

Name of District.	Name of thana and outpost.	November 1876.	December 1876.	January 1877.	February 1877.	March 1877.	Total.
Chittagong...	Town	529	615	651	149	20	1,863
	Hathazari	35	228	337	133	32	765
	Fatiakchey	49	280	383	181	27	880
	Seetacood	574	1,385	801	166	...	2,926
	Kumaria	255	437	422	209	...	1,373
	Rajjan	140	407	373	120	68	1,008
	Ramgania	7	39	67	10	6	129
	Pattia	245	674	583	259	151	1,912
	Anwara	43	139	375	193	60	990
	Parki	80	484	503	26	...	1,093
	Satkania	6	89	60	55	33	248
	Jaldi	118	171	159	116	63	627
	Banskhalia	34	92	104	109	34	373
	Kutubdea	...	...	55	44	21	120
	Moishkhali	...	...	9	34	4	47
	Cox's Bazar	...	...	2	74	118	207
	Ramoo	...	18	46	30	6	99
	Chakaria	...	4	43	32	4	83
	Doolahazara	...	...	16	4	...	20
	Ukchia	...	...	3	14	1	18
	Nhila	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Teknaf	...	...	3	...	...	3
Total of the District		2,115	5,283	4,890	1,956	544	14,788
Noakhally...	Town	1,101	2,847	2,407	2,115	256	8,726
	Bamni	469	1,790	1,044	277	28	3,603
	Sunddeep	6,232	4,809	871	37	1	11,950
	Siddi	63	690	71	2	...	826
	Hatea	100	575	1,641	95	...	2,411
	Nulchera	30	229	188	6	...	453
	Lakhipore	198	189	907	355	278	1,905
	Ropore	37	87	385	115	45	669
	Farashgunge	45	369	889	389	73	2,172
	Ramgunze	61	79	186	87	123	526
	Begungunge	41	182	511	785	953	2,455
	Fenny	513	2,940	1,590	1,633	396	7,071
	Chagulnaya	524	192	150	440	171	1,477
	Mirkhaserai	711	475	589	165	...	1,940
	Zorwargunge	527	342	378	293	9	1,594
Total of the District of Noakhally		11,092	15,755	11,807	6,798	2,333	47,783
Total of the District of Chittagong		2,115	5,283	4,890	1,956	544	14,788
Grand total of the Division		13,207	21,038	16,697	8,752	2,877	62,571

## Correspondence.

### SULPHURIC ACID TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

Sir,—Surgeon-Major Parker's letter in your last issue, commenting upon my report on the sulphurous acid treatment of Cholera in this hospital, requires a few explanations and remarks, for which, I trust, you will allow me a little space.

1. The instructions received from the office of the Surgeon-General, with respect to the plan of carrying out this method of treatment, were, as you have already indicated in foot-note, identical with Surgeon-Major Parker's; moreover, I had the advantage of consulting all through the period of observation, a printed précis by Dr. Parker of the details of his treatment (lent me by a friend), and endeavoured faithfully to act up to the same.

2. The course of treatment was most carefully watched. Notes of the temperature, pulse, respirations, evacuations, &c., were taken every hour, and only an abstract from these given in my official report, which otherwise would have become needlessly lengthy; but the abstracts thus given, I should have hoped, were sufficiently full and precise to enable impartial readers to see that the investigation was carried on in neither a "dilettante" nor perfunctory manner; and I may now add that all arrangements were under my personal supervision, that I was almost continuously with the patients from first to last, and that I was energetically assisted by students who volunteered for this special duty with that enthusiasm which, as you know, Sir, is so actively displayed when any novel plan of treatment of disease is introduced into the wards of a hospital. Moreover, although Drs. Smith and Chandra, the

physicians to the hospital, very kindly permitted me to take the immediate charge of the patients thus treated, yet they personally visited and took the greatest interest in watching results. My report was submitted to both these gentlemen before being forwarded to the Departmental Office, and I have received the assurance of their concurrence in the opinion I ventured to express as to the merits of this plan of treatment in that report.

3. The time during which sulphurous acid fumigation was continuously employed in the five cases reported upon, was as follows: in one for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours, in two for  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hours respectively, and in two up to the period of death, viz.— $8\frac{1}{4}$  and  $23\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Surgeon-Major Parker states that "probably the vast majority of cases would recover within four hours from commencement of this treatment." It is evident, therefore, that a fair trial was made of the so-called remedy in all my cases, in the three to which he objects, as well as in the two which he considers as exceptional, but which did not appear to us in any way unusually severe or different in type to the disease then prevailing in Calcutta.

4. In the record of the ten successful cases published by Dr. Parker in his letter, no dates are given, nor is it mentioned whether the patients were all attacked during one and the same outbreak, or at more or less distant intervals; if sporadic cases, or cases occurring towards the end of an epidemic, they are of no value for the purpose of comparison with results obtained in this hospital, for it is a matter of ordinary experience in this disease that cases belonging to the former category are milder and more amenable to treatment.

5. Lastly, I note that in the first of these ten cases (given with some detail by Surgeon-Major Parker in his letter) mention is made of the repeated administration of broth and brandy, and presumably this course was followed in all the other cases; moreover, in recapitulating his method of treatment towards the close of his letter, it is said:—"As the patient becomes able to take it, support in the form of strong broth and beef-tea, port wine and brandy, should be carefully given." In the cases treated here small quantities of milk and soup were only allowed, but no stimulants, the effects of the sulphurous acid being alone trusted to; and this, I submit, is the only fair way of arriving at a just estimate of the value of this or any other method of treatment, for otherwise grave objections and doubts are apt to arise; for example, the good results which in this instance are claimed by Dr. Parker for sulphurous acid, might, with equal and perhaps greater probability, be attributed to external warmth, strong broths, and stimulants.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

J. F. P. McCONNELL, M.B.,  
Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital.

CALCUTTA, May 12th, 1877.

### CASE OF CHOLERA TREATED BY SULPHURIC ACID:—RECOVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send herewith notes of a case of cholera recently treated with sulphurous acid, which I shall feel obliged by your publishing.

A female aged 30, the wife of a sepoy in the 12th Regiment, N. I., was attacked with cholera on the 1st May at 10 A.M. She was to all appearance well up to 10 A.M. but at this hour purging came on, consisting of colourless fluid, and vomiting of undigested food and watery fluid; urine was suppressed. She rapidly passed into a state of collapse, and by 1-15 P.M., was in profound collapse; voiceless; pulseless; skin icy cold and bathed with cold perspiration. Features shrunken; cramps severe, especially of upper and lower extremities; great thirst; great restlessness. Sulphur burning was at once commenced in the manner before described by me.

At 2-30 P.M. skin was comfortably warm; pulse fair; clammy sweat gone; cramps less; no more vomiting; one motion consisting of colourless fluid just after sulphur burning was commenced. Voice somewhat husky, but of fair power. She insisted on sitting up, but this brought on syncope, and she was speedily laid down again.

2-45 P.M.—Syncope passed off, but there seems a renewed power in the choleraic poison, or at least in its effects; temperature of skin falling, again clammy sweat, and pulse failing.

3 P.M.—Worse, skin cold, cold sweat, scarcely any pulse,