At Aberdeen, on the 24th inst., of typhus fever, William Mackinnon, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edinburgh, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 19th of November last, on his passage from the Mauritius, John Stewart, Esq., staff-surgeon, only son of the late Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Kirkowan Manse, Wigtonshire.

Selections from Journals.

CONCLUSIONS RESPECTING THE MODE OF THE PROPAGATION OF CHOLERA IN RUSSIA, 1847-48.

Dr. Frettenbacher, of Moscow, in an elaborate statistical report of the progress and ravages of cholera throughout the Russian Empire, during the last two years, gives the following general conclusions as the result of his observations on the subject of its propagation:—

1. Intermittent fevers had prevailed throughout the whole extent of the Empire, previously to the appearance of the cholera. In 1846 they had assumed in many places an epidemic character. In 1847, when the cholera appeared these fevers ceased, and they reappeared as the cholera declined.

2. The cholera was preceded, almost invariably, by disorders of the digestive organs and intestinal canal. These derangements increased with the appearance of cholera, and decreased in severity as it disappeared. They prevailed throughout the whole extent of Russia in Europe, even where cholera was not present.

3. The cholera followed the course of large rivers and the chief lines of human intercourse. Prevailing winds had no influence on its progress.

4. When the cholera appeared in places out of its principal route, it was generally found to have manifested itself shortly after the arrival of persons from districts where the disease was prevailing.

5. In localities where the cholera was thus conveyed by individuals, it did not always spread as an epidemic, but those only who came in contact with the affected had the disease, and if it did spread epidemically under these circumstances, its progress was very slow.

6. In many places the cholera appeared in an epidemic form, without any communication with infected districts, under the influence of general causes, of which we have as yet no satisfactory explanation.

7. The cholera propagated itself especially in low situations, in unhealthy and confined dwellings, where the inhabitants were previously debilitated by disease, intemperance, and other depressing causes.

8. Some localities which, from accidental circumstances, were carefully isolated, such as large establishments, and even entire villages, completely escaped the visitation.

The preceding facts prove that this disease, originally epidemic, may become energetically contagious; or, in other words, communicable from man to man.—*Gazette Médicale*, 13 Jan., 1849. X

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CANNABIS INDICA IN CHOLERA.

Dr. Willemin, who has witnessed the ravages of this disease in Cairo, where he himself suffered from an attack, states that he has found the cannabis indica to be a very efficacious remedy. He took, in his own case, thirty drops of the tincture, when in a state of collapse, and immediately experienced a vivid sense of heat in the head: reaction took place; he became insensible; and had symptoms of cerebral congestion during five days, after which period he began to recover. His convalescence was retarded for sixteen days by typhoid symptoms.

Dr. Willemin administered this remedy in ten other cases, in doses of from ten to fifteen drops. It gave rise to symptoms of intoxication, followed by salutary reaction.

It appears to act by exciting the nervous centres, whereby the restoration of the circulation is favoured.—*Bulletin de Thérapeutique*, Oct. 1848. X

ON INFLUENZA AND OZONE. BY DR. SPENGLER, OF ELTVILLE.*

Dr. Spengler remarks, on the incomplete state of our knowledge of the etiology of epidemic diseases, that the present crude theories of their dependence upon certain indefinite degrees of heat or cold in the weather will no longer be admitted; but that, by following up the discovery of ozone by Schönbein, we shall, having a tangible point whence to start, arrive at the clearness of truth, instead of the darkness which has hitherto hung over the subject.

He states, that in the village of Roggendorf, in Mecklenburgh, towards the close of 1846, slight catarrhal affections became prevalent,—that but slight trace of ozone was then to be detected in the air. With the opening of the following year, however, these catarrhal affections assumed the severest forms of tracheal and bronchial disease, and hooping-cough became common, both among children and adults; then reagents detected a great increase of ozone in the atmosphere, and, at the same time, influenza spread over the district. On the 9th January, the *ozonometer* shewed a still further increase in the proportion of ozone present in the air. On the same day two

* In Henle's Zeitschrift, vol. vii. Part I.