had moreover left the country. This gave me the idea and desire to go there in person, in order to try how far my inoculation system would be effectual in cases of the plague. In regard to those ungrateful Arabs to their medical men, I thought to have nothing to fear, as I had not come from Constantinople, and had not to interfere with any regulations, or to force on them a foolish quarantine law; neither was my object one of a pecuniary interest, but to cure them gratis, for the sake of a few experiments which I was anxious to make. Owing to my long stay in Egypt, Syria, and Bagdad, being familiar with their language and customs, and having also a respectable looking gray-beard, I would have gone in an Oriental costume to their country, and I am sure they would have as heartily welcomed me, as the Caboolians and Bookariens once did; but it was too late when I reached their neighborhood, for at Tunis I heard that the plague at Tripolis and its environs had subsided. Observing the warlike preparations of France and Austria, I came in a Sardinian steamer, *viâ* Cagliari to Genova, and thence by Railway *viâ* Milano, Venice, and Trieste to Vienna, just in time before the Italian war broke out. At Vienna I published in May a translation of my English pamphlets in German with some additions, *viz.* how I thought to cure the plague. I shall give my ideas on the subject at the end of this pamphlet. In the month of June I went from Vienna to my native country Kronstadt, in Transylvania, a pretty town, situated at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, the boundary of Austria

and Wallachia. The weather continuing to be rainy, it was not till the beginning of July, when it cleared up, and we had fine warm days, and when my malady had reached its highest degree, with one foot in the grave, that I was able to go to the mineral baths at Saison, a distance of 2 hours only from Kronstadt, where I regained my health in the short period of three weeks; so that, when I came back to the town, after one month's absence, my countrymen were astonished to see me quite recovered from my chronic complaint—no more coughing, expectoration, short-breathing, swellings, consumptive fever, &c., but a good appetite, sound sleep, and good spirits. Such a capital cure could only be performed during the warm summer—season in a charming valley of a pure, balsamic atmosphere, in the proximity of needle-woods, as pine-trees, &c., with an agreeable society, music, &c. &c., combined with the mineral springs. Partly to satisfy the desire of those who wish to know how I got that asthma, and partly to give due warning how to abuse the ice, I think it proper to state, that it was a drink of iced-sherbet, perhaps in a tired or heated condition as I was, that did not agree with my lungs and stomach. I at first felt some heaviness in the pit of the stomach, then a catarrhal affection of the lungs came on, which being neglected to be attended to properly, by continuing for days and nights running about after Cholera patients, (as the epidemic was very prevalent at that time,) my complaint increased, a great deal of expectoration came on, so that I saw the necessity of leaving India for Europe.

Lately I read in some newspapers, that Dr. Mouat and several others have been recovered from similar asthmatic complaints, by the use of *Euphorbia tegularia*, and I remember, that I used in former days with success the *Euphorbia tenuis* and *E. thymifolia* in pectoral affections, neglecting

however, to have tried one or the other in my own case. It seems that, many species of the *Euphorbiaceous* tribe have a beneficial effect, especially in chronic pulmonary diseases.

During my four weeks stay at Vienna, I had read in some medical paper, that the plague had again broken out at Tripolis. Unaware that Cholera was raging in Germany, when I had recovered my health, I came in August *viâ* Gallatz to Constantinople, with the idea to pass on to Tripolis (Barbary) for my intended experiment on the treatment of plague. On my arrival at the Turkish Metropolis I read in the local French paper a correspondence from Tripolis, stating that the plague had ceased. The following morning, an old friend of mine, whom I had seen the evening before, came with the *Ausburg Universal Gazette*, to show me that Cholera was raging in the North of Germany, at Hamburg, Mecklenburg, &c. I lost no time. After a stay of two days only at Stambul, I came in a Lloyd's steamer to Trieste, from there to Vienna, where I remained only one night, and another at Berlin; the third day I was at Swerin (the capital of Mecklenburg). On the very day of my arrival I paid a visit to the Minister, *Herr von Schröter*, offering him my services, by whom I was received in the most friendly manner. His Excellency told me, that he knew my name from the papers; but the epidemic being on the decrease, those few cases, which occasionally happen, he said, their own doctors could cure with success. In the beginning of the epidemic, he said, they had need of physicians, principally in the villages, but afterwards they had succour from every part. He said also, Dr. Halleur, who came with his family from Calcutta, arrived in the very beginning of the epidemic in the middle of July; after he paid him a visit, recommended very strongly the inoculation system with Quassia, stating, that he had seen in the Cholera Hospital in Calcutta thousands,

who had been cured with that simple remedy, without mentioning to the Minister the name of the discoverer of the remedy. His Excellency assured me, that they have used my system extensively. Several hundreds had been inoculated at Rostok, and that he had not heard of any case of failure, except that of a female, if reports could be relied on, it was said, that she got cramps in her legs after the inoculation. To this I replied, that I had never seen cramps from the Quassia inoculation; but suppose one in a hundred had cramps—cramps are not dangerous, but curable, not at all in comparison with Cholera. To this the Minister agreed. Had my inoculation system failed, the German physicians surely would have cried against it. I have not heard yet in any part of the world aught but favorable accounts of it. I left Swerin the very day I had gone there, and thought perhaps the epidemic would be still at Hamburg, so I went there, but it had departed from there also. I remained three days there and came *viâ* Magdeburg, Leipzig, &c., back to Vienna. Having observed that some Cholera cases were reported at Berlin, Köthen, Magdeburg and Vienna, the months of September and October, I had reason to expect the epidemic next summer at Vienna. I therefore determined not to move from the Austrian Capital, in case Cholera should break out, in order that I may be present there on the very beginning, and to have, with ministerial permission, by advertisements, the whole population inoculated gratis, in like manner as I did here (1857), in the village *Ariadah* (*see* my second pamphlet, page 4), showing no pecuniary interest in the matter. Being sure of success, I could not fail to have introduced my system in my own country, and from there it would have spread all over the world, so I thought; but during my ten months stay at Vienna, no epidemic of Cholera broke out, neither there nor in any part of Germany; only three sporadic cases,

which ended fatally, at the hospitals of Vienna, I have heard of; they occurred from the month of October 1859 to the month of August 1860. Last year there appeared Dr. Draschke's work on Cholera, and, strange to say, amongst the many *nonsensical* remedies he mentions and recommends, no mention is made about any inoculation system; naturally those who have no experience of such a system believe it to be a ridiculous thing, and are ashamed to mention such a quackery. It was in the month of June (1860), I read in a paper, that Cholera had broken out at Malaga (Spain). I had also some letters of introduction to Malaga, from a friend at Brighton (England), in case I should be obliged, for the sake of my health, to visit Spain; but determined as I was not to leave Vienna easily, I waited for confirmation of the report, which I never got at last, so I missed my object and remained in Vienna, till I read in a newspaper that Cholera was raging at Kronstadt (of Russia), and the Siberian plague had broken out in St. Petersburg and its environs. Knowing that both pestilences were *endemic* in Russia, even during the past winter they had some Cholera cases at Moscow, I thought of going to Russia, as I lost all hopes to see, in the year 1860, a Cholera epidemic at Vienna, so I went *viâ* Berlin to Stettin, and from thence I passed in a steamer to Kronstadt and to Petersburg. They said, that some cases of the Siberian plague had occurred at Petershof, a short distance from Petersburg; and reading in a local paper that they had exaggerated the state of both, neither one nor the other having that year severely raged in those parts, hearing also that the Russian physicians were very orthodox men, who would not easily consent to introduce a new healing system (the same as here), and the weather, too, being disagreeable, rainy and cold, and seeing a fine new English Screw-Steamer advertised for

London, touching at Copenhagen, (where I had never been before), I made up my mind to go back *viâ* London to Paris, before the winter season set in. I took advantage of the occasion, and left the Russian Metropolis, after a fortnight's stay, by which time I had made the acquaintance of some German physicians, who assured me, that they would use my remedy whenever they had occasion, and I trust they may do so with success. We met with contrary and cold winds and came in nine days to London; there were only five passengers, and no lady; between Denmark and Sweden the cold was so intense, about the middle of September, that we kept a fire in the saloon for two days and two nights. I did not then think, that after two months, in November, I would have to perspire in the Red Sea on my passage back to India. In London I remained only two days for the visâ of my passport. There I read an extract from the *Madras Athenæum* of August 14th, stating:—"We
 ' announce with the deepest regret the deaths of our Governor
 ' Sir Henry Ward, and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson.
 ' The first named melancholy event took place at Madras,
 ' on the evening of the 2nd, and the disease, which proved
 ' fatal to our late ruler, was that fearful scourge—the
 ' Cholera! &c. &c." On reading this I thought that, shortly after the publication of my specific for Cholera, the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, was carried off at Umballa by this very scourge, while on his way, I believe, from Simlah to Delhi; how many other eminent persons must have not since fallen victims to this scourge in India, as well as in Europe and Africa! Many of those might have been saved from a premature grave, had they used the proper remedy, a remedy which the Medical Faculty of Bengal undeservedly condemned—but which sooner or later they must adopt! Had they properly taken up the matter,

listened to reason, seen what was going on in my late Cholera Hospital, and enquired about the report from *Ariadah*, published in the *Phœnix* of the 11th December 1857, surely they would have had no more prejudice against my system—the veil would have been lifted from the eyes of those jealous opponents. Even now, I think, they should listen to reason, and consider the insufficiency of their *lege artis* treatment in Cholera cases; and take into account also the enormous expense Government has been put to for medical stores, medical salaries, hospitals, &c. (What a contrast to the Income Tax!) Why not acknowledge a truth! They should not be ashamed to learn from any one—whoever he may be—*how to prevent and how to cure Cholera*. What a blessing it would be to suffering humanity, and an everlasting name to them, through whose endeavors the new-system will be adopted. Alas! it is a sad fact, that not all those, who call themselves physicians, are what they should be. Before us Doctors, more than before any other class of people, is revealed the great mystery of the drama of life from the cradle to the grave—still many physicians close their ears and shut their eyes to the sublime spiritual destiny of man. The ignorant public, who have all confidence in their medical advisers, believe what they say; they must therefore run the chance, good or bad as they deserve. As an illustration, I present a case, which happened here in Calcutta about two years and a half ago, merely to show how cautiously they should have confidence in their medical advisers. The day after I had myself recovered from a severe attack of Cholera (see my second pamphlet, page 7), lying the whole day exhausted in bed, I had in the evening a call to a Cholera patient. Hearing that it was Mr. P. ———, the Consul of Hamburg, I would not consent to my nephew's going

instead of me, but so weak as I was, I got up, dressed myself slowly, and went along with the Consul's assistant, who had come to take me in his carriage. On our way I was told, that from early in the morning, when Mr. P.—— felt unwell, his medical adviser, a first-rate physician in Calcutta, pretended that it was not Cholera, perhaps, lest they might call for my assistance, because I had the name of Cholera Doctor; and that it was not before this medical gentleman had seen, that his patient was going, when he said, "it may be Cholera, and that they may call for me." I felt so weak, that I had to stop three times on the staircase up to the first floor, to take breath. I found the patient unconscious, lying on his back, with stretched feet, his sunken eyes were turned upwards, and his breathing as if it were to be the last. Under such sad circumstances, I thought it unnecessary even to touch him, much less to have tried an inoculation of the remedy. I was asked, if it really was Cholera? to which I said, "No doubt, from the very beginning!" The epidemic was raging, and I myself had just had an attack. I regretted that I had not been sent for in time, and I believe the poor gentleman expired very soon after I left him. In a corner of the room I observed two of his medical advisers, who were consulting with each other, and were looking sideways what I was about to do. Had I had the day before such advisers, when I had Cholera, my fate would have been no other than that of Mr. P.——. On board the "Bengal" a gentleman told me, that he had heard of a failure of my remedy, where the inoculation had been made by my nephew; and when the patient was dead, it was said, that it was too late. On my asking the name of that gentleman, he said, Mr. P.——, the Consul of Hamburg, whom my nephew never saw in his life. At Paris I remained only a fortnight as in Peters-

burg, and I had just returned from an excursion in a pleasure train, from Havre, when I read in a paper, that Cholera had broken out at Gibraltar, in an English regiment, when I decided to go *viâ* Bordeaux to Marseilles, to see if the epidemic continues, or breaks out elsewhere on the Mediterranean, so that I may be near, and go immediately there. At Marseilles, hearing of no more Cholera, and the weather commencing to be winterish, cold and rainy, and snow had fallen on the mountains, in the beginning of the month of October, I made up my mind at once to go back to India, where Cholera always exists, more or less, so I came *viâ* Bombay to Calcutta. But why did I come by this circuitous route *viâ* Bordeaux, and not directly from Paris *viâ* Lyons to Marseilles? This question, I am sorry to say, causes me to lay some intrigue before the public, showing how malicious and greedy people strived to keep the French public, as long as possible, ignorant of my discovery—the remedy for Cholera. In the year 1858, on passing through Paris, I ordered my Cholera pamphlets to be translated in French and 500 copies to be printed, which were to have been given in commission to Mr. B——, who sells chiefly medical works; this should have been done in the month of October of the same year. Different excuses were alleged as a motive of retarding the publication of that pamphlet. The expense being defrayed, and presents I had given in advance, either in consequence of the ill-health of the man in charge, or because the Homœopathists and Allopathists had then a legal quarrel about their systems, it was said, that it was not a proper moment for publishing medical works, as the public would not pay attention to them, &c., &c., and I could only, through intervention of some of my friends, who pushed on the matter, have published the pamphlet in question. It was in February

1859, when I was at Laghouat, in Algeria, I received a dozen copies of them. Perceiving many wilful errors of no small importance in the translation—to pass me off as an ignorant man—I ordered a page of *errata* to be added immediately to each of the present copies, which had not been done, till I did it lately, after one year and eight months. When I, after two years, came back to Paris, and heard that not one of my friends, to whom I had ordered a copy of the pamphlet to be given, had received it, I went to Mr. B——, and on asking for some copies for distribution, was astonished to hear from himself, that he had none. He said that Mr. G——, the man in charge of them, had given him only one dozen, out of which he had sent six copies to Vienna, according to my orders, the remainder had been disposed of; neither could he tell me, where the others were; but he desired me, when I got them, to send him some more on commission. I learnt that Mr. G—— was at Bordeaux. I therefore went *viâ* Bordeaux to Marseilles. At Bordeaux what saw I? I found nearly the whole lot of my pamphlets hidden at the very printing office, where they had been printed, instead of being at Paris, which should have been done according to my orders. On questioning Mr. G—— why he acted contrary to my orders, and that he had given only one dozen copies to Mr. B——, he said, that Mr. B—— refused to take more than one dozen, stating that he was sure not to be able to sell more than five copies in two years. And why did Mr. B—— not ask from me any more, if he really would have them? Knowing my address, he added; in this I found he was right. I wrote to Mr. B—— about it, and having received no answer from him, I think both of them are in fault. Had Mr. B—— really refused to take no more than one dozen of copies, were there no other booksellers in France, who would have been

glad to have taken some in commission, and to have sent them abroad, wherever the epidemic was raging. Had they not the Cholera in the French and Spanish Camps, at Algeria and Morocco, in 1859; and last year again in Spain, in the very proximity of Bordeaux? How easily could they have been disposed of, by sending them there, and what a blessing it would have been to thousands! At Bordeaux I met an intelligent French lady, Madame L——, who had just come from Spain, and was to go back again there; she took a great interest in my remedy, telling me, that the epidemic last summer raged most severely in several towns of Spain, so that in Malaga (just where I had letters of introduction) whole families of wealthy people of her acquaintance were swept away by the scourge; and that, if I had been there with my infallible remedy, I could have made in a few weeks a fortune, besides the decorations and presents the Queen and Government would have given me. Saying, that I had no notice of the epidemic, reading but once at Vienna that Cholera had broken out at Malaga, and that I waited for confirmation; she said, that it was prohibited in the papers to mention about the virulency of the epidemic, in order that people may not be afraid. She added, that the malady was now on the decrease, as the cold weather had set in. Had I been in Spain, instead of going to Russia, perhaps I would never have come back to India. Madame L—— was so kind to offer me her services, and I sent with her ninety copies of the French pamphlets to the booksellers in Spain, and, at her request, I gave her also authority, in case it should be required, to have the pamphlet published also in the Spanish idiom. I visited at Paris an old friend of mine, Madame Doctor Hahne-
man, also an intelligent and very active lady, who continues to practise the Homœopathic system, she being connected with different homœopathic societies, and had never heard before of my inoculation system. How glad she was, when I presented

her a copy of my German pamphlet, as she understands the German, I sent her from Bordeaux a French copy also.

I left Marseilles on the 5th of November and arrived at Bombay on the 25th idem. In the first obituary report of the past week, I saw seven cases of deaths by Cholera, in the second were three, then one, and afterwards none, then again three, when I left Bombay, after a stay of five weeks in the Fort. I observed that in every weekly report upwards of one hundred deaths, only from fevers, were announced, that seems too much during the fine cold season! How much more they will not have in summer, during the great heat! I don't know what kind of remedies those Doctors use; if it is the *Quinine*, that will not do! Quinine is a good remedy for certain agues; but in cases of continuous or remittent (not intermittent) fevers, of an inflammatory, bilious, gastric, and nervous type, arising from malaria, often endemically and epidemically raging, I found *Luffa graveolens*, * *Rhus kakrasinghea*, ** and *Rottlera tinctoria**,* the best (indigenous) remedies. But they never heard of such *febrifuges*,—never mind, they should try them. There are still many virtues hidden in plants, &c., which we can discover only by experiments. I gave the diluted tinctures of the three above-mentioned remedies, which, according to circumstances, may be repeated even hourly, or twice daily. I naturally use besides them *emetics*, *laxatives*, *clysters*, *blisters*, *leeches*, *baths*, &c., &c. Whilst walking about in Bombay, I observed in many parts of the town, as well as in the stagnant waters of the moat surrounding the walls of the Fort, that description of floating green matter, from which the effluvia, or *flying infusoria* of the atmosphere called malaria arise, of which I shall make mention again below.

* The native names are : Gugervel, grows in the plains of Hindostan.

** Kakrasinghee of the Himalya.

* * Kamila, or Reroo (Royle) of the Himalya.

In Bombay I received a circular note from my nephew, from which I was glad to see, that during my absence he had been able to carry on my system for Cholera. I give here a copy of his note, with a few corrections:—

Cholera ! the Terror of India ! To all those who have Families, Servants, Sailors, Ryots, Coolies, &c., and to the Public of India in General. To give an increased publicity to the *Tincture of Quassia Remedy for Cholera*, I am actuated by a desire to benefit my fellowmen, and to do what lies in my power to alleviate the distress of suffering humanity. Having myself seen the beneficial effects of this simple but powerful remedy, having tried it in more than two thousand cases, proving an antidote to this scourge of life, I am most anxious, that the good thus effected should be generally known, for I am sure, that hereby *Thousands ! yea, Millions !* of lives will be spared, believing it, as I do, to be the greatest discovery in medicine in modern times.

To all those who acknowledge the superintending care of a divine Providence, the discovery of this remedy will appear as a special reward from Heaven. My uncle, Dr. J. M. Honigberger, late physician to the Court of Lahore, a native of Transylvania (Austria), who during a period of 40 years in the East, practising medicine and surgery, fond of experimenting and studying the physical science, always seeking the precious pearl, an antidote to Cholera—succeeded at last to discover on the very banks of the Ganges, from whence cholera originates, the remedy to this scourge. It is so simple, that children go to the bazar, and inoculate it to the attacked poor people ; even timid ladies, who have but once witnessed the comparative small operation, handle the lancet as well as professional surgeons, and perform astonishing cures

Some of the cases (which were at first treated by other Doctors) cured by the Quassia Tincture.

Testimonials will be found in Dr. Honigberger's directions "on Treatment of Cholera."

1. Baboo Ram Rutton Roy's wife, Cossipore, was given up as a hopeless case by one of the first Doctors,—collapse, unable to speak, body cold, eyes sunken, worst symptoms of Cholera !

2. Mr. Abrey, Circular Road, was in a dangerous state, collapse, body cold, furious symptoms of Cholera.

3. Ram Mohun Mullick's grand-son, 16 years of age, had numerous purgings and vomitings, no pulse !

4. Mr. Nicholls, an Assistant to Messrs. Lepage and Co., had the worst symptoms of Cholera, restless, thirsty, purging, vomiting and cold sweat.

5. Golab Chand, Burra Bazar, purged and vomited through the whole day, cramps in hands and legs, eyes deep sunken.

6. Ram Chand, Chitpore Road, stage of collapse, worst signs of cholera.

7. Mr. Lissant, Organist of the Church of Scotland, had most furious symptoms, restlessness, cramps, senseless, at the first incision very little blood.

8. Prince Jelaloodeen's daughter, a girl of seven years, vomiting and purging very severe, eyes sunk, great thirst, very small pulse.

9. Sadu, a Sircar to Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., had very bad symptoms, unable to sit up, eyes very much sunk, a great deal of vomiting and purging.

10. Debinder Coomar Roy's wife is the daughter of a Native Physician, had very bad symptoms of cholera, eyes red, lips already blue.

Thousands of such cases (the names thereof can be seen in Dr. H.'s Memorandum) have been cured by this remedy, and many referred to are almost beyond belief; but if any medical man disputes them, I am ready to go with him, in company with any disinterested person, not in the profession, to the parties, when they will have an opportunity of asking any question they may think proper. I have nothing to disguise, nor any thing to conceal. Truth seeks no shade, and fears no enquiry.

As a preventive this Tincture is almost sure, the fact of which will be seen by the following inoculations, which were made in the Cholera season.

At the Calcutta Municipal Commissioner's steam Brick-Works nearly all the coolies !

At Bhowanipore several native families, 126 persons !

On Board the Ship " Jean Leach," the Captain and his Crew !

In this City more than Two thousand persons !

As far as I know, not one of these was attacked by Cholera, but many of their neighbours, not inoculated, were carried away by this scourge, wherefore I implore every one, not to disregard such a simple but life-saving substance.

Highly as the remedy of the Tincture of Quassia is recommended in Cholera, I would not have the Public to suppose, that by its use they can secure themselves from the decree which is passed upon all living,—“Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.” The Quassia Tincture will preserve many from a premature grave, but the hour will come when all must die.

CHARLES W. HONIGBERGER.

Calcutta, December 1st 1860.

Besides these testimonials of my nephew, of the good effects of my remedy, how many others of a similar description have I not seen and heard of. Did not the Minister at Swerin (Mecklenburg) say, that, principally at Rostok, (a town in the neighborhood of the capital) *several hundreds had been inoculated with my remedy* (during the severity of the scourge), and that he had not heard of any unfavorable report, except that of a lady, who it was said, got cramps in the legs, after inoculation. Testimonials of so high an authority as those of the Minister *Herr von Schröter* must be regarded of great value, and of the utmost importance. In regard to Dr. Halleur (a member of the Government Committee for the investigation and report on the value of my remedy for Cholera; who afterwards volunteered his services as Secretary to the temporary Cholera Hospital) I must state, he had occasion to be satisfied, from what he had seen; he had me inoculated in the presence of the Drs. Bourne and Waller, when I, in the year 1858, had a severe attack of Cholera, and when a local paper had prematurely announced my death. But the Government Committee stated in their report, that Dr. Halleur said, that he had seen me to give *Quinine* to a Cholera patient, in order to strengthen his stomach, to which the other two members (Drs. Eatwell and Goodeve) added, that such a *specific* was of no use, where other remedies besides were required. The case, in which I gave *Quinine as a tonic*, in the presence of Dr. H., was not a case of Cholera, but extreme weakness, principally of the digestive organs, in consequence of a previous, improper treatment; Cholera I cured by the inoculation of Quassia, and had I not given the Quinine, the patient would have recovered also, though slowly. Dr. A. Grant, the fourth member of Government Committee, said to me, on a private visit I paid him, that he was

appointed by Government only to conduct the correspondence between Government and the three Doctors, and that my remedy, if it really was what I pretended it to be, would find its own way. On Drs. Eatwell and Goodeve protesting against my showing them in their Hospital the effects of my remedy, stating that a Government Hospital should not be a theatre for my experiments! Lord Canning said in consequence, that I must prove by facts the value of my remedy, and that he would order the Committee of Physicians, by advising them in time, to go and witness my treatment, and to report on the same. I agreed to His Lordship's order, but Drs. Eatwell and Goodeve would not obey, pretending that they had no time to run after my patients, and thus the Government order was a dead letter. The Public observing that they acted most unjustly, and that no Doctor would adopt my system, continuing their usual remedies, with which they send the greater part of their patients to their eternal homes, I was engaged through the papers to establish, by contribution, the temporary Cholera Hospital in the native quarters, to which I volunteered my services during the four months of its existence, and was it not a duty of the Government Committee, to have taken notice of my doings there, and to have reported to Government? They never came there, nor did any other English physician come, except Drs. Bourne and Waller, who came along with our secretary, Dr. Halleur, when I was lying in bed with the severe attack, already mentioned in my second pamphlet. Why did the Medical Faculty of Bengal advise Government, through which our Committee had applied for testimonials, to refuse sending a couple of Sub-Assistant Surgeons or any other Medical Officers for the

inspection and report of our doings? Was it not their duty, when they saw in the *Phoenix* of the 11th December 1857 the highly interesting report from *Ariadah*, of the effects of my remedy, to have enquired and ascertained the fact; either to have contradicted the article, if it was false, so that I and the public may not have been mistaken, or on finding it to be a truth, which I believe it to be, to have made further trials, and being fully convinced of the good effects of the remedy, to have it without delay introduced in the Army?

I read in Europe in a home paper, that the whole of the troops, who were under orders to proceed to India, from the month of June last, had been supplied with *Cholera belts* previous to embarkation. I know not what the nature or style of those belts may be; Had the late Governor of Madras one of such a preservative perhaps he would have remained free of Cholera!

From my own observations, and from what I heard, it seems quite evident, that the Medical Faculty of Bengal were fully persuaded, as to the beneficial effect of my inoculation system; either it may be from jealousy or, they might think it a humiliation to learn from me how to prevent and how to cure Cholera, that they will not use the remedy. Shortly before the publication of my secret, I called to visit a patient at the Medical College Hospital, who had an attack of Cholera. I was told, that they came with the consent of their doctors, who had given up the patient. She was a waiter, I believe, in the Fever Department of the Hospital, by name Mrs. Lloyd. I found her in a state of collapse, having her cold body rubbed all over with ginger powder, but of no use, they said. After a few repeated inoculations of my remedy she recovered, and I

heard there, that the Hospital doctors were visiting her every day, so they must have seen the effects of the remedy; shortly afterwards I had a second call there, when Mrs. Lloyd's daughter, a young girl, had an attack, she also recovered, with one inoculation, and no second visit was required. I had to make a third call to that hospital—the theatre of my experiments, as Government Committee was pleased to call it—in the case of a young man, I believe a student of the College, who had also an attack of Cholera and had been treated by their doctors without success. I heard, that after my inoculation he was improving, and not being asked to visit him again, I went no more there; but after a fortnight it was said, that they had given him some port wine to strengthen him, when he died of a relapse.

A book of *testimonials* having been presented to me, in which I see the following lines:—"These are times remarkable for the diffusion of knowledge. Each day brings forth some new and unexpected discovery. In fact, man's intellectual capabilities are apparently inexhaustible. The cloud of ignorance, which darkened the human mind, is gradually passing away. The consequences are, deep-rooted prejudices, a false view of things is rapidly subsiding, and arts and sciences which were formerly devoted merely to abstruse subjects, are now constantly forming contrivances, even for our most trivial comforts of life. Hence the wonderful discovery by Dr. Honigberger—*Cholera* cured by inoculation of *Quassia* !!!"

Annexed are Testimonials given to me by parties whose cases I have treated.

3-1, *Bapareetollah Lane.*

JOHN REBEIRO."

CERTIFICATES.

To give the copies of those Certificates would be superfluous, many of them showing a recovery from most severe attacks in the stage of collapse. I copy only the following well-known names in Calcutta :— C. V. Mazet, Beebun Dye, and Shaik Rymoo coachman, H. Barridge, General Post Office, M. Gomes, late Printer, M. J. Rodrigues, Moon-shee Rahatullah, Abdool Hakeem, Moonshee Abdoolkureem, Moulvee Auliemodeen, Monshee Hosseinodeen, Shaik Moonshee Emamodeen, Philip Alcantara, H. Simon, P. Pereira, George Lewis, George D. Vearis, A. Gomes, A. R. Owen, M. D'Cruze, A. E. D'Cruze, E. Paper, M. Anderson, E. Anderson, W. Bird, P. A. G. Michael, J. V. Sanders, M. A. Minoss, C. S. Elloy, Post Office, C. Fitzpatrick, A. C. S. Monterro, Shaik Dadurbux, Babooollah, T. H. Wood, and Gopal Kissun Bose.

Having been asked by several persons, if I got the lakh of Rupees (£10,000) Government promised to give me for the publication of my remedy for cholera, to this question I have to say, that I have best hopes to get it by and bye, when my remedy will be approved by the medical faculty. I have also a claim of a handsome reward from the Academy of Sciences at Paris for my discovery. A French Gentleman, I believe he was a chemist at Hamburg, named *Breant*, who died some years back, bequeathed the sum of £4,000 to the said Academy, to be given to the author of a sovereign cure for the cholera. Lately it has been reported, that 53 memoirs or communications on the subject had been sent in, not one was deserving of the promised reward, and that consequently the field was still open to competitors.

THE CURE FOR CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALL-POX, FEVERS, &c.

As we can discover no limits to the minuteness of organized beings, so we can fix no term to the extraordinary series of parasitic animals preying one upon the other, *viz.*:—the parasite of the parasite on the bee. How much further can we hope to fathom the mysteries of organic creation?

Annual of Scientific discovery, 1860.

The air filtered through cotton is deprived of the spores of cryptogamic infusoria, which are the cause of putrescens, fermentation and crystallisation. *Cor. Silliman's Journal.*

It is really surprising, that the so-called *Cholera Corpuscles*, or Fungi, still possesses powerful advocates.

Considering—(1) the *zymotic doctrine*, which has been lately, for the greater part admitted, to be the immediate process of *epidemics*, as Cholera, &c.; (2) that no *fermentation* can take place without the interference of infusoria; (3) that even those remedies, which have been found effective to stop fermentation, and which act as insecticides, have been recommended also for Cholera, we cannot but believe the term “*Cholera infusoria*” to be correct; it is the *ferment*, which we inhale, and that causes the Cholera.

Chemists have distinguished fermentation into five kinds, *viz.*, (1.) The *saccharine fermentation*, by which starch and gum are converted into *sugar*. (2.) The *alcoholic* or *vinous fermentation*, by which sugar is converted into *alcohol*. (3.) The *viscous* or *mucilaginous fermentation*, which converts sugar into *slime* or *mucilage*, instead of alcohol. (4.) The *acetous fermentation*, by which alcohol is converted into

vinegar. (5.) The *putrid fermentation* or *putrefaction*, which is exhibited in its most marked form, in the putrefaction of animal substances.

In Cholera, I think, we have the *viscous* or *mucilaginous fermentation*, as the rice-water like, slimy, viscous evacuations show; that peculiar change, which produces "the ropiness" of wine, beer, and other liquors. This species of decomposition is exhibited in the most complete state, when the juices of carrots, onions, beet roots, &c., are fermented at a temperature of from 100° to 120° Fahr. At ordinary temperatures alcohol is formed, but in this case the sugar is converted into mannite, lactic acid, and a peculiar substance, which is precipitated as a species of slimy mucilage on the addition of alcohol. Weak solutions of sugar (1 to 20) boiled with yeast or gluten, and kept at a temperature of from 85° to 105° Fahr., readily pass into this kind of fermentation.

The means of arresting this disposition in fermenting liquors are indeed as many as those recommended for the cure of Cholera, *viz.*, the addition of a little alum or catechu, or tincture of catechu, an infusion or decoction of nutgalls, the fumes of burning sulphur, sulphurous or sulphuric acids, sulphite of lime or sulphite of soda, the volatile oil of mustard, coarsely powdered mustard seeds, or flour of mustard, alcohol, strong acetic acid, chlorate of potash, bruised horse-radish, garlic, and cloves and their essential oils, and all the other volatile oils that contain sulphur, and most of the salts, that readily part with their oxygen. When weak syrups are attacked in this way, the best remedy is, to heat them to the boiling point.

Let us see how the *infusoria* generally arise. The glutinous, green matter which we see on the surface of stagnant water, that remains for some time exposed to the atmosphere, contains, according to the experiments of several

naturalists, the *germ* of both animal and vegetable life, and it has been observed, that those germs, which are kept in the darkness, develop infusoria; whilst on the contrary, if exposed to the light, they will vegetate. We can accordingly imagine the source of the epidemical infusoria, the *specific ferment for contagion*.

In the "*General Board of Health*," published in London, 1857, in the chapter of vaccination, we have the following paragraph:—"To the present time it remains one of the
 "most interesting and least explained facts in pathology,
 "that the specific contagion of ferment of any epidemic, so
 "uncontrollable in its operations, when it enters a man in the
 "ordinary way of his breathing as an infected atmosphere, it
 "becomes for the most part disarmed of its virulence, when
 "the remedy is artificially introduced to the system through
 "a puncture (or cut) of the skin; so that a person exposed to
 "this artificial infection, very generally contracts the disease
 "in its mildest form (often imperceptible)."

The *coal-tar saponine* has lately been recommended as an *insecticide*, for the *suppression of an abundant suppuration or fermentation in wounds*; how far this new remedy may be useful also in Cholera cases, a few experiments will tend to show. Another very simple remedy for Cholera has been reported to the Medical Faculty at Paris, *viz.*, the infusion of *nutgalls*. Those who will take the trouble to look into my book "*Thirty-five years in the East*," page 46, will find *Galla Turc.* in the list of the 267 remedies, which I tried and failed in the awful epidemic we had in 1845 in Lahore. I heard in Europe of another new remedy for Cholera, which I intend to try and to give my report on it, as soon as possible. The remedy in question is the *spawn of the fish barbel*. It is said, and is a well known fact in France, that when healthy people eat such spawn, they have

Cholera-like symptoms; accordingly they act on the malady on the homœopathic principle "*Similia Similibus*." I doubt very much, whether they may be on a par with the Quassia. Just as I was writing this, I have had another proof of the good effects of my tincture, and that in my own house, being the first case, after my return from Europe. The patient was my nephew, who also practises my system. He had just a slight attack of the malady, and was cured, by one inoculation, in three hours. The fact is, on the 15th January at 9 A. M., he had a call to a Cholera patient at Shebbobazar, Nyran Chund Doss' street, Bishenath Mookerjee's house, when he proposed to me, if I would go myself to see the patient; hearing that the Baboo sent his own carriage, and that his son had a severe attack, the stomach painfully inflated, I thought of going myself, and of taking my nephew with me. I am sorry to say, we arrived too late,—the boy had just expired, so that it was not even necessary to enter the house. On the outside of it, I made a remark to my nephew, showing him from where Cholera arises. Close to the walls of that house, a large building, is a drain about 1 yard broad to 20 in length, full of filth, in fermentation, the effluvia of which were of a fetid ammoniacal odour, of a most disgusting nature; hundreds similarly may be seen in the City of Palaces; what a disgrace! No wonder that the epidemics, cholera, small-pox, measles, fevers, &c., are so frequently and *endemic* in Calcutta. Why is there no sanitary commission from amongst the medical faculty, and no police to look after such abominable things? A proper drainage system is very much wanted in Calcutta!—

On the 18th January, at half-past 5 A. M., I heard my nephew, whose bed was in an adjoining room to mine, crying "Uncle!" "What's the matter, Willy?" I asked. "I have the Cholera," he said; asking me, if I would apply him a mustard

poultice on the stomach, as he felt great pain there from vomiting. His first vomitings, he said, began at 3 o'clock, when he got up, dressed, and according to his custom, he went out early for a walk, and when he felt thirsty he came back, when vomiting and purging had begun in earnest. He had been inoculated with the tincture on his arm before I saw him, but observing that the wound was fresh, I applied to it a drop of the compound quassia tincture on a bit of blotting paper, which caused him for a moment a slight smarting sensation; afterwards I applied also to his stomach, (which I found hard, painful on touching it, and somewhat puffed up,) a mustard poultice prepared with some garlic and aromatic vinegar. I gave him then a drink of some bitter water from a bitter cup (the well-known quassia cup) and recommended him to rest in bed. He soon fell asleep, and after a nap of two hours and a half, I heard him calling for me, and asking for the newspaper. Inquiring after his state, he said, "All right." Still he remained the whole day in bed, only now and then he got up for a moment, trying at 4 o'clock some soup, but he had no appetite, and went again to bed, as he felt himself weak. He asserts, and I think he may be right in saying, that, had his Cholera case been mistaken for ordinary indigestion, as ignorant physicians often do, and tonic tinctures, the so-called stomachics, administered to the irritated state of his stomach, they could have produced fatal consequences, similar to those as before mentioned about the Baboo's boy. Whether the contagion or ferment of his attack took place by the inspection of the fermenting filth, before the Baboo's house, is not certain, but most probably that may be the cause! The evening before he had the attack, he had drunk some stale beer after tea, and eaten some cakes, to which he ascribes his attack. Perhaps many medical

men would call this case rather one of indigestion, than an attack of Cholera; whatever it may have been, the treatment for Cholera at least did him good, and I am sure, that had he been treated otherwise, his insignificant complaint (if I can use such a term) would have increased to a serious degree. I will now relate two cures more for Cholera, merely as a curiosity.

Dr. Fountain at Mons (Belge) pretends to cure Cholera by *Electro-Magnetism*. He says, the patient recovers in 10 minutes, through a profuse perspiration, when all the symptoms of the malady at once cease! (?)

Many of my readers may have read in the newspapers how General Youssuff cured Cholera in the French camp of Algeria, in the year 1859, by forcing the patient to walk about, and to run with the help of two soldiers, who were holding him on both sides, and a third man, I believe, with a stick in his hand following them. It was said, that by such a forced treatment the patient soon got into a profuse perspiration, and was immediately cured, as those, who had been cured by electro-magnetism. Such rough treatment may be good for hardworking strong people and for soldiers, who are accustomed to fatigue; for delicate persons, the milder treatment to be preferred. The mildest and surest of all is doubtless the inoculation of Quassia.

I candidly confess, that I had such cases to attend on, where even my inoculation system proved ineffective, but they were rare cases (1 to 20), and by examination, I found always the cause of failure—either my aid called in for too late, or the patients were drunkards, or some irreparable mischief had been done previously, *viz.* I found, that very often, with a few exceptions, camphor, ammonia, and alcohol counteracted the effect of Quassia. I am therefore trying to get some adjuvans, by the addition to the Quassia, some cloves and any martial

preparate, the sulphate or chloride of iron, &c., to have a remedy also for obstinate, violent and complicated cases.

As many persons are of opinion and pretend that camphor is a good remedy for cholera, because in some cases it had done no harm; besides, their famous Raspail and Dr. Hahnemann have recommended it, the first in enormous doses, the other one in infinitesimal small parts (the diluted spirit), I will adduce a few cases, to show what a mischievous thing a good medicine, as camphor, can be, when misused. Even its odour sometimes deranges the nervous system in such a degree, that repeated inoculations remain useless. In the year 1857 I had a call to see Mr. Van G——'s son, who had an attack of cholera. I found the poor boy fearfully struggling in bed, and his mother said, "he had only a camphor mixture with laudanum," but it was quite enough to poison him! All my endeavors to help the poor creature were of no use; he expired in about half an hour in my presence. Two other cases, where camphor had been abused, were those at Mr. T——. The boy, I found really in a bad state; but the young girl, who was still playing after a slight attack, and had only a tea spoonful, they say, of the camphorated poison, I thought necessary to have her inoculated with my remedy, when I left her playing. My fees for the attendance on the deceased boy had been paid. The second day, late in the evening, I was amazed, when my assistance there was again called for, as the little girl had a relapse, and very bad indeed are such relapses! I never saw one recovering. I remained 30 hours at her side, trying every possible means to help her, but without success. During my attendance on the boy, I had observed a lady in the house, who had a headache, and who now and then put some *camphorated spirit* in her handkerchief to smell. When I told her about the mischief of

camphor in Cholera, she would not believe it. Another case was that of Mrs. Gomes, who, however, I am glad to say, recovered. One day Mr. Gomes, sent me a message from the office, desiring me to go to his house and see his wife, who had an attack of cholera; when I was ready to go, another messenger came from his house, telling me that Mrs. Gomes was improving in health, and that I need not take the trouble to visit her. The following morning a gentleman came, desiring me to go immediately with him to Mr. G——'s house, where Mr. G—— was waiting for me, his wife being very unwell. I asked how it was, that she sent me word the day before, that she was improving? He said, that she had great confidence in her family doctor, who assured her that her indisposition was nothing but indigestion, and that she soon would recover. On my way there I met another messenger, a native, who came to ask my assistance also for a Cholera patient, and I left him outside of Mr. G——'s house to wait for me. I found Mrs. G—— in a lamentable state, unconscious, raging, crying, biting, and struggling about in bed, so that four strong persons were required to keep her down, otherwise she would have thrown herself off the bed. I asked her afflicted husband, what they had given her, he showed me a mixture, from which I smelt the camphor odour. On my asking, what their house doctor said, the answer was "He gave her up, took his cash, and went away!" I at first inoculated her with my remedy on the arm, as they kept hold of her; then I sent for some chloroform, and put her asleep. When I saw that she was quiet, I ordered her not to be held longer, seeing that she was sleeping soundly, and the pulsations at the wrists began to be restored. I gave orders, in case she should awake before my coming back, and my presence be required, that they may send for me; but if she

be quiet, and ask for some nourishment, that they may give her a cup of tea with milk, if she likes it. As the man on the outside was waiting for me, I accompanied him to see the patient, came back to my house, and as none had come from the printer's house, I made some other visits too, and in the evening, when I went back to Mr. G ——'s house I found him quietly walking about in the yard. Seeing me, he came with tears in his eyes up to me, stating that God, through me, saved the life of his wife for the sake of their little children, who were around him standing. On our way to the patient's room, he told me, that she awoke about half an hour, quite well, no more cholera, nor any thing, except weakness, and that she had just asked for some tea, which they were now to give her, according to my orders. I found her on the sofa (couch) quite reasonable, smiling; she did not remember anything that had happened in the morning, she did not seem to know that I had inoculated her, nor did she remember the inhalation of chloroform; shortly afterwards her husband published an article in the *Hurkaru* about this case, which, indeed, was a strange one, and immediate recovery from cholera and madness I ever saw.

My nephew told me, that he lost in a family of a zemindar, Mr. T——, residing at Entally, three children, who had camphor, in none of which the inoculation of the remedy was effectual. He says, "lately he had two cases in a family at *Hunter's* stables; the elder, a boy, who had camphor, died; the younger one, a girl, who had no camphor, recovered." These cases, I think, will suffice to warn people of the abuse of camphor in Cholera. (*See last page*)

In both of my former pamphlets I have already given instructions and directions about my inoculation system; nevertheless, I will repeat some of them for those, who may

not have the No. 1 and No. 2 of those pamphlets, as a good thing cannot be repeated too often.

The inoculation of the remedy, a concentrate tincture of quassia, can be made in any part of the body, where warmth indicates the circulation of the blood, even on a finger. In severe cases, where the arms were cold and no pulsation on the wrists perceptible, I use to make the cut on the back, in the muscles of the shoulders, as always there exists some warmth, to the very last moment, from lying on the back. The instrument I use is either a lancet or bistoury (scalpel) or surgical knife; if these not be at hand, any other sharp cutting instrument, even a pen-knife or a razor will do. The depth and length of the cut must be regulated, according to the severity of the case; in the beginning of the malady, or as a *preservative*, a very slight superficial cut through the upper skin (epidermis) $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in length will do, so that no blood may ooze out of the wound, only appear reddish, to the sight, there a drop of the tincture should be applied, and the wound heals soon by itself, without any bandaging. Later, in the course of the malady, as in the stage of collapse, when the body is cold, the blood thick, scarcely able to circulate, no pulsations perceptible on the wrists, the cut must be somewhat deeper, 2 to 4 inches in length, by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep, until a reddish spot or some blood be apparent, where a drop or two of the tincture is to be applied. The inoculation must be repeated, according to the circumstances, in severe cases once in every three to six hours, or on the arms, legs or back. The bandaging is only by deep cuts necessary, in such cases some drops of the tincture should be applied on a piece of lint or on some blotting paper to the wound, below the bandage. Last year I sent a new surgical instrument, "the excitor of life" (Baunscheidts Lebenswecker) to my nephew, for a trial in Cholera cases,

and I hear that its effect was surprising, even in severe cases.* I trust to be able soon to give some report on the same subject.

After the inoculation, the first thing I recommend is *rest*; to be kept as quiet as possible, I order the patient to shut his eyes and to try to have a nap; when he can do so for half an hour, he is out of danger; re-action ordinarily

* The instrument in question consists of a black case of hard wood of a conical form, about 8 inches in length by 1 of breadth. It contains a brass spring, which, when extended by the knob, to which it is fastened and suddenly released, beats on 33 fine needles, so that they pierce the skin similar to a cupping instrument, and according to the force used in extending the spring, the needles enter the muscles; when slightly done, no blood oozes from the wounds, and the sensation is, that, as if being beaten with a brush. Neither spring nor needles are visible on the outside. The inventor of this ingenious instrument sells also an oil, which was lately analysed at Vienna, and was found to be croton oil, one part to five parts of sweet oil, and, which is to be rubbed in the puncture-wounds made by the instrument. Mostly it produces an eruption of pustules, which, in a few days heal of themselves, after which, if necessary, the operation is to be repeated once or twice in a week, by changing the places of the application of the instrument with the oil. The application can be made on the members or on the body, but it is mostly done on the back, on both sides along the spine. I saw at Vienna a case of common Leprosy (*Lepra vulgaris*) which had been treated for years without success, and who completely recovered in the space of three months, by the sole use of this remedy; the patient being a young female servant. The inventor, *Baunscheidt*, who is no medical man, but a mechanician in Germany, had lately a great deal of persecutions and legal quarrels with the physicians of his country, as he got a famous name through his invention, and they could do him no harm. He wrote a thick volume about the effects of his remedy, adducing a great many testimonials, and recommending it like Holloway's Pills as a *panacea* for all human complaints. It is much used, not only by the public in Germany and Austria, but by some physicians also as a counter-irritant (*derivative*), and as a blood-purifier (*alterative*). They say it cures *obstinate chronic Ophthalmies, Cramps of the Stomach, chronic Skin-diseases, &c.* It has been recommended also for *Cholera*, and I will try it by and bye; perhaps the addition of some croton oil to the tincture of Quassia may be useful? The steel needles do well with oil, but with spirits they soon get rusty; in consequence of that I am trying to make them from brass.

takes place, and he soon recovers; nothing is more dangerous to an exhausted patient than restlessness; visitors, friends, relations going and coming and asking about his state of health, rubbing him with spirits of turpentine or with dry ginger powder, and making a noise, all that must be cautiously avoided. The room should be kept airy and dark, only one or two clever assistants have to remain to give him what he wants, excepting spirituous liquors, as brandy, &c., but water, even iced-cold, cooling sherbets, effervescing beverages, soda-water, barley-water, toast-water, weak lemonade, tea with milk and sugar, or, instead of milk, with a yolk of egg, fresh butter-milk, the water of the cocoanut, sugar-cane, pomegranate, &c., as much as he likes. Grapes and other fresh fruits are dangerous. Baked and preserved fruits, jams and jellies, raisins, almonds, &c., are good. If the patient vomits up what he drinks, never mind, as free vomiting clears the stomach, and is not at all a dangerous symptom. Continued nauseousness and involuntary stools, with pains, and inflated stomach, uneasiness, convulsions, *family way*, &c., are bad symptoms!

The *cold members* should be warmed by the application of hot-water-bottles, warm coverings, and heated sand bags, or by the *sudorific* (sweating) *apparatus*, described at the end of this pamphlet.

Painful cramps in the limbs usually cease after the application of some temporary ligatures, as fast as possible to the feet and arms, and by pushing them against some hard object, and by holding them in a higher position than the body, and by pinching and rubbing them with warm hands, as also by firm and steady extension of the cramped muscles. In the case of the leg, the heel is directed to be held in one hand, and the foot bent towards the shin; in that of the

arm, the fingers are to be straightened, and the hand carried towards the *dorsum* of the wrist.

Mustard poultices I use as a *counter-irritant* in every severe case, by applying them, whenever there is a pain in the chest, side, stomach, or abdomen, as also by oppression or difficult breathing, &c., they may be repeated and applied to different parts, as often as necessary, and allowed to remain so long as they can be endured, without causing great pain. I like the addition of some aromatic vinegar prepared with garlic, to the poultices, as such odours have a refreshing effect on the olfactory organ, consequently they act as a stimulant on the whole nervous system.

Blisters of Spanish flies (*cantharides*) I use in congestions to the head, as red eyes, sopor, or drowsiness, &c., by applying them on the nape of the neck. In abdominal pain, and in obstinate retention of urine, the blister may be applied to the lower part of the abdomen.

Clysters I found useful as a *counter-irritant* in congestions to the head, and in those nasty dry reachings, with continued nauseousness, cramps, with abdominal pains, or costiveness, worms, convulsions, &c.

Baths, either warm or cold, as shower-baths, vapour-baths, &c., are often indispensable in severe attacks of Cholera. Cold shower-baths I found very useful in cases of an internal burning sensation, and when the patient has a longing for a cold bath, as the natives, who are accustomed to bathe every day, often desire; such baths can be repeated several times a day, with the necessary precautions. The cold water should be poured on the patient's head, and allowed to run over the whole body; this must be done quickly, and to have him dried and kept warm afterwards. Warm-baths or vapour-baths are recommended for

weakly and delicate persons, who have an aversion or disinclination to the cold, as also for children, when they suffer from *Convulsions*; in such cases blisters or ice application to the shaved head, clysters and friction with spirits of turpentine along the spine have proved useful.

Ice is an indispensable remedy in Cholera, internally as well as externally applied; small bits of it swallowed is a good tonic, by absolving the excessive morbid heat of the stomach; it counteracts the nasty dry reachings and relieves hiccup. Iced-water should be given moderately, as it causes sometimes inflation, which may be cured by hot fomentations. Ice application to the head and face counteracts to congestions, headache and drowsiness. Ice applications to the stomach or abdomen absorbs the excessive heat of internal organs.

* *Chloroform* is a very useful remedy in excessive nervous irritation, restlessness and madness from the abuse of camphor. It should be applied by inhalation, with precaution. Its internal use has been recommended, but I never saw any good effects of it. As *clyster*, I have not yet tried it, perhaps with a yolk of egg, dissolved in water (40 drops to 1 pint) could be useful in abdominal pains, cramps, &c.

Quinine, I use only as a tonic, in cases of debility and want of appetite after Cholera. The prescription is: sulphate of quinine, 1 grain to 3 ounces of water, and 1 drop of concentrate sulphuric acid to be mixed, a teaspoonful to be taken every hour.

* For rousing patients from the undue effects of Chloroform, we have in *The Lancet*, of October 20th, 1860, under the head *Resuscitation from Chloroform*, the following manipulation recommended—"By vigorously slapping with the flat hand the naked surface of the body and limbs, and by flapping the face and front of the chest with the corner of a wet towel, a deep inspiration is rapidly produced, and the action of the heart is restored, even when the pulse has ceased. This is continued until the breathing, pulse and color are natural."

Hiccup, though not dangerous, is often very troublesome. Squeezing the wrist of the hand (preferable the right) has been found sometimes effectual. In obstinate cases, a mustard poultice to the chest, is most effectual. The internal use of sugar-candy had been recommended.

Concluding the Chapter of Cholera, I have to call the attention of my readers to a sad occurrence, which, I am sorry to say, happens sometimes in Europe also, but more frequently here in the East, *viz* :—*Poisoning by arsenic*.

It is well known, that the symptoms of arsenic are similar to those of Cholera, as vomitings, purgings, reachings, pains in the stomach, &c. In a country like here in Bengal, where Cholera *endemic*, continually, more or less, rages, and where a *Forensic* medical system be indulgent, no wonder, when cases of poisoning by arsenic pass off as choleraic accidents. But how they get the poison? Very easy! it can be had in different forms from every native druggist shop. Their physicians, the *Hakeems* use the drug in such combinations, which, even themselves ignore, what they contain. In my book (the “Thirty-five Years in the East” page 240) I stated, that *Orpigment* and *Realgar* (sulphurets of arsenic) were used by the Natives, they use *Hartal* and *Manchel* or *Lall Sumbul* internally and externally; principally for chronic skin-diseases—which are very common in India—and when the local affection has disappeared, they think to have cured the patient, who, however, is wasting and dies, sooner or later with a quite different and more serious internal complaint, as consumption, &c., the consequence of a slow-poison. The *white arsenic*, or arsenious acid, they give usually with curry, seldom with tea, coffee or any other liquids, and when the patient expires, it is said, that he died of cholera, and no further enquiry is made. Cholera, however, cannot be mistaken for an arsenical

poisonnement, although some of its symptoms are identic. The poisoning case, with *white arsenic*, which drug had been given by some Mahomedans to a Cow, several journals just now announce, and say that the Magistrate has committed the prisoners for trial in the Supreme Court, is a known fact.

I therefore repeat the *principal symptoms of Cholera*. (1) In most of the cases, the bowels are loose, some days before the outbreak of the malady, which usually begins early in the morning and not some hours after a meal had been taken, as the case by arsenical vomitings and purgings be. (2) Choleraic purgings (sometimes no vomitings at all) are, as if a physic had been taken, in the beginning the stools seem of a natural quality, later they assume a whitish, rice-water like appearance, at the end, sometimes they pass off involuntary. (3) Exhaustion, or excessive weakness soon comes on; in a few hours the eyes are sunken in their sockets; the voice altered, choleraic; thirst insatiable with a longing for cooling beverages; oppression and pain in the stomach or abdomen; suppression of bile and urine; the pulsations rapidly diminishing, and (in the stage of collapse) finishing to be felt at the wrists, when the body becomes cold and cramps in the limbs torment the patient.

When no *camphor*, *ammonia*, *spirits*, as Brandy or tonic tinctures, the so-called *stomachics*, had been used, and repeated inoculations of the tincture of quassia, in combination with the mustard poultices fail to produce a relief, you may be sure, that some wrong had been done; no cholera but poisoning by some drug had caused the mischief.

The *Plague* I mentioned above, as raging in *Barbary*, when we passed Malta, and the year after again, is

another frightful epidemic, not less dangerous than *Cholera-morbus*. In the year 1836 I had the first occasion to get acquainted with that foe at Constantinople. (See my *Thirty-five Years in the East*," page 83). Two years afterwards, I met the same scourge in *Hindostan*, viz. at Pallee in the Marwary country, on my way from Bombay to Lahore. I visited the infected and deserted town, the following morning I had myself a very severe attack, as stated in the above-mentioned book. I recovered by taking internally two doses of the St. Ignatius-bean (*Faba St. Ignatius*) which, by the aid of a change of air, and a good cover, caused a profuse perspiration. In my above-related work, I mentioned that such beans as in question are worn as amulets at Constantinople, whenever the plague epidemic is raging; they pretend that it is a preservative for the scourge. This gave me the idea to try the same in a prepared state internally, as a curative remedy for the plague. Besides my own case, I had several others before at Constantinople, in the hospital at Pera, where it proved most effectual, so that I have no hesitation to recommend the same as a *specific* for the Oriental plague. Considering, however, that the active part of that bean, the *strychnine*, which it contains in considerable quantity, I think it most probably, that the pure strychnine will be superior of the bean, and of *strychnos nux vomica*. In order to have this ascertained, and perhaps the inoculation of the same the proper remedy, I wished to have an opportunity to make some experiments. I therefore went once to Tunis, and once I came to Constantinople, when I on my way learnt, that the plague in Barbary had ceased. The third attempt, which also failed, was that of St. Petersburg, where I thought to meet the Siberian plague, and wished to know, whether the same remedy, which proved useful in the Oriental plague, also in Hindostan, would

prove equally so in the Siberian kind at Petersburg. That was a question, which could be solved only by experiments. It seems that a profuse perspiration (*sweating*) is necessary for every kind of typhoid fever, as plague, &c., to drive out through the pores any *morbid virus*; very likely such a treatment *per diaphoresin* may be useful in every epidemic, arising from different kinds of malarias. We have in our treasury of medicines a great many *sudorifics*, viz., infusions, warm beverages, punch, tea, &c., but their effect being inconstant, I give a description of an easy and cheap *apparatus*, which may be used in combination with the internal remedies, warm potions, &c. Take a piece of fresh burnt lime, the size of the fist, and wrap it in a napkin, which has previously been well wetted and slightly wrung out, that no water may run down. Over this wet napkin, apply another dry one, or any piece of cloth, which has been folded several times, and tie them with a string or ribbon, that they may hold fast together. This is a *heating* or sweating *apparatus*, of which two pieces are required, to be applied in bed next to the patient, one piece on each side. The exterior dry cloth permits the application of them. A quantity of humid heat or vapor is evolved by the union of the lime with the water. The steam will disperse itself all over in bed, and produce an abundant perspiration. The effect of such an apparatus lasts upwards of two hours. As soon as sweating has commenced the two parcels may be removed. The included in powder reduced lime is easily separated from the napkin. Here in Calcutta we have fresh burnt shells, which will produce the same effect, as the piece of lime-stone.

Besides the Plague and Cholera, I found in India the *Small-pox* epidemic, sometimes a very dangerous

malady. On this I will say also a few words, as I had to deal with the Small-pox from the very beginning of my practice in 1822, when I began vaccination in Syria. (See my above-mentioned work, page 7.) And have done so for many years with the best success. In my second pamphlet on Cholera, I stated that Quassia inoculation had proved useful also in Small-pox, as preservative and curative (page 3 of the same) I said, that a friend of mine assured me, that my Quassia tincture had proved most effectual, not only in Cholera, but in the confluent kind of Small-pox also. Besides the application of the tincture of Quassia to the poxes or crusts, I would recommend for a trial a wash or a bath, with a weak decoction of Quassia. Besides the Quassia I recommend to try also the *cow-milk*. The trial could be made by prescribing a milk diet, and by having the poxes or crusts sponged with some warm milk; the same to be applied in clysters. The reason which induces me to believe the cow-milk to be a good remedy for the Small-pox is simply, because *the addition of some warm cow-milk to the varioloid virus (small-pox virus) acts as a mitigative agency on the sharp matter, and renders the same, in the shape of the well-known cow-pox (vaccine), the great and specific remedy to the Small-pox.* We can, in consequence, produce the best kind of vaccine, without the interference of a cow, by its milk only, a fact not generally known; this shows that *vaccine has its origin from man's Small-pox.* Those who may be desirous to know the process of producing a good vaccine, at any time, when they have the Small-pox virus, I give them herewith the formula of preparation, as I copied from *Henke's Zeitschrift*, contained in the *General Board of Health* (Papers of Vaccination). London 1857, p. xv.

(1.) The so-called vaccine is not peculiar to the cow, but through the transference of Small-pox, a produced

disease ; and man, not the cow, as hitherto was believed, to be the origin of vaccine.

(2.) This so formed disease can through immediate transfer pass from cows to men, producing in them an identic, slight, for small-pox protective malady.

(3.) Through an intentional, methodic modification and depontentation, we may, without interference of the cow, produce protective pox.

(4.) This protective pox has all the known qualities of the vaccine, but to the welfare of humanity of a higher degree.

The already present, to this moment obtained results justify hopes, that similar means to the protective pox may be discovered also for the mitigation of other epidemic—contagious diseases.

In order to effect the reduction of the varioloid virus to the vaccine, it is necessary that the lymph of small-pox remains 10 days between a couple of glass plates, which have been secured from the air by the aid of wax ; afterwards it is diluted by some warm milk, and inoculated in the usual manner as the vaccine. This inoculation produces on the inoculated parts large poxes ; the fever which accompanies but once the ordinary inoculation, shows itself twice, the first time on the 3rd or 4th day, the second time, which is more violent, between the 11th and 14th days. The peripheric redness is stronger, and not only on the inoculated part, but sometimes next to it ; there arise, however, always very small poxes. The scar is greater and more profound than usually, and the border of it now and then sharp. It is necessary to observe this procedure or course through 10 generations, whereby the pox by degrees will be completely of the same kind as vaccine from the cow. When the consecutive fever ceases, then the inoculations from arm to arm

may be performed without the dilution of the lymph with milk.

To *preserve* the vaccine in *glycerine*, is one known method; another one is, to put the lymph on clean glass plates, dried, to secure the two plates in paper, without wax, and have them preserved in a wide-mouthed glass in fresh-burnt lime in coarse powder. The stopper should be made air-tight with thin paper. It is said, that vaccine may be preserved by such means for many years.

On *Fevers* I have already given my opinion with an advise for treatment, page XVI.

It is said, that the growing of *Sunflowers* around a dwelling located near a fever and ague region, neutralizes the *miasma*, in which that disease originates, and seems to support the theory by successful experiment.

Annual of Scientific discovery, 1860.

I am glad to say, before going to Press, I have another proof of the beneficial effect of my remedy for Cholera, the particulars of which I give now here. As the distance is only 10 miles from Government House, up the river, on the opposite right bank of the Ganges, near the village *Kotrung*, where I successfully inoculated a number of Coolees partly attacked by Cholera, partly as a preventive measure, I trust, that the medical faculty of Bengal may regard these facts worth of their duty, to enquire and investigate about the matter, in case, I and the public believing in my remedy should be in mistake, let them without regard and delay have it published, or, on the contrary, if I deserve, as I believe, their encouragement in my scientific researches, why

not to accord me such, by adopting my inoculation-system, and settle at once our dispute !

Page XIX, in my nephew's circular note, it is stated, that he inoculated at the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners' Brickworks nearly all the Coolees as a preventive measure for Cholera, and that, as far as he knows, not one of them was attacked by Cholera, &c. This happened one year ago, when he inoculated them with the simple tincture of quassia, and left a phial of the same to the Commissioners' Assistant for use. On the 4th instant, however, he got the following alarming note from the Engineer—"Your remedy for Cholera has been in use since your visit, and till now I have had great faith in it, but my Assistant writes to me, that Cholera is very bad among the people, and several have died, who had been inoculated as a preventive measure. I shall be very glad if you will go up to *Kotrung*, to-morrow, if possible, and see what can be done for them, as the Coolees are running away from our work." Hearing that my nephew was not inclined to go up to *Kotrung*, for sake of my remedy I had been there with the consent of the Engineer, through whose kindness I got yesterday from his Assistant the following report of my doings:—

1st.—Inoculated on the 9th and 10th instant, nine cholera patients, *viz.*: one village man (name unknown.) Nadur Chund, Rajee (a woman,) Palaram, Madoo, Koroona (a woman), Kangallee, Kishto and Gopy Roy. The first five recovered, the other four died.

2nd.—283 Persons (men, women and children) have been inoculated on the 9th and 10th instant, as a preventive measure, when quite well. Their names had been registered by the Baboo, and a guarantee given them, that from the 3rd or 4th day after inoculation to the end of

three months they may be free from an attack of Cholera.

3rd.—From the inoculated 283 persons, three got Cholera; one got it the very day of inoculation, the other two on the following day, two of them died, one recovered.

4th.—To-day, the 13th of February, we have only three individuals sick.

Remarks. One per cent., who got cholera, a few hours after inoculation, shows that, either the malady was in their system in an occult state, in the stage of incubation, when inoculated, sooner or later it would have broken out, and that the stimulating effect of inoculation pushed it out? or had the infection soon taken place after inoculation before the remedy could prevent it; why remained all of them safe afterwards? ! The day I went there, they had nine cases; now, I hear, they have only three, so I trust in a few days Cholera will disappear from Kotrung, at least not attack more my inoculated Coolees.

The reason why I could cure only half of my patients, loosing six from twelve, is simply, that I found the greater part of them in a hopeless stage of collapse, without the proper means and attendance. The destitute, poor people were lying on mats in their miserable and low huts, in their filth ! During day-time they were put out in sunshine to be warmed, but during the cold nights lying on their soiled wet mats spread on the ground of an open hut, covered with a dirty and torn *chadir*, abandoned to their disastrous fate, I wonder how half of them recovered ! I reported the fact to the Engineer and he sent a dozen of blankets up. The day after to-morrow (the 16th instant), I have to go again there with the Engineer, to see what we can do for the poor

Coolies, a proper locality is much wanted for their patients; perhaps we shall be able to have filled up some of those nasty ponds from whence the effluvia, or malaria rises, and which are very abundant in that country, and very near one to the other. At the end of this pamphlet, I give the most effective composition I now have in use. To one ounce of a concentrate tincture of quassia I add half a drachm (thirty grains) of powdered cloves, and fifteen grains of crystallized sulphate of iron. This mixture is black as ink and keeps for any length of time, in a well stoppered phial. Before use I shake the phial, and apply one or two drops of the turbid tincture to the wound, allowing it to dry for a minute or two.

J. M. H.

CALCUTTA :
14th February, 1861. }

P. S.—On account of St. Valentine's Day and the Fancy-fair, held on the same day at the Botanical Gardens, and the Holidays of the Hindoos and Mohamedans, the printing of this pamphlet has been postponed to the 18th instant. This gave me the opportunity to add some more of the particulars in regard to my inoculations at *Kotrung*. On the 15th instant, I went there as I announced previously my intention to do, but this my second visit to the half terrified Coolees was of no use to them, as we could not find any more Cholera patients amongst them. The Epidemic, I am glad to say, has totally disappeared, as I had prognosticated before, that it would be the case, the same as it happened three years ago at Ariadah! I walked with the Engineer Mr. W. Clark, along the bank of the river, from one end of the Brick manufactory nearly to the other end, about one mile in length, inspecting the works and enquiring

about Cholera patients, and could not find one. All (Coolees and Baboos) answered in the negative, saying there are no more, so said also the Assistant and the Chief Baboo; the former, however, pretends to have cured three patients, who were severely attacked, by giving each of them 70 drops of Chlorodyne, a remedy which I formerly tried without success. The same failure I heard from many other doctors. But where had the epidemic gone? Most probably it came on this side of the river, as I had yesterday, the 17th instant, early in the morning, a call to *Ariadah*, nearly opposite to *Kotrung*, a call to Prosunoo Banerjee's house, his only son had a slight attack, and I arrived there just in time to prevent some mischief, as they brought from a druggist's shop some brandy and sulphuric ether for the sick child, and had they used such stimulating means to his irritated stomach, in all probability, the slight case would have become worse, and many die in such a manner. Yesterday afternoon I had also a call here in the town at Kolootollah, at Horree Mohun Sen's house to see a woman, who had a severe attack; there I found the native doctor, Kissory Mohun Chunder, I recommended in my 2nd pamphlet as having learnt in my late Cholera hospital how I treat Cholera, he had already inoculated the simple tincture of Quassia to the patient, and applied to her stomach a mustard poultice; for more surety I inoculated her on the other arm some of my newly improved compound tincture I mentioned above, and as they have come no more to me I suppose she is now doing well! Yesterday evening I had a third call to Dhurumtollah, to Mr. D. S——'s house, but too late, for the old servant, who was breathing his last, he was quite insensible, they had already given him some doses of the above-mentioned *Chlorodyne*, and I found his stomach puffed up like a tympany. I tried

besides the inoculation on his back (which I did merely to satisfy their desire) the extemporaneous blistering with strong liquid ammonia below the cover of a flat watch-glass, but no vesication took place, and he died I hear, half an hour after I left him.

I heard lately that a case of an obstinate herpetic eruption had been cured by the local application of the simple tincture of quassia, so I think to give herewith in conclusion of this pamphlet an extract of my work "Thirty-five years in the East", which may be useful to those, who may not be in possession of that book, and should wish to know besides the effects of the inoculation of quassia in Cholera, some other symptoms of such an useful remedy, which I give in form of lozenges, in small and often repeated doses.

Page. 9. Soreness of the mouth and fauces, as also inflammation of the throat (Angina).

„ 32. Dysentery (producing, good and not.)

„ 76. Fevers (producing, not); it failed but once.

„ 150. Salivation (producing), it has not been tried further.

„ 160. Boils, syphilitic.

„ 176. Jumping of the stomach (Subsultus), as also heart-burning (Pyrosis), syphilitic.

„ 187. Swelling of the glans penis, syphilitic—, with a granular eruption, like miliaria.

„ 213. Vomiting with dysentery.

Page 25.—I said, "that I had on the 17th instant, a visit to a Baboo's house at Kolootollah, and as they had come no more to me, that I supposed my patient was doing well." Contrary, she died, but how? Two days afterwards, on the 19th instant, they came again to me, confessing that they

have done wrong by calling Dr. B—— to attend on my patient, after my inoculation; he gave her some stimulants, as ether, ammonia, &c., in consequence of which she was worse, as I saw her, desiring me to go immediately with them. So I did, and found the poor young woman of 15 years of age, mother of a six months aged child, in a dilapidated state, uneasy, soporous, and delirious; she sat up now and then, and said that she would go on the outside to discharge urine! There were no more symptoms of cholera, as choleraic voice, thirst, vomitings, purgings, cramps, &c., and she had also a discharge of urine! Her state was now an alarming *nervous irritation of the cerebral system*, which I am sorry to state, notwithstanding my watching her a whole night and trying to give her some relief by cold applications to her forehead, blisters, chloroform, &c., continued, as I left her early in the morning of the 20th instant, in a bad state—but, till is life, there is hope—and as I have seen many cases of recovery of a worst description, and she being a young subject I gave her not up, and desired her relations to send me a report two hours afterwards, as they had come no more I thought she may have died, for curiosity I sent yesterday to enquire about the matter and to my utter astonishment I learnt that she was still alive, this morning (the 22nd) I sent again there, and heard that she expired yesterday at 10 o'clock P. M.; what they have done her in these two last days, I can not say. This explanation I give merely to show how things are going on in Calcutta.

(p. 7-9). An extract from "The Chemistry of common life" to con-
firm that camphor is capable of producing narcotic effects in a high
is shown by what has recently taken place in Canada West.

The Toronto Colonist says "We are informed that no less than 8 persons
have been admitted into the Lunatic Asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned
by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera! Some of them carried
it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities,
others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases, where it was taken in any quantity,
it produced insanity"!

It is a fact well known that a comparatively small quantity of camphor
will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die.

According to the homoeopathic law of "Similia Similibus" camphor is a
fair trial, principally endematically, in hydrophobia!

A morsel of camphor will for days fill a large room with its scent
suffering any material diminution in weight.

"The Lancet" September 1, 1866. Specific Failures

The late outbreak of cholera has been as fruitful as ever in the production
of "sure preventives" and "certain cures" for the disease. The residents and
Staff at the London Hospital have been wearied with applications from
perishing traders, who foresaw the advantage of being able to publish of the
Specific that "it had been employed at the London Hospital" To attend
these applications, or even to reply to the letters accompanying them, would
have occupied pretty nearly the whole time of the Staff. The "certain cures"
therefore, which consisted for the most part of various astringent pre-
parations, were prudently left untried. An exception was, however, made
in favour of the solution of camphor recommended by an Italian physician.
This was carefully tried in several cases. It proved a complete failure.
Liverpool Parish Infirmary, a still more extensive trial showed the
uselessness of the "Specific". Just now, as "Rubini's camphor" is being
extensively puffed, it is as well to remind our readers of the
circumstances, so that valuable time may not be lost in trying a
substance the inability of which has been completely proved.



