

tended by sensorial disturbance. From thirty minutes after the first dose was taken my suffering was comparatively nothing. Little hope was entertained of my recovery previous to the first dose, but became sanguine before I had taken the third."² Dr. Bingham, Dr. Brown's medical attendant, in a supplement, vouches for the accuracy of the narrative, and relates six confirmatory cases from his own experience.

Dr. Bingham, supplied with medicine by me, treated successfully the sporadic cases which occurred in the following years. In August, 1862, he, with Dr. Bell, by this time his partner, applied to me, making the following statement.—Dysentery had broken out epidemically in their locality, but not having any of my medicine, they had treated it with the usual remedies; a woman had died the preceding evening, her husband was dangerously ill, and other two were apparently dying. Furnished with a supply, they hastened to their patients. The husband just mentioned, though previously ill for five days, was relieved in less than an hour, and had a rapid recovery. One of those believed to be dying recovered readily, though upwards of seventy years of age, the other died, time to administer a single dose only being afforded. During the remainder of the epidemic there was not a death, though, judging from the severity of the attacks, six or seven would have proved fatal under ordinary treatment. In the autumn of 1863, dysentery was again epidemic at Ayr, Ont., where Drs. Bell and Bingham resided. Without delay they applied to me for medicine, and treated successfully every case; while the only other medical gentleman in the same village adhered to the ordinary treatment, and out of a smaller number of patients lost five by death.

Dr. Mackintosh, of Hamilton, Ont., has employed the combination in dysentery since 1861, and in all cases with success. From his notes I give the following account of the epidemic and generally severe character of the attacks:—

"1864, 15th July.—A child, four years of age, seized two days ago, bloody stools every half hour, accompanied with vomiting and severe pain. Applied hot fomentations, and gave three grains of the squill combination with opium every four hours. These were speedily followed by relief; the child had a pretty good night, and on the 19th is reported quite well.

² The possibility of any future report from Dr. Brown was cut off by his accidental death a few months afterwards.