

The Cholera Bulletin

Conducted by an Association
of Physicians

Volume I
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Introduction by
Charles E. Rosenberg



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THE
CHOLERA BULLETIN.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

Vol. I. New-York, July 6, 1832. No. 1.

PROSPECTUS.

With a view to allay unnecessary public excitement in a season of threatened peril, to communicate to the public accurate and full statements of the extent of evil, and to diffuse valuable and practical suggestions as to preventive measures, it is intended to issue on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, of each week, a publication under the above title. It will comprise Reports from the Public and Professional Authorities in relation to CHOLERA, details of cases by Physicians who are respectfully invited to furnish contributions of all information within their reach—Comments on the Acts of the Municipal Authorities and Medical Committees, at once impartial and fearless, having the good of the community alone for their object; and, finally, abstracts of some of the most important Works on Cholera, whether foreign or domestic.

The first number of the Bulletin will be issued on Friday morning, July 6th, and can be had on application to the Agent.

Mr. STODART, No. 6 Courtlandt-street, will act as Agent for the Bulletin. Physicians and others are requested to leave their communications with him.

Owing to causes which we shall not presume to determine, the medical profession have for the last few days been placed in rather an unpleasant attitude before the community. If the representations made in most of our daily journals be credited, it is pretty evident that all confidence in the integrity and qualifications of the majority of our physicians must be completely destroyed. The unworthy

motives imputed to them—the undignified epithets employed in order to designate the “Doctors,” and the malicious outcries of a few, who can never be satisfied unless they have the entire control of all matters in which they are at all concerned, have intended to produce in the public mind an excitement which, under present circumstances, is to be seriously deplored. Whence could have originated all this clamour against the physicians of New-York? Can it for one moment be supposed that they are to be benefitted by propagating reports of cholera cases? Could it have been a mercenary feeling, which induced them to lay before the public all the facts in their possession concerning the dreaded pestilence which has now taken firm root in this great metropolis? Was it for the purpose of having their names in type, that they, with a philanthropy that does honour to their hearts, visited the sick and dying—and by the most devoted attentions, endeavoured to cheat the disease of its numerous victims? Was it a feeling like this, that instigated the young and ardent practitioners of this city to plunge in the midst of disease, and by the most scrupulous investigations endeavour to gather facts, which might tend to mitigate the violence of cholera, and thus, in a measure, arrest its progress? What other feeling, but that of the most disinterested philanthropy, would have urged these devoted men, to open the bodies after death, and spend several hours, in the midst of an infected atmosphere, in endeavouring to acquaint themselves with all the characteristic lesions of this dreadful scourge? How have they been remunerated—what have they received in return for their heroic deeds? Their characters have been assailed, and their motives impugned by individuals who, from their stations in this community, should be proud that men could be found, who would thus fearlessly expose themselves in order to benefit their fellow-citizens.

The universal charge against the profession is, that they officiously interfered in matters which did not concern them. If the health of the city does not interest physicians, and if it is not their duty to do all in their power to arrest disease, then we are at a loss to devise what possible advantage is to be derived from them. It is true that the “Committee of Investigation,” appointed by the Medical Society, did report that there were cases of Asiatic Cholera in New-York—and it is also true that this report was made to the public before any thing was received on the subject from the Board of Health. But, in order to judge of the matter impartially, it would be improper to take a mere abstract view of the subject—we should, on the contrary, look at all the facts in the case, and then determine whether, under the peculiar circumstances in which this Committee was placed, they were not justified in apprising the citizens that Cholera had appeared amongst us. A majority of the Committee had seen several cases of this disease, and accordingly reported them to the Board of Health. The statements made by the committee were confirmed by the testimony of some of the most respectable physicians in the city, and yet no notice was taken of their communication.

The gentlemen composing the Committee were aware that they

had a sacred obligation imposed upon them, and that they had been appointed by the highest medical authority in this county to investigate the cholera—after the most attentive examination they were impressed with the conviction that the disease really existed in New-York—and, as it was their duty to do, immediately communicated their opinion to the Board of Health. This latter body, for some reason or other—we do not wish to judge of their motives—did not report these cases; and the committee, after a deliberate discussion of the matter, deemed it proper that the public should be informed of the facts as above stated.

Now, we ask, where is the foundation for the unqualified censure passed on the “Committee of Investigation?”

To clear the character of the Medical Faculty of those aspersions, by enquiring into the facts concerning the disease, and to reconcile the present conflicting opinions, the Cholera Bulletin has been established, and we promise to lay candidly before the public all that can possibly be ascertained respecting the nature, modes of propagation, extent and treatment of the cholera. We belong to no exclusive party, nor do we advocate any exclusive views. The practitioners, who have united with us, espouse no theory, they support no faction, their bond of union is the public good, and their common object the cause of truth. It is not our intention to produce an unnecessary degree of excitement—we shall be faithful to the best interests of our city, and shall always be ready to state the whole truth. With such objects before us, we cannot but receive the countenance of the Public and the co-operation of the Profession.

Mr. EDITOR—If it be true that the Asiatic Cholera now prevails in this City, it is certainly time that provision be made for the poor. I have been asked by many of my friends, whether any hospitals have yet been set apart for the reception of such as may be afflicted with the disease; but it is a question I am totally at a loss to answer. It strikes me that it is all important that a house of reception should be immediately opened in every ward in the city. Let these houses be purified, and kept in readiness for the poor, and let a certain number of physicians be appointed for each, whose whose duty it shall be to devote all their time and attention to the sick. In this way the spread of the disease will be, in a great measure, prevented, and its fatality undoubtedly diminished.

I would respectfully suggest to the Corporation the propriety of appointing a committee, whose duty it shall be to prohibit the sale of such articles as are known to have a tendency to produce the Cholera. We have lately seen clams and fish, from which a very unpleasant odour were emitted, carted through our streets. These are generally purchased by the poorer classes, and they are thus rendered more susceptible of the disease.

MEDICUS.

We have perused the "*Practical Observations on Cholera Aphyxia*," by James B. Kirk, with great satisfaction. He writes with great perspicuity, and, from the abundant opportunity he has enjoyed of seeing the disease, we think his opinions highly entitled to the consideration of medical men. He considers the cholera an inflammatory disease, and, in this particular, he agrees with Broussais, who has recently delivered two very interesting lectures on this subject. Kirk remarks:

"I appeal to all those who have witnessed dissections of Cholera, if I am not correct in stating that the great and leading facts elicited in the examination were, that the important viscera, and even the brain, showed most demonstrably that they had been subjected to high action. I have witnessed the dissection of six bodies in the disease, and, in all of these, demonstrations of inflammatory action were most clearly evinced, and inflammation, too, of the nerves, plexuses, and membranes, which could not be disputed; and that man must be hardy, indeed, who can look at those details, and say that, in its early stages, this is not a disease of inflammatory action. In the early stages this action can be subdued; and it is this important fact to which I have laboured to call the attention of the country. But the organs principally affected, the gastric ones, it is known to every Tyro, most unhappily do not bear such free bleeding as other important inflammations. I make this remark, because it may be urged—why do you give so many cautions about blood-letting, when you acknowledge, with the same breath, that it is a disease of inflammation? I answer to this, that it is only so in its early stages. Pass the bourne of the second premonitory state, and the evil is summated. You have no longer a case in which inflammation alone is to be considered, but one in which all the functions of nature have lost their powers; and where, alas! you can only temporize, and look on, and watch for, and assist the healing power of nature.

"Is brandy, then, a remedy in any stage of the disease? In the report, I have permitted its use in small quantities, not venturing to make an innovation on the established practice of avoiding it altogether; but it is now my duty to say decidedly, that the cup of brandy you perpetually see at the head of the cholera patient, cannot be given him innocuously. His bowels are, in general, in a state of positive high action and inflammation; so are his brain and spinal marrow, and so are even the vascular systems of the greater nerves. What do we gain by brandy? We obtain a temporary diffused excitement from its stimulant powers, and a kind of soothing of the sensations from its narcotic influence; and can these effects produce any change in that morbid condition of the system, which we have seen is the cause of cholera. I will be told that brandy, by the mouth and by enemata, have often and evidently done good. Let, then, this be its restricted use. Never give either in one mode or the other, but in those extreme cases of disease where even the temporary fillip to nature which it can give, may be courted; and though it is to come in contact with, and irritate diseased tissues,

still, perhaps, in these extreme circumstances, its use may be indicative. But, in the premonitory state, while action, sometimes high action, still exists; and when we know that many vital parts are highly irritated, and that our business is to subdue that action, I never see the glass of brandy at the patient's head without a shudder."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

It now appears that the Board have actually thought it necessary to make some efforts, to prepare for an approaching pestilence which has created so much alarm in Europe and Asia, and more recently in Canada. Although a general feeling of indignation is fast spreading over this city against this body, for what would appear to be a criminal neglect of duty, there can, perhaps, be found some excuse for their conduct. It must be remembered that the Board is constituted of men entirely unacquainted with medical subjects. It is also strongly suspected that some mysterious influence, or unaccountable partialities, have induced them to believe a class of men, who will forever value dollars and cents above the lives of the community. This no doubt has led them so pertinaciously to deny the existence of Cholera in this city—even after the fact was established by the united testimony of the whole Profession. They also had some pride of opinion at stake. When a number of Physicians had become disgusted with the tardy and obstinate conduct of the Board, and resolved upon their own responsibility to inform the citizens of the true state of facts in order to quiet public clamor, it was thought necessary by these sages of the Board of Health, flatly to deny the existence of any such disease. This was natural enough. And they have recanted their former opinions, perhaps, as soon as most men would have done under similar circumstances.

We are therefore disposed to be charitable towards them, hoping, however, they will take reason from experience, and never again resist the voice of the Profession.

Mr. Editor—I have seen pulverized chalk used in Canada, as a friction, with great benefit, and have found it here of essential service. I would recommend inhalation of Ether as a stimulant, or nitrous oxide gas, if it can be obtained. But bleeding in the first stage must be our sheet anchor.

W. RHINELANDER,
342 Broadway.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AT THIS CRISIS.

It is probably known to most of our readers that showers of obloquy and execration have been poured forth upon "the doctors" by all those, who, careless of the general welfare, regard only the interruption of their own pursuits by the bold and fearless declaration to the public, on the part of the Investigating Committee of the Medical Society, that Malignant Cholera does exist in the city of New-York. They are represented as being self-constituted, mischievous agents, who, conspiring with nostrum mongers and coursing every filthy lane in the city, hunt up, or, if foiled in the chase, actually conjure up "by their so potent art" fatal cases of Cholera. They are, of course, different from all their fellow-citizens—having,—no, not one of them,—either wife, children, reputation, business or property at stake; they cannot be involved in the general desolation which accompanies the irruption of a fatal epidemic,—they are mail proof against its attacks—they can bestow labour, expend money, lose all their regular business, lose their night's rest, jeopardize their reputation,—nay, injure two hundred thousand souls and upwards with impunity—yet sit like demons of destruction, and glory over the ruin they have themselves accomplished! To this malignant instinct have they been led by their education, called vulgarly liberal, and by their constant interchange of social kindness with their fellow creatures whom they are so frequently called upon to relieve in the hour of bodily suffering, and upon whom they depend for their support and protection.

To such absurdity will the ignorance or subserviency to brief authority lead some of the conductors of the press. The Committee of the Medical Society may rest assured that their vindication is imprinted in the heart of every reflecting and disinterested member of an enlightened community.

Let the following extract from Dr. Rush's account of the epidemic of 1793, encourage them to go on fearlessly in their well-doings.

"The report of a malignant and mortal fever being in town, spread in every direction, but it did not gain universal credit. Some of those physicians who had not seen patients in it denied that any such fever existed, and asserted (*though its mortality was not denied*) that it was nothing but the common autumnal remittent of the city. Indignation was in some instances excited against me; and one of my friends, whom I advised in this early stage of the disease to leave the city, has since told me that for that advice "he had hated me."

"My lot" continues this excellent man, "in having thus disturbed the repose of the public mind, upon the subject of general health, was not a singular one. There are many instances upon record, of physicians who have rendered themselves unpopular, and even odious to their fellow-citizens, by giving the first notice of the existence of malignant and mortal diseases. A physician who asserted that

the plague was in Messina, in the year 1743, excited so much rage in the minds of his fellow-citizens against him, as to render it necessary for him to save his life by retreating to one of the churches of the city."

"TRUTH WILL PREVAIL."

JULY 4, 1832.

"The Special Medical Council of the Board of Health, respectfully report, that immediately after their adjournment, yesterday afternoon, they examined the reports handed over to them, and divided themselves into committees, to visit the cases referred to. They are constrained to say that cases of cholera have presented peculiar symptoms, and exhibit unequivocal marks of malignity, not at all appertaining to the ordinary cholera of the season or climate."

Abstract of cases.

2 cases 266 Water-st.	2 dead. Drs. Rhineland and De Kay.
2 do. 22 Broome-st.	1 do. Dr. Dunnel.
1 do. foot of Warren-st.	1 do.
1 do. corner Duane and Greenwich-sts.	do. Dr. Kennedy.
1 229 Mulbery-st.	Dr. Power.
—	—
7 cases	4 deaths.

The above is the official report made July 4th, of the Special Medical Council appointed by the Board of Health.

In addition to the above, the Board of Health have published the following list of cases, reported by the medical council, from 12 o'clock at noon yesterday, 4th inst. until the same hour to-day, the 5th, viz:—

Cases,	Deaths.
3 Park Hospital,	2
1 122 Beekman	1
1 166 Water	1
1 177 Wooster	1
2 corner Duane and Washington	1
2 Bellevue Hospital	1
1 corner Washington and Chamber	
1 193 Duane	
1 58 Cherry	
1 739 Greenwich	1
1 Republican Alley	1
1 corner of Chapel and Beach	1
1 118 Willet	
1 corner Monroe and Montgomery	
1 171 Wooster	1
—	—
20	11

It will be seen by an advertisement in the papers, that a meeting of the Medical Profession will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Rutgers College, Duane-street, for the purpose of passing an opinion in reference to the conduct of the Board of Health towards the Committee of Investigation.

It is only necessary to mention the fact to insure a full attendance. It becomes the Profession to express an unanimous opinion on this subject, by which, it is trusted, the aspersions which have been so abundantly thrown out against the Faculty, will be removed.

MR. EDITOR—I hope you will allow me a corner of your *Bulletin*, to say a word or two on a subject, which strikes me as of some importance. All the city appears to be in an uproar about cholera remedies. Every man has a specific for this disease—and if we are to believe the advertising Druggists, we shall certainly escape the cholera, provided we purchase their nostrums. I am a plain sort of man, and wish to know whether there is any virtue in the cholera medicines now offered for sale. It certainly may be a profitable business for apothecaries, but I am sure it cannot be otherwise than injurious to the citizens generally, to have this indiscriminate puffing about the virtues of such and such remedies in a disease, which has baffled the skill of the ablest men in the profession. The other day, I happened to look into my kitchen, and I was somewhat surprised to see the walls almost entirely covered with advertisements. On enquiry, I found that our cook, who is in the habit of reading the paper, being struck with the recommendation of the different remedies, cut out all the advertisements for her daily inspection. But this is not all—the poor woman had a box completely filled with “nostrums,” which she had purchased from a certain Druggist, and which she told me were kept in readiness in case she should be attacked.

A LAYMAN.

ER. EDITOR—Amidst all the hard things, which have been said against the “Committee of Investigation,” it may be some satisfaction to know, that at a meeting the other night of the Committee appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, it was unanimously resolved that thanks be returned to the “Committee of Investigation,” for the frank and determined manner in which they apprised the citizens of the existence of Asiatic Cholera in this city.

C. M.

CHOLERA BULLETIN.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK, JULY 9, 1832.

No. 2.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In order that every individual may be supplied with a copy of the Board of Health's Report, each day at the lowest possible rate, it will be published at the office of the Bulletin every day, immediately after it is issued. Subscribers to the Bulletin will be supplied gratis.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In reporting cases of Cholera, it would be of the greatest importance to the public, that the sex, name, age, occupation, habits, former state of health, and every particular connected with the patient should be mentioned. Those patients who have been cured of the Cholera, should also be reported by the Medical attendants, stating the condition of their patient, and the remedies applied. The Profession have in a great degree, the lives of the citizens under their control, and it is hoped that they will, through the medium of the Bulletin, report every case, which may come under their individual notice.

From the Metropolitan for June 1832.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, it is a fact, that both in the North of England and in the Borough of Southwark, the cholera months were attended with an unusual number of burials, and these increased and became less as the cases of Cholera advanced and receded. The calculations have been taken from the parish registers and the results are as follow:

The population of Sunderland and the adjacent country, is 55,000.

The burials in 1830 amounted to 132, and in November 1831, the same.

In December 1830,	- -	141 burials.
1831,	- -	298 “
January 1831,	- -	125 “
1832,	- -	347 “
February 1831,	- -	123 “
1832,	. -	144 “

The Cholera began to be reported in Sunderland early in October 1831. And it appears in the subsequent nine or ten weeks the burials greatly increased. The Cholera ceased in February 1832, when there was only an excess of twenty-one funerals, over those of the same month 1831.

In the Borough of Southwark it appears that in the space of three months from the middle of February, when the Cholera broke out, there was an excess in the registered funerals of more than one hundred and twenty compared with the previous year. The total excess of funerals during the Cholera year, was 400, in the space of three months. And of the reported Cholera deaths, there was an excess among the females of 58.

According to the total population it appears that six persons on one thousand died of the Cholera.

To the Editor of the Cholera Bulletin.

SIR,—Permit me to occupy a small place in your journal upon the all-absorbing subject of the Cholera, merely to state a few facts, and sanatory proposals resulting therefrom, which at this moment may be interesting to the public.

I should not have desired this favour, had I not been shut out from the regular channel of communication through the Board of Health, but though previous to the appearance of the Cholera in this City I enclosed to that body a pamphlet on the Cholera, which I had just written, with a note placing my services particularly at their disposal—and though I was introduced to their Chairman, and another Member, and mentioned to them my object in desiring an interview with the Board, I have received as yet no answer to my letter, though I have good reason to know, it has been laid before them.

Therefore as the subject is important, and every moment adding fresh victims to the raging pestilence, I lose no time in saying before the public through your medium, the observations it was my wish to communicate to the Board of Health, having practised in London during the prevalence of the Cholera epidemic, and having been a member of the Cambridge Board of Health, I had opportunities both by personal observation and by conversing with my professional friends, of observing that his disease is preceded in almost every instance by a *relaxed condition of the bowels*, in some existing a week, in others but a few hours previous to the accession of the more alarming symptoms of collapse. This state of the bowels is also very general during the existence of the epidemic, and though from the want of a predisposition to the disease in its more violent forms—many thus effected may escape—it is nevertheless im-

the leading physicians and Surgeons of Europe; and the Central Board of Health of London, considering the importance of a general knowledge of this fact, gave it the most public announcement, by placards posted in every part of London.

Not only do most practitioners agree upon this point but it is also universally allowed that in this stage *the Cholera is a cureable disease*, while from the blue or collapsed state but few recover.

If this is the case, why has no public mention of the fact been made? Wherever I go I hear of persons affected with purging and uneasiness of the bowels. All my friends have had this symptom, but few seem aware of the danger attending it; it is treated with the contempt which ordinary diarrhea under other circumstances is thought to merit,—and this by persons of intelligence and information, as well as by the most illiterate.

Now the plan I wished to propose to the Board of Health is that station houses should be established in every street in New York—or at least, three or more in every ward, for the cure of *bowel complaints*, the object written in legible letters, and placed prominently over the door, and the public should be solicited to resort to the nearest station upon the first accession of diarrhea or in plainer language—*purging of the bowels*. This plan could be carried into effect at a trifling expense to the corporation, as the medicines requisite are few and of the cheapest kind—and one room with an attending Physician is all that would be required; and I have no doubt many Physicians may be found willing to convert their private offices into stations for this humane purpose. Could this be at once effected, I think I am not asserting too much when I say that we should soon hear no more of Cholera in its epidemic form, except the existence of diarrhea, which is the effect of some general exciting cause to which all seem liable.

I am Sir, sincerely yours, &c.

GEORGE W. WINSLOW, M. D.

New-York, July 7, 1832.

Greenwich Cholera Hospital, opened July 6th, in the large building formerly occupied as the City Bank, corner of Jane and Asylum streets, Greenwich Village.

STEPHEN C. ROE, M. D.

CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

Physicians.

July 8th—7 o'clock, A. M.

Patients received.

Case—A man was found lying in the bushes a little out of the City, was brought in on the 6th in a perfect state of Collapse, with the usual characteristic signs on the surface of the body—such as, sunken eyes, haggard features, fallen jaw, cold tongue, contracted limbs, &c. &c.—He died half an hour afterwards.

Autopsy three hours after death.—Abdomen, veins of mesentery engorged, large intestines much contracted, smaller than the small intestines, which were of unusual size and highly injected, of a florid colour.—Liver of usual size, engorged and of a deep blue—gall bladder full of bile, gall duct *mechanically obstructed by congestion and effusion of mucus*—on removing a portion of the duodenum with the gall bladder and a portion of the liver, the bile could with difficulty be squeezed out.—Spleen blue & engorged, soft—Kidneys natural, contained no urine—Bladder contracted to the size of a hen's egg, firm against the pubis; stomach contracted, mucous coat softened, cornegated, not much injected, in places presented a mottled appearance.—Heart contained little blood, but was filled with a mass of coagulable lymph, called by some polypies—Head—scalp injected, all the veins of the brain engorged—consistence natural; the ventricles contained half an ounce of serum nothing otherwise remarkable noticed. The femoral vein and artery were both full of dark blue blood. The jugular vein also—the carotia artery was empty.

The above dissection was made by Dr. A. L. Cox, in the presence of several Students, and notes taken on the spot.

CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

New-York, July 8, 1832.

P. S.—After we are properly organized, we shall endeavor to present regular reports through the columns of the Bulletin of all interesting cases treated at the Hospital, with the particulars relating to the condition and habits, and employ of the patients, and treatment employed, with as many autopsical examinations as our time will permit.

MR. EDITOR.—Understanding that a publication is about to be made for the purpose of laying before the community the real facts in relation to the prevalence of Cholera in this city, I venture, though not a physician, to offer a few observations on matters that have fallen within my view. On the departure of Drs. Rhinelander and Dekay for Canada I was far from supposing that the public good was the only consideration by which the Common Council had been actuated in sending those gentlemen on their dangerous errand; but as I knew that public good must necessarily result from it, though regretting that our ward should want the services of its chief magistrate, I was not sorry that the commission had been despatched.

Twenty four hours had not elapsed after the departure of Dr. Rhinelander when I was made sensible that my first impressions were just, and that the Board of Health, if it had acted in good faith, had not acted with good will. By authority of the Common Council, inspectors for the purpose of reporting nuisances had been appointed in all the wards, and by permission of the Assistant Alderman, in the absence of Dr. R. I took the supervision of the persons so appointed for his ward. Then it was that I became more acquainted with the views of individuals connected with and surrounding the Board of Health, and that I was led to mark the influence of local party feeling and party prejudice on the paramount question of the public security. If called upon I am ready to substantiate the charge which I here reluctantly make, and which I am only induced to make that all may see how from the first the great consideration of the public Health was made to yield to the unworthy desire of opposing a certain party and stigmatising the character of a certain profession. I could not therefore be surprised at the pertinacity with which the health officers of this city and more especially those of them who had never dared to look upon the cases reported, deny the existence of the pestilence.

I do not know how far the testimony of one who has never made the science of medicine his study may be valuable on a question like this, but I do know that there are circumstances which may make the testimony of one who has no professional interest to subserve entitled to credit.

On the morning of the 3d Dr. Bradshaw called on Dr. Rhinelander with a request that he would accompany him to the examination of two patients laboring under an attack of Cholera Asphyxia. By permission I also attended the examination.—The patients were man and wife, and on our arrival we found them both, but particularly the husband, in a state of almost perfect exhaustion. I was instantaneously struck with the expression of countenance in both; the involuntary abandonment that appeared in the apparently dissolving eyes, and in the fallen jaw which the relaxed muscles of the cheek were unable to support. At the request of the attending physician, Dr. Underhill, I endeavored to find the pulse in the man, but the touch of the skin, so unlike that which I had ever felt before, though I have attended the death bed of many, thrilled me with horror, and I could not believe that I had laid my hand on a yet breathing body. At this time there was no longer a purging, but the bed and linen were saturated with a clear odourless liquid which I was surprised to hear had been the only alvine evacuation. The vomitings had also ceased in the man, but the woman, whose cries for a drop of water were incessant, ejected it as soon as it had been taken into the stomach or throat, for I could not tell that it ever reached beyond. The voice was

altogether unnatural, and when either of the patients spoke after the first feeling had passed, that the tones so full of suffering excited, I was surprised at the coherence of their ideas and expressions, the languid and listless state in which they were for the most part lying had quite unprepared me for any thing like rationality. The hands, particularly of the man, who appeared to be more overcome by the malady, presented on the outside the appearance of innumerable wrinkles and the fingers resembled those of a person who had been washing, or perhaps still more those of a person who had been dead for many days. To me, indeed, who had never seen more than two or three dissections they recalled most forcibly the recollection of those what I had seen in the dissecting room several days after death.

The object of the physician, as he stated to me, was to regenerate heat on the surface of the body. And after having endeavored by every means in his power to produce that effect, by mustard plasters, friction, &c. recourse was had to boiling water, which fell with as little effect upon the patient as though it had been poured upon a stone. To me all these appearances were strange, but I could not at that moment say they were indicative of Cholera. On returning home, however, I procured Kennedy's History of Cholera in the Indies, &c. and I was astonished to find all the appearances which I had witnessed, distinctly enumerated, as indicating Cholera, very many of them I found also in the recently published lectures of Broussais.

It is not to be questioned that the commerce of the city must suffer from the disclosure of the painful intelligence, that Cholera prevails among us; but what will be the effect if that intelligence be concealed, when the citizens relying on the assurance of the Board that there is no Cholera, shall afterwards be suddenly informed that its devastating power has visited each portion of the town, and that it is no longer concealed, only because its desolating hand has made its progress known, in the blanks it has left in society. There may be interests to serve in the Common Council—there may be those who will lose by the promulgation of the dreadful intelligence; but are not the lives of our citizens, of our laborers and mechanics, of our wives and children to be placed in the balance with commercial prosperity? Are we indeed in the enviable title of the commercial emporium to lose the feelings of humanity? are the sick to be unprovided with hospitals because the merchant may suffer in his gains?

I trust that the truth may be made known. I trust also that those whose office it is in this case to discover and recognise the truth (I mean the Medical Faculty), will not be deterred

having discovered the truth, from announcing it by the still more unmanly deference to pride of office and authority.

L. D.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

	New Cases	Dead	Cured	Remaining
In Private Houses	18	4	1	
Park Hospital	16	5	3	
Crosby st. do	6	2		4
Greenwich do	5	1	2	6
Rivington do	3	2		
Bellevue do	57	14	3	104
	105	28	9	114

The Special Medical Council have presented the following schedule of cases which occurred in private houses, reported to them from noon of the 8th to noon July 9.

Mrs. Healy, 64 Orange, by Dr. Gardner,	convalescen
E. Graves, No. 3, Avenue C. by Dr. Leggett.	living
————, 163 North street, by Dr. Leggett,	convalescen
Thomas Hunt, 3 Oak street, by Dr. Bradshaw,	living
Mrs. Morris, 4 Dessboses street, by Dr. Ruckel,	deat
John Cherry, 130 Houston street, by Dr. Hoit,	convalescen
John Marshal, 185 Reed, by Drs. Hoit & McCurdy	living
Charles Graham, 259 Water street, by Dr. Kissam	deat
John Forsyth, 62½ Provost st. by Dr. Hickok,	living
Mrs. Powell, Bank st. by Dr. Stewart,	living
*Ellen Esta, 20 Eldridge st. by Dr. Cromwell	convalescen
Mrs. Pace, 119 Crosby, by Barrell & Cromwell	deat
Mr. Jos. E. 353 Grand, by Ackerly & Belden	convalescen
Mrs. Haas, 204 Mott, by Dr. Reese,	do
Miss Davis, 162 Mott, by Dr. Reese,	do
Mr. ———, 173 Reed, by Dr. Wright,	do
John Chambers, 187 Reed, by Dr. Wright	do
Mary Healy, 64 Orange, by Dr. Ritter,	living
A Child, — Broadway, cor. of 12th st. by Dr. Neilson,	deat

The above list of names are exclusive of the Hospital report above.

* Reported yesterday.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cases.	Deaths.	8 remaining at last report,
1 70 Hudson-street	1	11 received since, viz: 8 males & 3 female
1 124 Anthony street		19 Total
1 35 South street	1	2 Discharged cured, (Males,)
1 cor. Monroe & Montgomery sts.	1	Died, Males 4 : Females 2
1 do do		13 Remaining
1 22 Broome street		

Greenwich Hospital.

1 at 640 Greenwich street
 1 corner of Hudson and Duane sts. 1
 1 in Water near Fulton street 1
 1 at 181 Reed street.
 1 in Reed-st. 2 doors from Broadway 1
 1 at 35 Laurens street
 1 at 37 Laurens street, 1
 1 at 739 Greenwich street 1*
 1 corner of Duane and Washington 1
 1 at 194 Duane street, 1*
 1 in Greenwich st. (number not heard) 1*
 1 at 154 Greenwich street,
 1 Grove street, near Bleecker,
 1 at 266 Water street, 1*
 13 at the Park Hospital, 7
 [] Some of these last mentioned cases were reported yesterday.
 [] The total number of new cases this day, was stated at *thirty-seven*, of which *nineteen* are dead.

* Reported yesterday.

July 7th.
 1 at 298 Washington street 1
 1 at 166 Nassau street,
 1 in Mercer street, near Prince,
 1 at 105 Anthony street,
 1 in Hudson st. (number not reported)
 1 in the Old Alms House,
 1 in Anthony st. (number not rep'ted.)
 2 in the Cholera Hospital, Greenwich 1
 1 at 72 Factory street,
 1 at 120 Christopher street,
 1 at 72 Perry street,
 2 corner of Amos & Factory streets,
 1 cor. of Duane & Washington sts. 1
 2 at 204 Chambers street, 1
 1 at 64 Duane street, 1
 1 at 124 Perry street,
 1 at 129 do
 1 at the Greenwich Hospital,
 1 at 26 Ludlow street,
 4 at 205 Duane street,
 1 in Christopher street,
 1 at 129 Hammond street,
 1 at 241 Greene street,
 2 at the cor. of Greenwich & Perry sts.
 1 at 107 Chapel street,
 2 at 102 Anthony street,
 2 at 143 do
 1 at 31 Orange street,
 1 in Augustus street,
 1 at 25 Reed street,
 1 at 121 Mulberry street,
 1 at 183 Allen street,
 1 in Ludlow street,
 2 at Old Road, Murray Hill,
 1 at 259 Madison street,
 1 at 51 Murray street,
 1 at 380 Monroe street,

42 new cases (exclusive of the Park Hospital.)

Rivington Street Hospital.
 New Cases

Total of Deaths 12

Sunday, July 8, 2 P. M.

The special Medical Council report the following schedule of cases from noon July 7th, to noon July 8th.

A child at Mrs. Wood's, 6 Division st. l.
 Mrs. Purdy, 3d st. near Avenue D. l.
 Mrs. Beyea, 433 Pearl st. l.
 A man, 60 Henry street c.
 Robert Clark, 136 Crosby st. l.
 John McPherson, 25 Watt st. *d.
 Francis F. Greele, Hud. cor. Vestry st. d
 A child, 114 Walker street d.
 Mentor Fisher, 35 Laurens st. d.
 Wm. Avery, 76 Roosevelt st. recovered
 R. Spencer, 88 Christie st. c.
 Lucy —, 3 Catharine Lane d.
 Miss Susan Mills, 59 Eldridge st.—eat prepared rice, cherry pie, &c. d.
 John Mathews, 74 Provost, c.
 Wm. Cochran, jr. do l.
 Mary Cochran, do dying
 Mr. Topham, 174 Chapel l.
 A Female, Barclay st. l.
 do Warren st. l.
 Mrs. Gaudu, Broom, cor. Eldridge st. l.
 Richard Hungerford, at the Hospital in Crosby st. *d
 Margaret Clarke, do do do d
 Mr. Heron, 122 Clinton st. c.
 Abraham Potts, 61 Division st. l.
 Mrs. Daly, Greenwich c. Hammond st. d
 Mr. Levy, 23 Ludlow street, *d
 John Chambers, Washington, co. Reed l.
 Mr. Wright, 40 Christie, l.
 Mr. McDermot, 87 Mulberry, l.
 Mr. Trainer, 85 Mulberry, l.
 Ellen Esta, 20 Eldridge l

CITY HOSPITALS.	Remaining at last report	New Cases	Cured,	DEAD	Remaining
Park,	13	6	4	4	11
Greenwich,	2	7	0	5	4
Crosby,	2	0	0	2	0
Rivington,	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	18	13	4	11	16
Total number of new cases within the City					40
do	do	do	do	do	19

*d Already reported as cases died since (l) living, (d) dead, (c) convalescent

THE
CHOLERA BULLETIN.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

VOL. I. NEW-YORK, JULY 11, 1832. No. 3.

PROSPECTUS.

With a view to allay unnecessary public excitement in a season of threatened peril, to communicate to the public accurate and full statements of the extent of evil, and to diffuse valuable and practical suggestions as to preventive measures, it is intended to issue on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, of each week, a publication under the above title. It will comprise Reports from the Public and Professional Authorities in relation to CHOLERA, details of cases by Physicians who are respectfully invited to furnish contributions of all information within their reach—Comments on the acts of the Municipal Authorities and Medical Committees, at once impartial and fearless, having the good of the community alone for their object; and, finally, abstracts of some of the most important Works on Cholera, whether foreign or domestic.

The first number of the Bulletin will be issued on Friday morning, July 6th, and can be had on application to the Agent.

Mr. STODDART, No. 6 Courtland-street, will act as Agent for the Bulletin. Physicians and others are requested to leave their communications with him.

We call the attention of our friends to the lamentable condition of the poor in this City. If prompt measures be not adopted for their relief, under the present afflicting visitation of Providence, we cannot expect that the *Disease*, which is now the terror of all ranks in Society, will be arrested. We appeal to the good sense of our Citizens whether there can be any apology for the criminal neglect of the Corporation, in relation to the distresses of the thousands who are now crying out to us for aid.

Where are these wretched creatures to receive relief, if not from those who have the control of the funds of the City. If you, gentlemen, who have been appointed the guardians of our people, be indifferent to the cries of the hungry and naked—if you, who are in the daily habit of seeing hundreds of poor miserable children running about the streets asking for bread to satisfy their hunger—if you, we repeat, who constantly have these spectacles before you, cannot be moved to a sense of justice, if your hearts do not point out the proper means to be adopted, under such circumstances, then it is time that you should be removed from the office, which, instead of dignifying, you only disgrace.

As an encouragement to the community generally, it is eve-

by the Corporation, is it not their duty to provide against the spread of the disease, by adopting measures, which will materially diminish the number of poor, intemperate, and filthy citizens. Here is a truth, to which we would call the attention of these comfortable gentlemen who certainly have it in *their* power to avoid the inconveniences of poverty, filth, and intemperance.

We do not hesitate to assert, and in this we shall be sustained by a majority of our citizens, that if the disease should spread extensively throughout the City, the cause is to be traced to the neglect of the Corporation and Board of Health. If these gentlemen had been less obstinate, and more disposed to protect the lives of the citizens, and less tenacious of the commercial interests, what a different aspect should we now behold in the affairs of the City. When the disease broke out in Canada, and there raged with such alarming fatality, was it not their duty, as faithful guardians of the City, to proceed instantly to the adoption of means, which would have rendered us comparatively secure from the destructive spread of the malady.

We answer fearlessly, it was their duty. They should have appointed individuals to inspect every part of the City, and report in relation to the absolute condition of the inhabitants—such as were without the necessary means—such as were crowded and exposed to infection, should have been instantly taken under the protection of the Corporation,—convenient houses should have been provided, where personal cleanliness, diet, &c. would have received every possible attention, gratuitous Baths should have been established for such as were unable to pay for them.

All this should have been done—and if these precautions had been taken, thousands would have been saved—and why? because humanity would have removed them from the influence of causes, which are shown to predispose to the disease—*poverty, intemperance and filth.*

MR. EDITOR,—I understand that *Cholera Hospitals* have been established in different parts of the City, to be devoted exclusively to such as are unable to obtain medical attendance. I think it would be advisable to have the names of the Physicians superintending these different hospitals published, in order that the citizens may have some guarantee that they will be properly treated. I have visited several of the hospitals, and I must confess that I have observed great want of organization in them. I happened in the Park Hospital the other day, and was astonished at the manner in which things were conducted. Free admission appears to be granted to every one who has any curiosity to gratify. There were ten or twelve patients in

different parts of the building, some laboring under Cholera, and others recovering from the effects of the preceding day's revel—two of whom were dying. There was a crowd of Doctors & Laymen running from one room to another, talking and laughing, as if they were witnessing a gladiatorial scene. This is certainly improper. The feelings of the poor should be respected, and if the city of New-York in its benevolence provides for their necessities, the governors of the City should see that they are not insulted by the nonsense of *Idlers.*

CONSISTENCY.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you be so kind as to inform me what is necessary to procure admission for a patient in our *Cholera Hospitals*; I wish to know whether he must as a sine qua non labor under *Cholera*. I ask this question for the following reason—I have seen several persons in the *Park Hospital*, reported to be attacked with Cholera, and who, in the opinion of several Physicians, were only *drunk*. It is very important during the present excitement that great discrimination be made and that *drunkards* be not reported as affected with Cholera, unless they really are so. Whose duty is it to pronounce on a case before it is sent to the Hospital?
R.

In answer to "R" we have to remark that, as far as we can learn, it is the business of the *Medical Council* to pronounce as to the existence of Cholera; and they alone have the right to send patients to the Hospitals. It is highly necessary that no mistake be made on this subject, none should have admittance into these institutions unless they are attacked with *bona fide Cholera*.—[Editor.]

REPORTED FOR THE CHOLERA BULLETIN.

Case 1st.—*Abraham Potts, Esq.* 51 Division street, formerly a Magistrate of the city of New Brunswick, aged 62, was taken at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning June 8th, after diarrhea through the preceding day. I saw him after day break. *Symptoms.*—Vomiting and purging—profuse discharge of a dark fluid like water with froth and flocculi—cramp of the extremities—corugated skin—lived nails—eyes sunken and surrounded by a livid circle—pulse 100, tense and small—surface of the body and limbs cold—tongue cold and much coated.

I ordered hot water, and while it was preparing, took away between 20 and 30 ounces of blood—gave camphor water (made by mixing two drams saturated alcoholic solution with one pint of water,) in table spoonful doses, put his feet in the warm bath, and put him into bed. Then rubbed him with a dry brush, and in half an hour all his symptoms were mitigated. His pulse became full and soft, and perspiration succeeded

over the whole surface—cramps relieved but returned at intervals, I then gave twenty grains calomel and forty drops tinct opii, which remained in the stomach, and his vomiting ceased. I continued four grains calomel with two grains pulv antimon every two hours through the day and followed it with castor oil. Monday morning found every symptom better, the medicine had operated, the patient convalescent.

Case 2d.—Mrs. Potts, the wife of the above, was taken 12 o'clock Sunday with much the same symptoms as her husband, except the cramps, had also violent head ache, pursued the same treatment, with the exception of blood-letting, which I thought was not indicated by the pulse, continued through Monday the calomel and antimonials. Symptoms not as favorable as the husband's, which I now ascribe to the fact that I did not bleed in the commencement. My partner Dr. Ransom and several other medical gentlemen have also seen the above cases.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, L. M.

We regret that Dr. Comstock has not furnished us with more minute details respecting those cases. He should have informed us particularly as to the *Camphor treatment*. He is aware that this is yet a *questio vexata*, and the more facts on the subject be the better. He has not acquainted us with the result of the second case.

Editor.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Editor—Regulations to prevent the introduction of malignant and pestilential diseases into countries and cities, are perhaps founded on principles of greater absurdity, than any other legal enactments. The first Quarantines that were established in Europe, are now universally admitted to have originated from the most erroneous ideas, and perverse superstition. In those crusades of the christian world, undertaken with such burning enthusiasm, to obtain possession of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, the immense armies that fought under the banner of the Cross were overtaken in their career, by the Plague. This fatal scourge of the Eastern world, originating from climate and habits of life, the infatuated crusaders imagined they caught from the Mahometans. To prevent the introduction of the Plague into the cities of Europe, Quarantine regulations were first established. Even if we admit for a moment that these regulations may in some degree answer the objects intended by them, it must be obvious to every mind, that similar measures are totally inapplicable to our country. We would ask what possible benefit can be derived from Quarantine Laws in this City? Is there any contagious *disease* that can be brought here, that we do not at all times have among us. Certainly none. Independent of the great and distressing em-

barrassments to commerce; the consternation produced in a populous city, by the belief, that these Quarantines are keeping at a distance some mighty pestilence, which should it come among us, would strike us down with disease and death; forms an objection of the most powerful kind against them. It impresses the popular mind with a firm belief of contagion, and consequently increases the alarm in a frightful degree; and nothing so much disposes the system to disease as fear.

Perhaps no disease has so completely shown the absurdity and inutility of Quarantines as the Cholera. In every country where it has yet appeared, the most rigid restriction, have been established, without there resulting the least advantage in arresting its progress. The disease is not, never has been, and never will be, contagious. It is propagated by some unknown atmospheric epidemic influence inscrutable and inexplicable in its nature, and probably will forever remain, beyond the reach of human investigation.

If we lay aside all pecuniary considerations, in our enquiries, which in magnitude, outweigh every thing of that nature, that can possible, operate against the industry and enterprise of man, the inhumanity and barbarism of Quarantine regulations, is of the most appalling kind. Without extending our observations beyond our own country since the appearance of the Cholera on the western continent, what a melancholy picture do we see of the consequences of this inhuman policy. In the first place we saw the unfortunate emigrants flying to the western world, to escape the grinding afflictions, engrafted on the institutions of their native land. But, as if their cup of misery and sorrow was not yet full, instead of meeting with friendly aid and assistance, they have been driven from place to place with more than savage cruelty. Thousands are seeking in the western wilderness an asylum, to protect them from the inhumanity of their fellow-men. What a foul stigma upon the character of our country! How gross a reflection upon a civilized and Christian people!

It is painful to advert to the pernicious and revolting operation of Quarantines upon the intercourse of our own citizens. In a country like ours, where every part should be considered, linked together by something like fraternal feeling, every person wherever situated, should be received as a member of a great republican family—ever ready to afford assistance to his neighbor and friend. But by this wicked and vandal regulation, Cities and Towns almost contiguous, are kept asunder like hostile nations. The father shut out from his family, and the mother from her children. And for what! We answer nothing! We can only say it is the law. Shame to that nation that will enact such laws, so disgraceful to the character of man, and the best interests of the country. Let the whole

code be stricken at once from our statute books, and erased from the memory of man. If this cannot be done—then let those who have the power, instantly remove the Quarantine restrictions from this city. Set an example to other cities, and the whole world will applaud the deed as the wisest and best, that was ever done by any people.

MEDICUS.

To the Editors the Cholera Bulletin.

Gentlemen—

In the report of the Board of Health yesterday it is stated, that Mrs. Parker and Catharine Parks, Cross corner of Duane streets, had died, the former having been attended by Dr. Caruthers, and the latter by Dr. Stillwell. Now I am credibly informed that only one death occurred at the place above mentioned, and the deceased was Mrs. Catharine Parker. It is evident that the mistake arose from the circumstance of two Physicians having attended, Dr. Stillwell, the family doctor, having been absent when first sent for, and a Physician from the Dispensary was in consequence called in. The medical men have differed a little as to the name of the patient, but on enquiry it will be found that there was only one case and one death. As I think the public should be made aware of this fact, I will thank you to give it an insertion in the Bulletin.

Yours Respectfully

S.

New York July 11th.

CHOLERA IN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

The disease in these two cities was on the decline at the last dates, which embrace statements of cases and deaths up to the last of June.

In Montreal which had a population we believe in 1831—of about 25,000, the mortality has been greater than in any other place within our knowledge.

From the 10th to the 26th June the total number of cases in Montreal was 3,411—of deaths 970. At the two Hospitals in Quebec, which has a population of about 20,000, there were admitted from the 8th to the 29th June 742 persons, of whom 464 died. The greatest number admitted in one day was 98—and deaths 41. In Montreal the greatest number of cases in one day was 474, on the 17th June—and of deaths on the 19th, 149. The same proportional fatality in New York would show a mortality of 1,200—and the same proportion of cases would give the appalling number here of 3,800 in a single day.

ALMS HOUSE, BELLEVUE.

The Commissioners of the Alms House presented a report to the Board of Health from which we learn the following facts:

There have been 30 cases of Cholera within the walls of Bellevue, since 27th of June, and 13 deaths; but one new case to day. 14 cases occurred amongst the residents before the 15th. 1 case was sent in from 272 Madison street. Several cases, including the deputy keeper of Bridgewell, who has recovered, were persons of good habits.

Number of persons within the walls at Bellevue about	1750
do do on Blackwell's Island	200
do do on Long Island Farms	200
The Penitentiary woman will be sent to Blackwell's Island, say	150

The Court of Sessions have nearly cleared the Bridewell.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR 24 HOURS ENDING JULY 10TH, 1832.

Elizabeth Couenhoven, 8 Ludlow street, reported by Dr. Rhinlander,	collapse
McNamara, 106 Anthony street, by do	do
Henry Smith, 13 Elizabeth, by Dr. Vermeule,	living
—, 52 Laurens, by Dr. Kinsley,	do
—, 9 Caroline, by do	do
Deborah Potts, 51 Division, by Drs. Comstock and Ransom,	do
Abram Potts, do do do	convalescent
Mrs. Mann, by Dr. Berry,	dead
—, 46 Thomas, by Drs. Duval, Ray and Sickles,	living
Wm. H. Johnson, 12 1-2 Oak, by Dr. Rogers,	do
Mrs. Landmark, Water street corner Gouvernor, by Dr. Rogers	do
Shas Smith, 102 Warren street, by Dr. Knapp,	dead
John Chambers, Reed and Washington street, do	convalescent
M. S. Bigley, Anthony, by Dr. Ferris	living
S. Hancock, 59 Elm do	do
Mary McKenny, 358 Greenwich, by Drs. Duval, Wray & Sickles, intern.	do
John Hunt, 22 Downing, Dr. Pond	do
A man, Christopher, do.	do
William Hill, 31 Harrison, Dr. Kennedy, omitted by mistake on Saturday	dead
Susan Wark, 110 Anthony, Dr. Macaulay,	living
—, 37 Laurens, Dr. Cruthers,	do
Mr. James, 146 Canal, do	do
Mrs. Parker, Cross corner of Duane, do,	dead
Daniel Whitebant, do. Dr. Belcher,	living
Miss —, 28 Lewis, Dr. Dunnell,	do
Elizabeth Kennedy, 80 Chapel, by Drs. Kennedy and Kinsley,	convalescent
James Bentley, 57 Norfolk, by Dr. Beach	convalescent
John Pullis, 26 Frovost, by Dr. Kinsley	do
Mary Kelly, 81 Augusta, by Dr. Rhinlander	living
Mary Gurnly, do do	dead
Sidaey Hemans, 82 Anthony do	collapse
Mr. Carter, Centre, cor. White do	living
Mr. Furlong, 124 Carter, by Dr. Boquet	living
Mr. Inch, Washington corner of West, by Dr Boquet	living
Mrs. Beyen, 433 Pearl, by Dr. Rockwell	living
Mrs. Purdy, 3d street, Avenue D, by Dr. Rockwell	dead*
Rosina Guerin, 32 Gold, by Dr. Shelden	dead*
A woman, in Christopher, by Dr Stewart	collapse
A child, in Hammond, by do	living
Mrs. Powell, Bank, by do	living
Mrs. Patten, 34 Essex, by Dr Stilwell	living
Catharine Parks, Duane, corner of Cross, by Dr Stillwell	living
Charity Saunders, 102 Warren, by Dr. Knapp	dead
Julia Ann Powers, do do	living
—Johnson, do do	living
Mrs. —, 185 Reed, by D. Knapp	living
Mr. Johnson, 185 Reed, by Dr. Rogers	living
Mrs. Lindmark, 185 Reed, by do	living
John V. Toulon, Clinton, corner of Broome, by Dr Rogers	convalescent
* Before Reported.	convalescent

HOSPITALS.

	Remaining at noon July 9,	New Cases,	DEAD,	Cured	Remaining
PARK HOSPITAL,	20	8	5	3	20
GREENWICH,	5	4	3	6	6
CROSBY-STREET,	5	5	3	1	6
RIVINGTON,	2	5	3	1	3
BELVUE,	73	43	25	4	87
Total	106	65	38	9	194
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS,	44	6			
Total,	109	44			

Official Report, Wednesday, July 11, 1 P. M.

87 Norfolk street. habits irregular	living
35 Forsyth	convalescent
Between 18 and 20 Orange street	do
First Avenue near Bullevue	do
do do	do
Corner of Second Avenue and 25th street	do
Hospital and Old Road	do
Third Avenue, Rose Hill	do
Hester corner of Orchard	do
do do	do
313 Bowery	do
106 Mulberry	living
206 Walker	do
7 Little Water	dead
141 Anthony	living
37 Laurens	convalescent
do do	do
Augustus, near Pearl	dead
do do	dead
51 Murray	do
28, on the 8th Avenue	living
21st street	living
38th street on the 8th Avenue	living
16th street	living
24 Water	living
do	dead
26 Madison street	living
Pearl street	living
43 Laurens street	convalescent
137 Washington street	convalescent
243 Mulberry	recovered
105 Anthony street	recovered
220 Church street	convalescent
61 Watts street	convalescent
129 Duane street, in Park Hospital	living*
94 Vesey street	do
Laflow, corner of Rivington street	living
Walnut and Monroe streets	living
306 Water	living
110 Anthony	dead
do	do
681 Washington	convalescent
51 Augustus	living
160 Leonard	living
Corner of Bayard and Mulberry	recovered
27 Bayard	living
27 Willet	do

	Remaining at noon July 10.	New cases	Dead	Cured	Rema'ng
Park Hospital	20	10	10	3	17
Crosby do	6	4	1	1	8
Greenwich do	6	8	1	1	12
Rivington do	—	9	3	—	6
Bellevue do	87	53	25	13	102
Total —	119	84	40	18	145

In Private Dwellings	45	10
Grand Total	129	60

The following change of diet recommended by the Medical Council for Bellevue Hospital.

1st. That the breakfast be changed to cocoa with sugar and milk, instead of tea, were preferred.

2d. That on the three days in which mush and molasses are now used for dinner, salt pork or salted codfish, or stewed beef or mutton be substituted, and used in succoeses, and that boiled rice be allowed upon those days.

3d. That milk be added to the tea.

4th. That the soup be thickened with barley or rice, instead of Indian meal, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

THE CHOLERA BULLETIN.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK, JULY 13, 1832.

No. 3

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TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The existence of a frightful disease in our city is our apology for the appearance of this Journal. Is such a publication called for—and why? We believe the authorities who have been entrusted with the guardianship of our health have criminally neglected their duty. They have been forwarned of the approach of this disease, and the means of mitigating its direful effects have been pointed out. It is now among us; nearly one fortnight has passed since it made its appearance, and those means most effectual in staying its progress have been totally neglected. We shall not now attempt to philosophize—there is no time to devote to speculation, action—action is demanded. Facts that have an undoubted existence will be our only landmark.

We believe that from some cause, whether from "air, earth or ocean" we shall not devote a moment to examine, more than 50,000 of the inhabitants of this city are at this time experiencing in a degree similar symptoms—symptoms resembling those that have preceded the Cholera in others. If they are the precursors of the disease, medicine will avert it. All experience corroborates the truth of the position, that in this stage it may be cured. These symptoms though they may vary in different habits and constitutions, are still so marked, that ordinary professional observation can detect them. Thousands at this time are rushing to the shops of the Apothecaries and swallowing their drugs without judgment, rule, or reason. Can there under these circumstances be any doubt what ought to be done? What would you do if you found the smoke issuing from a crevice in one of your rooms? would you not examine for fire, and if you found the boards were heated and ready to blaze, and burst forth, would you not put it out? Would you empty a cask of Brandy upon it, or would you extinguish it by a bucket of water?

To an observing cool Physician, the course is just as palpable in the commencement of this disease, as yours would be, in case a spark had lodged within a crevice and ignited the materials;—but you do not know where or what it is, nor what will arrest its progress—your drugs may be powder that will destroy you as certain as the Cholera. If you feel any sensible derangement of your system it is your duty to go to one who does know.

With the knowledge of the destruction which this pestilence unmitigated carries along with it, and with the example of London and other places—why has our Board of Health slept? Why have they not divided this city into convenient sections—

located a Physician in some central place in each ward, prepared with medicine, and invited the citizens in case of premonitory symptoms to apply. Handbills should be posted at every corner pointing to these dispensaries.

We would further suggest that a clerk be added to each establishment who should note down accurately, the symptoms of each applicant, the age, sex, business habits, dwelling, &c.—as near as he can learn them from the applicant and other sources. If this is not done at once by those whose duty it is so to do it, let each ward be called together, and proper men be appointed to carry this or some similar plan into execution.

What has been done by the Medical Association of the Second Ward deserves praise—but it is not carried out to perfection. A Physician must be in constant attendance in a convenient place in each ward of the city, to which individuals may freely resort, and those only pay who are willing to pay. The *medicæ* is of no consideration.

FLATUS.

So much has already been said about the filthy condition of the streets, that we fear all that we can urge on the subject will be of no effect in exciting the attention of the Corporation to this very important matter. The obstinacy of certain men is inconsiderable, can it any thing but absolute obstinacy that could prevent the authorities from attending to this branch of their duties? The stench emitted from the filth accumulated in many of our streets is of itself sufficient to generate some malignant disease; & yet, although we have a fatal malady now raging among us, which is known to be aggravated by filth and impurities of all kinds, the most unpardonable indifference is manifested by those, who, it is supposed, would have taken a brief interest in all that concerned the health and lives of their fellow-citizens, to whose generous suffrages they are indebted for their election to power. The streets are in a worse condition than they have been for several weeks—and if immediate steps be not taken to cleanse them, we may reasonably expect an alarming increase in the spread of the disease. What in the name of common sense is the reason the Corporation will not do their duty? We are sorry to be obliged to find fault with them—but the public good is a paramount consideration—and if this indifference to the welfare of the Citizens should continue, we most sincerely trust that something may be done, which will either urge the Aldermen to a faithful discharge of the duties connected with their office, or cause them to resign. This is no time for economy—let the Corporation remember that the public health is now at stake, and if prompt and efficient measures be not immediately adopted to secure it, in a short time it will be too late, for thousands of our citizens will have been consigned to the tomb.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

We sincerely hope that our professional brethren will furnish us with details of their cases. It is very important that all *facts*, which will confirm any particular form of treatment, should be made public. Cholera is a disease, which admits *facts* only—hypothesis is here of no avail. The whole civilized world have been anxiously endeavoring to find out some-

thing respecting the Etiology of this extraordinary disease, and nothing but vague conjecture has yet resulted from their enquiries. We, therefore, are of opinion that the Medical men would confer much greater benefit to mankind, if they were to renounce altogether a search after the cause, and apply themselves exclusively to the treatment of the disease. We are aware that there are different opinions entertained by the practitioners of this city respecting the treatment of Cholera, and for this reason we are anxious to have details of all cases, in which any particular mode of treatment may have succeeded.

MR. EDITOR,—

It is now admitted by all, who pretend to have any knowledge on the subject, that certain articles of food have great influence in predisposing the system of Cholera. It is a correct observation that "necessity has no law," and we find it realized at the present crisis in all its force. The poor cannot do without eating; they are obliged to nourish themselves with whatever they can purchase *cheapest*, without any regard to quality or kind, and on this account, I am confident they are rendered much more liable to be attacked with Cholera.—Light soups are recommended as very proper, and I do think it highly important that "soup houses" should be immediately established by the corporation for the purpose of supplying such individuals as are unable to procure proper articles of diet.

G. S.

MR. EDITOR.—The Corporation finding that they had offended the public, by neglecting to put the city in a condition proper for the reception of the Cholera, appointed a "*Medical Council*" for the purpose, no doubt, of having some persons to share with them the odium, which their conduct had so richly merited. This appointment was announced to the public, and the highest encomiums passed upon the individual members, but now, we ask, what good has resulted from this boasted "*Medical Staff*." Have they done any thing more than the Corporation had done before they were appointed, which was nothing at all? This is not a moment for trifling—we are threatened on all sides with a terrible scourge, and it is high time that some efficient measures be taken by which the citizens may be protected. The "*Medical Council*" have proclaimed, through the public prints, that the people must be *temperate*,—that they must wear warm clothes—and avoid all exposures. Now this is certainly very good advice, but it is what every individual in New York was well convinced of. If, instead of this useless admonition, the '*Staff*,' had recommended the Corporation to provide for the necessities of the poor, by

allotting a certain amount of funds to purchase food, clothes, &c. they would, in my humble opinion, have shown their good sense.
Yours, &c. W. A.

We make the following extract from Dr. Lawrie's work on Cholera, which will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers:—

"Great variety has obtained in different parts of the world, in the proportion which those attacked with Cholera bore to the population, and those who died to those who were seized. In some towns of Syria it destroyed one half of the population; in Tripoli, only 1 to 3,000! In India, the proportion of the troops exposed to those attacked, varied from one in ten, to one in twenty, and the deaths from one in three, to one in six of those seized. Among the native population, many of whom were devoid of the necessaries of life, and all of medical aid, the mortality ran as high as one half or two thirds. In Russia, according to Moreau de Jonnes, in five months, one in 210 of the population exposed were attacked, and one to 350 died. The deaths amounted to three-fifths of the seizures.

"In England and Scotland, from October 26th, 1831, to February 4th, 1832, 3,500 have been afflicted with Cholera, and 1080, (less than one third) have died.

"In Sunderland, from which town the disease has now disappeared, 533 have been seized, and 210 died, affording a mortality of upwards one-third. I have found some difficulty in ascertaining the amount of the population of Sunderland, but conceive that the town itself did not contain more than 20,000, on this calculation the seizures are as one in 37½, and the deaths one in 95, of the population. We cannot arrive at any accurate conclusions regarding New Castle, because the disease still prevails there; up to the 12th of January, however, the deaths are less than one-third of those attacked.

In Gateshead from December 15th to February 3d, 399 have had Cholera, and 142 have died; the deaths continuing steadily more than one third of the seizures. The parish contains 15,000 inhabitants; consequently the seizures are more than 1 in 38, and the deaths rather less than 1 in 105 of the whole population.

From these data we may draw the following conclusions:—

First.—The numbers attacked in proportion to the population of the places infected, are more than five times the greater in Sunderland and Gateshead than in the Russian dominions; and the deaths to the population more than three times. The seizures are nearly one half less among our troops in India.

Second.—The proportion of deaths to seizures is 1½ higher than among our Indian Troops, and considerably lower than among the Russian Peasantry.

Third.—When we consider that this disease is limited to the inhabitants of certain localities, its effects on families must be fearful. It is no uncommon occurrence to meet with two, six, or even eight of the same family stricken with it, within a few hours. The picture is aggravated when we recollect that the disease selects its victims from that class of the community, who are least able to sustain any addition to their misery.

Fourth.—The statement, that the Cholera does not increase the bills of mortality, is not correct. The average number of deaths in Gateshead was nearly eighteen monthly. In that parish the deaths from Cholera alone, in nineteen days were 7½ times that amount.

The past history of London records 15 visits of contagious pestilences in England. In 762, 1025, 1247, 1317, 1367, 1379, 1477, 1499, 1548, 1594, 1604, 1625, 1631, 1632, and 1665, averaging 73 years between. Some change in the proportions of the constituents of the atmosphere, affecting various artificial constitutions, is the existing cause.
Sir Richard Phillips' million of Facts.

ABSTRACT OF THE LATEST SUMMARY.
Report of Cholera in England, Scotland and Ireland.

	Population.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.
London and Suburbs,	1,500,000	2,585	1,367
Liverpool,	200,000	65	32
Dublin,	200,000	2,996	870
Cork,	100,000	2,263	495
Total of England & Scotland,	16,000,000	10,499	3,941
Ireland,	7,700,000	6,214	1,863

In London the disease was considered to have ceased about the 1st of June. In Liverpool it was on the increase.

To the Editors of the Cholera Bulletin.

Gentlemen.—From a number of facts that have come under my notice, combined with some others from very respectable sources, I have become fully satisfied, that mercury, if taken sufficiently early, is almost, if not entirely, a preventive to Cholera.

The premises from which those conclusions are drawn, are as follows, viz.:

1st. It is sufficiently well authenticated, that the intemperate are the most obnoxious to the disease,—the effects of intemperance is to disorder the liver at the same time that it produces irritability of the whole system; but particularly of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and not unfrequently a violent inflammation of this entire tract. In objection to this, it may be urged that in India the temperate, and intemperate have been attacked—but it should be recollected that the heat of India produces the same effects on the liver as intemperance here.

2dly. I have been informed from very respectable sources, and have also read (but at present do not remember where), that out of a great number that have been on board of man-of-war and in hospitals, those persons that were under the influence of mercury, have universally escaped.

3dly. The post mortem examinations that were made by Drs. Alfred and Underhill and myself, in the presence of a number of Physicians, in those cases 266 Vestry-street, fully prove that the liver is one of the principle seats of the disease, if not the primary one.

The livers both these persons were hardened, and betrayed signs of congestion; not a trace of any thing like biliary secretions could be found throughout the stomach or intestines—the gall bladders were found distended with bile of a very dark green color, having evidently been there for some time.

The first operation of mercury on the system in such cases, produces discharges corresponding in character with the bile found in the gall bladders of the persons examined: and where these discharges have been produced, the patients have invariably recovered.

We, therefore, advise the use of mercury, in some shape or other, to all persons who are affected with diarrhoea—unless otherwise ordered by their medical attend-

ants: and would add that in a number of cases where we have seen premonitory symptoms clearly developed, the patients have been deemed convalescent, as soon as the discharges have had a golden yellow appearance. We would at the same time remark, that where there is a diarrhoea of this character, the first discharges from the effects of mercury are of a dark green color, but soon assume the desired appearances. We have no theory to support: and our excuse for this publication is merely to lay the facts before the public.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOS. W. BRADSHAW, M. D.

THE GREAT PLAGUE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

This dreadful pestilence, like the Cholera, made its first appearance in the East.— It arose in China, Tartary, India, and Egypt, about the year 1345: It is ascribed by the contemporary writers, Mezeray and Giovanni Villani, to a general corruption of the atmosphere, accompanied by the appearance of millions of small serpents and other venomous insects, and, in other places, quantities of huge vermin, with numerous legs, and of a hideous aspect, which filled the air with putrid exhalations.

During the same period there were many dreadful earthquakes, some of them in places where such phenomena have since been unheard of. At Rome, an earthquake threw down a great number of houses, steeples and churches. At Naples there was an earthquake, accompanied with a tremendous hurricane, which destroyed a large portion of the city. In Greece, particularly in the Morea and the Island of Cyprus, whole villages were overwhelmed. Even in Germany, a country not liable to this calamity, there was an earthquake which extended over a great part of Austria and Styria, and destroyed many towns and villages in those districts.

Before the pestilence invaded Christendom, it is recorded, and a report made to the Pope of Avignon, that it swept away twenty-three millions eight hundred thousand persons throughout the East in the course of a single year.

From Greece the plague passed into Italy. The Venetians having lost 100,000 souls, fled from their city, and left it almost uninhabited. At Florence 60,000 persons died in one year. According to a statement, or bill of mortality, laid before the Pope, there died in one day 1212, and in another 400 persons. The malady proceeded northward through France, till it reached Paris, where it cut off 50,000 people. About the same time it spread into Germany, where its ravages are estimated at the enormous amount of 12,400,000 souls. At Lubek alone, according to the concurring accounts of several writers, 90,000 persons were swept away in one year, of whom 1500 are reported to have died in the space of four hours.

At last this fearful scourge began to be felt in England. About the beginning of August, 1348, it appeared in the sea-port towns on the coast of Dorset, Devon, and Somersetshire, whence it proceeded to Bristol. The people of Gloucestershire immediately interdicted all intercourse with Bristol, but in vain. The disease ran, or rather flew, over Gloucestershire. Thence it spread to Oxford; and about the first of November reached London. Finally, it spread itself all over England, scattering every where such destruction, that, out of the whole population, hardly one person in ten was left alive.

Incredible as this statement may appear, it seems borne out by the details of contemporary annalists. In the churchyard of Yarmouth 7053 persons, who died of the plague, were buried in one year. In the city of Norwich, 57,374 persons died in six months, between the first of January and the first of July. In the city of York the mortality was equal. We find no general statement of the total amount of the mortality in London; but there are details sufficient to show that it must have been horrible beyond imagination. The dead were thrown into pits, forty, fifty, or sixty, into one; and large fields were employed as burial-places, the churchyards being insufficient for the purpose. No attempt was made to perform this last office with the usual care and decency. Deep and broad ditches were made, in which the dead bodies were laid in rows, covered with earth, and surmounted with another layer of bodies, which also was covered. Sir Walter Manny (whose name is so well known from its connexion with the affecting incident of the surrender of Calais to Edward III.) benevolently purchased and appropriated a burial-ground, near Smithfield, in which single place more than fifty thousand people were buried.

The mortality fell chiefly upon the lower classes of society, and among them, principally on old men, women, and children. It was remarked, that not one King or Prince of any nation died with the plague; and of the English nobility and people of distinction, very few were cut off by it. Among the higher orders of the church the deaths were rare; but such havoc was made among the inferior clergy, that numbers of churches were left wholly void, and without any one to perform divine service, or any offices of religion. At the same time, all suits and proceed-

ings in the courts of justice ceased; and the sitting of Parliament was intermitted for more than two years.

This terrible visitation was every where attended by a total dissolution of the bonds of society.

The pestilence extended in Wales, it raged violently; and soon afterwards passing in Ireland, it made great havoc among the English settled in this island. But it was remarked that the native Irish were little affected, particularly those that dwelt in hilly districts.

As to the Scots, they are said to have brought the malady upon themselves.— Taking advantage of the defenceless state of England, they made a hostile irruption, with a large force, into the country. But they had not proceeded far, when the calamity which they courted, and so well deserved from their ungenerous conduct, overtook them. They perished in thousands; and, in attempting to return home, they were overtaken, before they could reach the border, by a strong body of English, who routed them with great slaughter. The remnant carried the disease into Scotland, where its ravages were soon as destructive as in the southern parts of the island.

Early in the year 1349, the plague began to abate in England; and by the month of August it had entirely disappeared. Its consequences, however, continued for some time to be severely felt. During the prevalence of the disease, the cattle, for want of men to tend them, were allowed to wander about the fields at random, and perished in such numbers as to occasion a great scarcity. Though the fields, too, were covered with a plentiful crop of corn, much of it was lost for want of hands to reap it and gather it in. The scarcity of hands naturally produced excessively high wages.

Though the pestilence ceased in England in 1349, yet the destroying angel continued his progress through other regions for several years longer, marks of his presence remaining on record down to the year 1362.

That a corrupted state of the atmosphere is a cause of the plague, cannot be doubted; and it is a question, whether, to this certain cause, it is necessary to join the additional cause of contagion. As the ascertained cause suffices to account for every fact connected with the disease, we confess we do not see the necessity for having recourse to two separate causes for same effect. And it is a strong circumstance, that in those countries where the disease is most familiarly known, little fear is entertained of contagion.

Fraser's Magazine.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

DR. PEIXOTTO was re-elected President of this Institution on Monday last by a large majority. We are glad of this, because it shews that the profession is decidedly favorable to the measures adopted in relation to the Cholera.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. Vice President,
SAMUEL ACKERLY, M. D. Corresponding Secretary,
F. W. WALSH, M. D. Recording Secretary,
JOHN STEARNS, M. D.
WM. F. PIATT, M. D.
A. C. POST, M. D.
JOHN S. BOWREN, M. D.
A. D. WILSON, M. D. } Censors.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

From noon July 11, to 11 o'clock, A. M. July 12th:

1 case	421 Monroe	living	1	56 Sullivan	dead
1	361 Cherry	convalescent	1	Peck Slip	living
1	166 Stanton	living	1	Mott, corner of Bayard	living
1	63 Columbia	living	1	33 Laurens	dead
1	280 Mott	dead	1	Cellar of No. 5, Little Water	living
1	do	dead	1	Suffolk cor. of Stanton	living
1	39 Clarkson	convalescent	1	136 Duane st.	dead
1	116 Henry	living	1	5 Little Water	collapse
1	149 Goerck	convalescent	1	9 do	living
1	266 Water	living	1	70 1-2 Centre	do
1	21 Laurens	dead	1	34 Augustus	do
1	near 33 Laurens	dead	1	43 do	do
1	do do	dead	1	26 Jones	convalescent
2	280 Mott	living	1	353 Grand	do
1	16th st. near 7th Avenue	dead	1	87 Norfolk	do
1	do	recovered	1	236 Broome	do

HOSPITAL REPORTS, JULY 12.

HOSPITALS.	Remaining at noon July 11.	New Cases.	DEAD.	Cured	Remaining.
PARK HOSPITAL.	17	16	4	4	25
GREENWICH.	12	6	4	4	11
CROSBY-STREET.	9	9	3	1	14
RIVINGTON.	9	8	4	4	7
BELVUE.	102	48	25	7	118
Total	149	87	41	20	175

RECAPITULATION.

	New Cases	Deaths
City, private practice	32	10
Hospitals	39	16
Bellevue	48	25
Total	119	51

Official Report, Friday, July 13, 1 P. M.

1 case 70 Attorney,	living 1	20 Orange	living
1 239 Broome,	living 1	34 do	living
1 123 Anthony,	living 1	8 Chestnut	living
1 123 Anthony,	living 1	25 Leonard	dead
1 105 Chamber,	living 1	1 Gold	living
1 1 Avenue near Belvue,	*dead 1	294 Grand, in the rear	living
1 11 Spruce,	dead 1	107 Rivington	living
1 34 Gold,	convalescent 1	Institution	living
1 North, corner avenue C,	living 1	421 Monroe, in the rear	dead
1 498 Pearl,	dead 1	37 Broome	dead
1 15 Clinton,	living 1	6 Cannon	dead
1 Charles, corner Greenwich,	living 1	149 Goerck	living
1 89 Hester,	living 1	—Leonard	living
1 87 Norfolk	dead 1	—Hudson, cor. of Jay	dead
1 Catharine Slip	dead 1	27 new cases—10 deaths.	

*Before reported.

HOSPITAL REPORTS, JULY 13.

	Remaining at last report.	New cases	Dead	Cured	Remain'g
Park Hospital	25	19	11	1	32
Greenwich do	11	9	0	1	11
Crosby do	11	10	6	7	8
Rivington do	7	9	5	0	11
Bellevue do	118	35	17	26	110
Total	172	74	39	35	172

RECAPITULATION

	New Cases.	Deaths.
City, Private Practice,	27	10
Hospitals,	39	22
Bellevue,	35	17
Total	101	49