

vomiting, which is, and ought to be, the only object of this communication.

Vomiting is a symptom which, in cholera, is always expected. Strange to say, from my own experience, I have lost more patients who had not vomited at all. I do not wish to establish an aphorism, for many that died had vomited; but I say, that, on the whole, I lost more who had not vomited. All of those who recovered had vomited plentifully, and what?—bile. If it is an admitted fact that there is always engorgement of the liver in cholera (I am always only speaking of genuine cases), we can then easily understand why those who had vomited were saved, and even without any treatment. If then we find such a beneficial effect, such a good result after vomiting, we shall be induced to follow a treatment which has some advocates in Paris and in the States, without assigning any reason for its adoption. That is: Ipecacuanha in small doses, in the beginning, and even in collapse, if there had been no treatment employed and no vomiting. I have not tried the treatment, because when I read about it, I found no reason given for its use, and my conclusions were not yet drawn as they are now. If we had again the misfortune, which I fear, of being visited with the epidemic, I shall give it a fair trial, and report its results.

I have extremely to the profession to complete my views by their own observations, and they will, I have no doubt, approve of my remarks.

ART. XXIII.—*Case of diseased Alveolæ.* By FRANCIS CAMERON, M.D.,
Springwood, C. W.

What I conceive to be a rather rare case of disease, and one interesting to the profession, occurred in my practice some years ago. Daniel Young, aged about 70 years, consulted my medical preceptor for a disease (as he called it) of the roots of his teeth. The doctor finding it likely to prove tedious, committed it to my charge to manage under his advice. Our patient stated that he first experienced a soreness at the roots of one or two of his upper molar teeth, which shortly after became quite loose, and concurrently with the supervention of the dental looseness, a purulent discharge set in from the gums around them. The affected teeth were removed, a feat which was very easily performed, and a lotion of myrrh and borax applied to the affected gums. After the separation and removal of the diseased alveolar processes, the soft parts under this application soon healed. No sooner, however, had one place healed than the disease broke out in another. It thus spread from tooth to tooth in both