

capsicum, so much in vogue; evacuations frequent, containing much blood and mucus; vomiting has ceased; no pain on pressure; tongue red, clean, and dry; cold extremities and clammy, copious sweating. To be confined to the horizontal posture, &c.

R. Hyd. Chlorid. gr. v.
Pulv. opii. gr. ii. Statim sumend.

2nd Day.—Relieved by the powder, having passed six hours in sleep; pulse 100, soft and weak, sweating copiously; bowels opened five times, within the space of eight hours. Persesquinitrate of iron in the dose of half a drachm, mixed with a little syrup, every hour, second or third hour, according to the frequency of the passages from the bowels.

3rd Day.—*Ut héri.*

4th Day.—Improving.

5th Day.—Only three dejections in 24 hours, colored with the iron, and becoming more consistent; pulse 90, weak. Recommended rice, broths, &c., the maintenance of the horizontal posture, and the continuation of the medicine twice a-day.

6th Day.—Contrary to my injunctions he arose this morning and walked out into his garden, upon returning into the house, he remained sitting in a chair until syncope supervened, and he was carried to bed; I found him pulseless almost, bathed in cold perspiration, and evidently becoming collapsed, I administered Brandy, Camphor and Chloroform, quinine and ammonia, alternately for about thirty hours, at the end of that time he expired. No sectio cadaveris.

Under treatment of this kind, modified in different cases, the number of deaths were only four, out of ninety patients.

Among the remedial agents camphor and opium claimed a high rank, tending to diffuse excitement and relieve the sinking and faintness so distressing, when the disease had reached its climax. Next to those the persesquinitrate of iron appeared to exert the most controlling influence. In the hurry, consequent upon the attendance of a large number laboring under a complaint requiring much assiduity, several applied for my services whom I could not attend regularly, but I recommended the use of this solution with infusion of quassia, and I have since ascertained that the prescription invariably proved highly successful, often, when used early in the attack, cutting it short at once. Mercurial preparations proved indispensable, in cases complicating remitting fever, or exhibiting much hepatic engorgement. Acetate of lead fully sustained its high reputation, in cases where the discharges were watery or contained much blood, in the former I gave preference to large doses; a form of subacute gastritis, which speedily yielded to blistering, sometimes followed this use of it. Enemata of acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, tinct. ferri sesquichlorid, tannin, opium, &c., all were highly valuable in various cases, more particularly where the disease lingered in the lower part of the bowels.

St. Catharines, November 27, 1849.

ART. XLIII.—THE H LERA AT VAUDREUIL

By H. CARTIER, M.D., Vaudreuil.

Votre lettre m'est parvenue. En réponse, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le choléra a sévi avec beaucoup de rigueur dans cet endroit. Du 17 juillet au 1er octobre, j'ai été appelé, tant dans Vaudreuil que dans l'île Perrot, auprès de 75 cas de cette terrible maladie. Dans tous les cas il y a eu vomissements, selles grisâtres, et crampes plus ou moins fortes. De ce nombre, 61 étaient des adultes, et 14 des enfants il est mort, des premiers 9, et 5 des derniers. J'ai essayé plusieurs des traitements recommandés, mais celui qui m'a réussi le mieux, et que j'ai généralement employé, a été le traitement par le calomel et le camphre, d'abord à fortes doses, puis en doses moins fortes, et répétées d'heure en heure, quelquefois même de demi-heure en demi-heure, jusqu'à changement dans les symptômes. De tous les cas fatals, il n'y en a eu que trois chez lesquels je n'ai pu arrêter, ni le vomissement ni la diarrhée; les autres ont cédé au traitement, mais dans aucun la chaleur n'a pu être ramenée. Tous ont conservé leur parfaite connaissance et l'usage de la parole jusqu'au dernier moment, quoique chez quelques uns le pouls eut cessé de battre depuis plusieurs heures.

Le choléra a sévi le plus fortement dans les endroits bas et marécageux, le long de la rivière—il n'y a eu que très peu de cas dans les concessions et sur les terrains élevés.

Outre le choléra, nous avons aussi eu un très grand nombre de cas de diarrhées et de dysenteries, mais aucun n'a été fatal.

Vaudreuil, Nov. 12, 1849.

ART. XLIV—CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF GENESIS III. 16. HAVING REFERENCE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF ANÆSTHETICS IN CASES OF LABOUR.

By the Rev. ABRAHAM DE SOLA, Lecturer on Hebrew Language and Literature, University of McGill College.

The employment of anæsthetic agents in midwifery, has been opposed by many persons, on grounds, both religious and professional. The professional objections, we have neither the ability nor inclination to canvas here; but, we do propose, agreeably to the Editor's invitation, to make some few observations, in a spirit, we trust, of fairness and candour, as to the so-called religious objections, founded, not on any received figurative interpretation, which would at once preclude our remarks, but upon the plain, grammatical sense of certain words of Holy Writ. This announcement, coming as it does from one who does not generally accept the principles of Christian interpretation, may perhaps be considered startling, certainly somewhat novel in its character, but to remove any nervous objections which may on this account prevail in the mind of the Christian reader, we shall proceed to give a brief outline of the manner in which we shall conduct our investigation of that Scriptural passage upon which, as all agree, the *pro's* and *contra's* in this discussion are almost entirely based.