



THE SCOTSMAN
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Saturday 23rd September 1854 - Page 3

Original article URL:

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THE CHOLERA.

EDINBURGH.—No fewer than thirty-two cases of cholera have been reported in the parishes of St Cuthbert's, the City, and the Canongate during the last three days. Of these at least ten have proved fatal. Two or three of these were cases of parties who had been attacked on the street and conveyed to the cholera hospital. In addition to these we learn that the disease is prevalent among the middle classes to a considerable extent, and as the cases coming under the notice of the Parochial Boards refer to the poorer people in the low parts of the town, the numbers reported from the different parishes do not show the whole truth. One or two cases have been reported throughout the county. A fatal case has occurred at Mid-Calder—one or two at Newhaven, and a few at Fisherrow.

GLASGOW.—Cholera is on the decrease in Glasgow. On Wednesday thirteen cases were reported, but this is above the average. These numbers are swelled by returns from the mining village of Scateridge.

RUTHERGLEN.—The number of cholera cases reported since Saturday, 9th inst., were 40; of these 14 have died. From Saturday to Wednesday there have been 14 additional cases and 4 deaths.

DUMFRIES.—Since Sunday the 10th inst., there has been no case of cholera in Dumfries, so that the town has been perfectly free from the disease for nine days. Including the first, which occurred nearly a month ago, there have been in all eleven cases, and only two of these within the last fortnight.—*Dumfries Courier.*

ECCLEFECHAN.—During the last ten days there have been several cases in the village of Ecclefechan, two of which proved fatal, while some remain at present under treatment.

GREENOCK.—During these few days back cholera, after threatening a serious outbreak, has very much abated here. There are only one or two cases in the hands of the practitioners, and the solitary case under treatment in the hospital is convalescent. The disease has made, comparatively speaking, little progress in Greenock, particularly among the poorer classes of society, and otherwise the town is exceedingly healthy at present.

ROTHESAY.—The disease, which has been so fatal here and elsewhere, is much less virulent in its attacks.

AYR.—We regret to say that the disease, in a fatal form, has during last week prevailed in some of the streets of Wallacetown, and there have been several cases of death supervening very soon after seizure.—*Ayr Observer.*

KILMARNOCK.—There are still occasional deaths from cholera taking place, but we are glad to say that, apparently, the virulence of the epidemic has to a great extent diminished, and we have every reason to be thankful that the present visitation has been in a comparatively mild form with that of the two former times it was in town. Diarrhœa has also considerably abated, and, from the continued exertions made by the authorities to promote cleanliness and remove nuisances, we have no doubt it will greatly assist in adding to the health of the community. The town, in general, is almost free from infectious diseases, and we hope will continue to remain healthy.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

IRVINE.—Cholera has been prevalent here for some days past. There have been about 42 cases, of which 36 terminated fatally. The proportion of recoveries seem to be much smaller than in most localities.

CUPAR-FIFE.—In Cupar-Fife and neighbourhood alone ten cases of cholera have occurred during the last seven days. Of these, four have proved fatal, four are under treatment and likely to recover, and two are recovered.

NEWBURGH.—During the first week of the disease there were several cases, all of which proved fatal. From the end of that week until Tuesday, last week, there were no new cases, but on that day several more occurred, and continued during the week.

STIRLING.—This epidemic has, after a short pause, again made its appearance in Stirling, and carried off, at least, four victims more. Diarrhœa is prevalent, and, in several cases, very severe.

PERTH.—The following is the official report of the Board of Health for the past week:—

Remaining under treatment, of cases reported by the medical gentlemen, between 31st August and 13th September, inclusive,	13
New cases reported between 14th and 20th September,	38
Deaths,	17
Recoveries,	8
Remaining under treatment,	13
	—13
Total remaining undertreatment,	26

This return, as compared with last week's, shows that the disease has somewhat abated, but the proportion of deaths to the total of cases also shows how little power the profession has over it.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

AUCHTERMUCHTY.—During the last fortnight several cases of cholera have occurred here, two of which, at least, have proved fatal.

DUNDEE.—There have recently been one or two fatal cases of cholera in Dundee. The disease, however, has not assumed such a form as to excite the alarm of its becoming epidemic among us; and we still entertain the hope that, through the active use of the sanitary means within our reach, the progress of the pestilence may providentially be stayed.

MONTROSE.—Since our last the decrease in the cases of cholera has continued—indeed, during some days there were no new cases. Diarrhœa, however, on Sunday and Monday was more prevalent, but not of a dangerous kind when restoratives were taken in time. The number of deaths since our last report from malignant cholera has been 17, which, added to the previous 52, gives a total of 69 deaths since the 10th of August. Last week we reported that there had been 115 cases of cholera, but our returns did not include those under the charge of Dr Ross, who had 10 fatal cases. Since the 14th inst., so far as we can learn, there have been 40 new cases, but the type has been so mild that not more than one-third of these have proved fatal. We are also glad to observe that during the week about ten persons have been discharged cured from the cholera ward in the Infirmary, which is the more to be remarked as, none but the worst cases were sent there. This fact may be taken as an indication that we have undergone the most virulent stage of the epidemic, which, we are assured by the medical gentlemen, is fast disappearing. We hope earnestly that their anticipations may be realised; they, at least, have done their part nobly—no effort has been spared by them to stay the pestilence, even the castor-oil treatment, of which so much has been said by Dr Johnson of London, has been tried, but we are sorry to say that the result does not justify them in forming a favourable opinion of it.—*Montrose Standard.*

ABERDEEN.—During the week ending September 21, twenty-two cases have been reported and eleven deaths. Besides these, there have been several cases within the city parish, treated as private patients. From a return published by Dr Sutherland, it appears that the system of castor-oil treatment, as practised by Dr G. Johnson, in King's College Hospital, London, has signally failed here, seven out of eight cases treated in that way having terminated in death.

TARBERT.—Cholera is decreasing at Tarbert, Lochfineside, there being only one case and one death on Wednesday. A considerable sum has been subscribed for medical attendance, which has been procured. It is said that there have been as many as sixty-five deaths in this small village since the outbreak of the epidemic. A number of the inhabitants have not yet returned to the place.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

BENWICK.—On Saturday there were two deaths, and several new cases throughout the town were reported. On Monday there were four deaths, making 19 since the 5th inst. On Wednesday four new cases were reported, one of them fatal. On Thursday there were three deaths, and one new case.

TWEEDMOUTH and **SPITAL** are reported to be entirely free from the disease.

LONDON.—The Registrar-General's weekly return says:—"In the seven days extending from the 3d to the 9th of September the deaths of 3413 persons were recorded, and 2050 of the number were caused by cholera; which had, in partial eruptions all over London, destroyed in nine weeks 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, 847, 1287, 2050, or, in the aggregate, 6120 lives. The outbreak began later than the corresponding outbreak of 1849, which by the same date had, in sixteen weeks, been fatal to 10,143 persons. Will the epidemic pursue its ravages? Will it observe its own times, disregard the seasons, and exact its full tale of victims? Such were the questions that were asked with no little anxiety by those who watched over the public health during the last week; and the answer, notwithstanding the losses that are recorded, is on the whole satisfactory. The deaths from all causes have fallen from 3413 to 2836 in the week. The deaths from cholera, instead of 2050, are 1549, or 501 less than the deaths from the same cause in the preceding week. The total deaths in the present eruption have been 7669; in the eruption of 1849 the deaths by cholera up to the same date, within one day, were 11,825. In both of the eruptions the mortality was highest on nearly the same day of September; its decline commenced in the corresponding week, and we may now sanguinely hope that it will descend as rapidly as it did in the autumn of 1849."

LIVERPOOL.—The epidemic appears to be gradually on the increase in this town. For the week ending on Saturday last there were 173 deaths, being 60 cases more than in the preceding week. The deaths have been chiefly in the northern districts of the town. The deaths from cholera during the last five weeks have been 21, 30, 85, 113, and 173. Since Monday last, the cases received at the workhouse have continued to increase. On Tuesday there were 8 admissions and 6 deaths; on Wednesday, 7 admissions and 7 deaths; and on Thursday there were 8 admissions and 4 deaths. In the same time 11 cases have been discharged as cured.

CARLISLE.—For several weeks past diarrhœa has been prevalent amongst all classes of society; but in the lower parts of the town the most virulent form of choleraic diarrhœa and Asiatic cholera has invaded many households, and hurried several of their occupants to a premature grave. On Saturday there were 4 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa; on Monday, 1; on Tuesday, 1; and on Thursday, 2.

BELFORD.—There have been 5 deaths from cholera in the Union Workhouse at Belford.

CARDIFF.—Cholera is severely prevalent at Cardiff.

IRELAND.—The cholera, or as some medical men consider it, the aggravated cholera, continues to manifest itself near Dublin, at Finglas. Four fresh cases occurred there up to Tuesday, the total cases reported exceeding fifty, of which twenty-three had been fatal. Fifteen or sixteen cases remained under treatment on Monday. The *Northern Whig* says:—"From the date of the last report presented at the Board of Guardians on Wednesday, 115 cases of cholera have taken place in Belfast. It has nearly disappeared from Ballymena, only two cases having occurred during the past week, and a few of diarrhœa. It is on the decrease in Antrim. It has made its appearance in Killyleagh. There were nine deaths up to Friday, the first of which took place on Sabbath. The treatment by castor-oil is considered to have been a total failure in Belfast."

ITALY.—The total number of cases at Turin has been 642 and 410 deaths; and at Genoa 4827 cases and 2600 deaths. The scourge has been much more severe this year than on any former occasion.

SICILY.—A letter from Palermo, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says:—"The news of the cholera in the island is somewhat more favourable. From August 28 to September 2 there were in the city only 785 deaths, whereas there were previously 500 per day. The Sardinian consul at Naples writes, under date September 6, that the number of deaths at Messina had been upwards of 13,000, and the epidemic continued to rage most cruelly in that place. That frightful mortality is to be attributed to the desertion to which the patients were subjected, as an immense number of the inhabitants had fled. The last steamer which arrived there, the Calabrese, found the sanitary office abandoned. It was with difficulty that the twenty convicts at the *bagne* could be found to bury the dead on the condition of receiving their liberty for doing so."

THE Medical Council of the Board of Health have issued the following precautions against cholera:—

1. Apply for medicine immediately to stop looseness of the bowels, or it may bring on cholera.
2. Do not take any strong opening medicine without medical advice.
3. Beware of drink, for excess in beer, wine, or spirits is likely to be followed by cholera.
4. Drink no water which has not been boiled; and avoid that which is not quite clear and well tasted.
5. Avoid eating meat that is tainted, decayed or unripe fruit, and stale fish or raw vegetables. Cooked vegetables, or ripe and cooked fruit, in moderation, are a necessary part of diet at all times.
6. Avoid fasting too long; be moderate at meals.
7. Avoid great fatigue, and getting heated and then chilled.
8. Avoid getting wet, or remaining in wet clothes.
9. Keep yourself clean, and your body and feet as dry and as warm as your means and occupation will permit.
10. Keep your rooms well cleaned and limewashed; remove all dirt and impurities immediately.
11. Keep your windows open as much as possible to admit fresh air, and, if necessary, use chloride of lime or zinc to remove any offensive smells.
12. If there are any dust or dirt heaps, foul drains, bad smells, or other nuisances in the house or neighbourhood, make complaint without delay to the local authorities having legal power to remove them; or, if there be no such authorities, or if you do not know who they are, complain to the board of guardians."

THE CASTOR-OIL TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.—The Medical Committee of the General Board of Health appointed a few days a committee to consider and report upon the treatment of cholera by castor-oil. The committee consisted of Dr Paris, Dr Babington, Dr Tweedie, Dr Baly, and Mr Ward. The committee have published the result of their investigation, from which it appears that in 89 cases of cholera treated by fourteen different practitioners with castor-oil, on the plan recommended by Dr Johnson, 68 were fatal, recovery having occurred only in 15 cases, while the six remaining cases are still under treatment.