

state was present,—the odour being common to every other discharge from the body. When death is not the result of inflammation of the brain or coma, it usually happens suddenly when least expected.

We find many patients had recourse to drastic purgatives, and often to blood-letting, on the occurrence of the premonitory symptoms of these affections; the lancet may be freely used when the constitution is not completely broken down, and if neglected an apoplectic attack during a paroxysm of fever may result. Large doses of calomel and drastic purgatives will be required to bring about free discharges from the bowels, and may be repeated every second night until the secretions are restored, and the fever and delirium suspended. I have never entirely omitted the use of stimuli and opium, but only give occasional full doses as the symptoms might seem to require. I have also used camphor in large doses.

In the epileptic attacks the constitution of the patient and the state of collapse may prevent the abstraction of blood on the accession of the disease; but it must be watched, and the accession of an inflammatory affection at once suspended by a free bleeding, which I have even repeated, and blood will then be easily obtained, notwithstanding the partial state of collapse in which the patient may be. In all cases of congestion the patients ought to be bled in the horizontal position, and the effects of it on the constitution narrowly watched.

In the tetanic case, an individual in ordinary health dropped down in a fit and was picked up with collapse; the fits recurred, and symptoms of delirium tremens showed themselves. Mr. Allen, surgeon of the Royal Navy, saw him before my arrival, and could only get a

few ounces of blood from his arm. The disease went on increasing, and it was four or five days after that we found the anticipated inflammatory symptoms present. I at once took thirty ounces of blood from the arm, to which we attributed the safety of the brain and the ultimate suspension of the fits. The secretions never became healthy, nor did the disgusting odour leave the body. He died about three weeks after being bled, in the manner previously stated.

Dunnville, Aug. 1850.

ART. XXXII.—*A few Remarks on the Development and Structure of the Human Teeth, with an Enquiry into the Cause of Dental Caries.*
By R. M. LIMONT, D.D.S., Quebec.

Almost every age of the world's history has been signalized by some valuable discovery in science or art; but the present is emphatically one of *investigation*. Men of every nation have investigated most closely that department of science peculiarly their own. The result has been most satisfactory—truth has been elicited, facts have been established, and many things hitherto considered facts, proved to be hypotheses and chimeras.

In no department of science has the result been more satisfactory than in the medical. Physiologists, with a most laudable curiosity, have scrutinized the motions of the beautiful machine, and almost revealed to our astonished vision the secret springs of life itself. Pathologists have presented us with morbid specimens of almost every disease that flesh is heir to, and in almost every stage.

We are not now in doubt as to the cause of the vexatious cough which is too surely the precursor of that melancholy disease, pulmonary consumption; dissection shows it to be attributable to the presence of tubercles in their form-