

days after, her mother and her brother's child died. Several neighbours who visited them during the sickness, or attended the funerals, took the disease, and altogether nine persons died. There was no cholera in that locality prior to the above mentioned occurrence.

In the replies of Dr. Godfrey, of Montreal, in answer to our circular letter, we find the following important communication bearing on the contagious character of the disease. I believe that the Asiatic cholera is as much contagious as typhus fever or as several other contagious diseases. I believe so from the fact that I have seen persons come from a district where there had never been cholera, to attend funerals, or the markets; and I have known them attacked with the disease on their return home. I distinctly remember one case, that of a man who resided about three miles from town, in a village that had not been visited by the epidemic. He came to an infected district to attend the funeral of a friend. The following day he was suddenly attacked with vomiting and purging; in two days after, his eldest daughter, a woman aged about twenty-five, was attacked, then the next daughter; in a day or two after, his wife was seized also, and his three younger children, making in all, seven persons in one cottage. They had all been in good health previous to the disease appearing among them. Their house had been a pattern of neatness, and no case had occurred in the village before or since.

"About the same period an intelligent woman came to my surgery with an infant. On examining it I pronounced it a case of cholera, treated it, and it recovered. On the following morning I was sent for hurriedly to see the mother. She was very ill with diarrhoea, but recovered. Becoming very much alarmed, she went to the country about thirty miles from town, taking her five children with her. After she had been about a week with her relations, the cholera appeared and took off her four eldest children, her brother, sister, and two medical men, and some of their neighbours that had been attending them."

(To be continued.)

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*Case of acute Tuberculosis.* By J. M. DRAKE, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, McGill University. Reported by GEORGE ROSS, M.D., House Surgeon, Montreal Hospital.

*John Naismith*—Mate of ship *Roseneath*—was admitted into the Montreal General Hospital, on the 16th June, 1868. He had been in somewhat delicate health for two years past, but had never ceased his ordinary avocations for a single day. Three weeks ago he was seized with a violent shivering fit, followed by fever. Three days after this he