hæmorrhage before, during, and after, labour in the latter months of pregnancy; and it must always be remembered that its application need not, in any way, lead us to neglect the ordinary methods of treating these cases, if there is any reason for giving them a previous trial. Of course from this statement must be excepted the old plan of delivering the child where great exhaustion of the mother is present, to supersede which practice galvanism was specially brought forward.

TABLE OF DISEASES TREATED BETWEEN
THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1843, AND THE
31ST OF JANUARY, 1846.

By GEORGE FIFE, M.D., Physician to the Sunderland
and Bishop-Wearmouth Infirmary.

hemorrhage before, during, and after, labour in the latter months of pregnancy; and it must always be remembered that its application need not, in any way, lead us to neglect the ordinary methods of treating these cases, if there is any reason for giving them a previous trial. Of course from this statement must be excepted the old plan of delivering the child where great exhaustion of the mother is present, to supersede which practice galvanism was specially brought forward.				Phthisis 132 Subluxation 6 Plethora 18 Surditas 6 Pleuro-pneumonia 4 Syphilis 9 Pneumonia 2 Talipes 1 Polypus Nasi 1 Tinea Capitis 20 Pregnancy (Diseases of) 13 Tumors, malignant 7 Premature Menstruation 2 Tumors, steatomatous 35 Prolapsus Ani 7 Ulcers 25 Prolapsus Uteri ... 11 Uterine Disease ... 17 Prostate (diseased) 2 Vaginitis and Ulcers } 9 Purpura Hemorrhagica 4 of Vagina } Renal Disease 62 Varicocele 2 Rheumatism 139 Vermes 15 Rubeola et Sequelæ 40			
TABLE OF DISEASES TREATED BETWEEN THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1843, AND THE 31ST OF JANUARY, 1846.				Scarlatina et Sequelæ 7 Frost bite 1 Scrofula 95 Effects of injuries 18 Spina Bifida 2 General disorder 72 Spinal Affections ... 22 Splenitis 12 3261 Staphyloma 1 Stricture of Urethra 2			
By GEORGE FIFE, M.D., Physician to the Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth Infirmary.				Males, 1264 Females 1997.			
Abortion 5 Fever Remittent.... 8 Abscess 6 „ Simple 23 Amaurosis 10 Fistula Lachrymalis 2 Amenorrhœa 54 Fistula in Ano 4 Anasarca and Œdema 20 Furunculus 5 Aneurism by Anastomosis 2 Glandular Swellings 49 Aphthæ 25 Gonorrhœa 10 Ascites 9 Hæmatemesis 4 Asthma 25 Hæmaturia 7 Bite of Dog 1 Hæmoptysis 20 Bowels (disordered) 30 Hæmorrhoids 18 Bronchitis & Catarrh 238 Heart Disease 54 Bursæ (enlarged) .. 9 Hepatic Disorder .. 162 Cachexia 47 Hepatitis 8 Calculus 3 Hernia 14 Cancrum Oris 4 Herpetic Eruptions 127 Carcinoma Labii ... 3 Hydrocele 4 „ Lingue 1 Hydrocephalus 16 „ Mammæ 8 Hypochondriasis 10 „ Uteri 2 Hysteria 26 Caries and Necrosis 4 Icterus 9 Cataract 5 Iritis 2 Cephalalgia 35 Joints (diseased) 23 Cerebral Disease ... 18 Lachrymal Sac (infd.) 3 Chorea 5 Leucorrhœa 37 Climacteric Disorder 40 Lues Venerea 43 Cutaneous Eruptions 23 Lumbar Abscess ... 4 Cynanche Laryngea 4 Lupus 5 „ Parotidea 4 Mania 2 „ Tonsillaris 21 Menorrhagia 26 „ Trachealis 4 Mesenteric Disease 74 Cystitis 1 Nævus 2 Dentition 65 Nebula 8 Diabetes 3 Nervous Disorder ... 16 Diarrhœa 30 Neuralgia 59 Dysentery 7 Ophthalmia 35 Dysmenorrhœa 48 Osteo-sarcoma 2 Dyspepsia 575 Otitis 8 Dysuria 11 Ovarian Disease ... 4 Enuresis 4 Paralysis 18 Epilepsy 14 Paronychia 1 Erysipelas 8 Periostitis 3 Exomphalus 3 Pertussis 17 Eye (Injuries of) 4 Phagedœna 2 Fever, Intermittent 8 Phlegmon 18				The foregoing table shows the nature of the cases in which application has been made to me, for my gratuitous assistance, during the period that I have practised in this place, without, however, including my practice in either Infirmary or Dispensary. To two causes may be attributed the very large number of applicants, viz., the unparalleled distress and privations from which the labouring class suffered, and the utter inadequacy of the Infirmary and Dispensary to supply the wants of those for whose benefit such institutions are established, and to whose relief their advantages ought to be most scrupulously restricted. The influence alluded to is not confined to the number of cases only, but also exerted a most manifest agency in the production of the diseases treated, as will be evident on further consideration of the table, and the results which it furnishes.			
				One of the most striking features which it presents, is the immense preponderance of dyspepsia, properly and strictly so termed; and in the causation of which the effects of inadequate and improper diet are abundantly demonstrated. To this source a very large majority of the dyspeptic cases may, with perfect propriety, be ascribed, as in but few of them had the patients the means of procuring good and wholesome articles of consumption. This was especially in operation during the first eighteen months. Since then a great amelioration in the condition of the industrious and working classes has taken place, and, so far as I can judge, a comparative diminution of chronic diseases.			
				The foregoing remarks apply with equal force to two other heads, viz., “cachexia” and “general disorder.” For the first of these terms, <i>want or inanition</i> might have been not inaptly substituted; whilst under the latter head are included those anomalous cases which preclude special diagnosis, but which were characterized by constitutional disorder, without sufficient local indications to justify their classification under any specific nosological division. In the production of this class of cases, depraved and insufficient			

food and clothing exerted a power, not less than that imputed to them in connection with dyspepsia. The accuracy of the above statement might, were it necessary, be illustrated by an analysis of the data on which the tabular results are founded.

The disease, which in point of frequency next claims attention, is bronchitis, with which catarrh is associated, to avoid the unnecessary multiplication of names. It is enough on this head to observe that most, if not all of the cases under this division, were sub-acute or chronic in character, and a large proportion of them occurring during infancy and childhood. The number may be considered small when the topographical peculiarities of Sunderland are considered; but, it is to be remembered, that the cases in question were seen at my own house, and that very few of them were in their acute stage. Hence they cannot be regarded as any index of the actual prevalence of bronchial affections in this locality. From other sources of information, I would say that the inflammatory affections of the respiratory system are very common.

Next in order we have hepatic disorder. Many of these cases were simple congestion; others sub-acute inflammation; few if any exhibited any decided indications of organic disease. Many of the persons affected were workmen in various factories, in which they were subject alike to high temperatures and sudden changes from heat to cold, and not unfrequently to currents of cool air. These cases serve as a good illustration of a generally admitted physiological fact, viz., the consent or sympathy existing between the skin and the liver, and the influence of the former with its function over the latter. These cases for the most part were of the sub-acute inflammatory character, whilst the others consisted in mere functional disorder, involving the quantity and nature of bile secreted.

Rheumatism next claims attention; its prevalence is most readily accounted for by the topographical causes already alluded to, and the occupation of the people generally. On it there is little occasion for remark beyond the statement that most of the cases were chronic and sub-acute, and yielded without much difficulty to colchicum and iodide of potassium. Many of the older cases presented calcareous deposits about the joints of the hands and fingers, and tendinous contractions; both of these resisted all means of cure, though some of the latter were much ameliorated.

In connection with rheumatism may be mentioned heart diseases; most of these cases occurred in parties who had, at some time or other, suffered from rheumatism in its acute form, and of which disease they may very properly be considered a consequence. The most common lesion, so far as general and physical examination could ascertain it, appeared to be hypertrophy of the left side, with, in a few cases, evident change of structure in the valves. In a few cases there was enlargement without hypertrophy. The valves most frequently affected were the mitral and semi-lunar. Another frequent complication with rheumatism was met with in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, in regard to which I have, from the most careful observation, arrived at conclusions very opposite to

those deduced from the same facts by Dr. Rigby and Dr. Prout. On these and other diseases mentioned in the table, I must reserve my remarks to future opportunities.

In conclusion of the present communication, I may briefly state, that the memoranda from which the table is drawn, were in the first instance preserved by me, with the view of obtaining, for my own observation and use, something bordering on correct statistical knowledge of the prevailing diseases of the locality. If from this and other similar papers, any benefit arise to the readers of the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal*, I shall consider my time well spent.

(To be continued.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EPIDEMIC FEVER WHICH PREVAILED IN LIVERPOOL, IN THE LATTER MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1844.

By GEORGE CHURCHILL WATSON, M.D., EDIN.,
Associate Member of the Surgical Society of
Ireland.

(Continued from page 111.)

I have obtained through the kindness of Mr. Gilmore, apothecary to the Workhouse, the localities from which each of the fever cases of Drs. Dickinson and Gouthwaite came, as far as they could be ascertained. Fifteen of these were "tramps," &c., and therefore could not be located properly. The bulk forming a majority by about one-third, came from places ranging within the general epidemic field, viz.:—

Everton Ward . . . 6	West Derby Workhouse 1
Abercrombie Ward . . 7	London Road . . . 1
Scotland Road . . . 15	Old Swan . . . 1
St. Anne's Road . . . 6	Bootle and North Shore 2
Rodney Street . . . 6	Infirmary . . . 1
* Workhouse . . . 29	Blind Asylum . . . 1
Edge Hill 2	Lime Street . . . 3
West Derby Township 4	Knotty Ash . . . 1

86

* The Fever Wards are attached to this.

The rest were from the districts which include within their bounds the old fever places. Some of these cases may be set down as typhus and continued fever. Six of them are stated to have come from the very haunts of typhus; four were all of one family, from St Paul's Ward; and two more were sisters from one cellar in Vauxhall Ward. The districts are as follows:—

Gt. George's Ward . 19	Castle Street . . . 1
Pitt Street . . . 14	Exchange . . . 2
St. Paul's 7	Vauxhall . . . 11
St. Peter's 3	Toxteth 4
Bridewell 1	

62

The following table has been kindly furnished me by Dr. Sutherland from the books of the North Dispensary, which has most of the fever districts of Town. Dr. Sutherland states, that "at the time when these cases were attended, there were very few cases