

been under no previous medical treatment, and invariably with beneficial results. In some the tint of the skin is more natural ; in others the swelling of the extremities is much abated ; but the remedy seems always to occasion an increase of pain in the limbs, although it unquestionably acts as a tonic upon the poor creatures. In all of them the mouth and throat improve with the use of Fowle's cure. And here let me say that this disease throughout bears a strong resemblance to syphilis. In both diseases the throat, the tongue, and the whole inside of the mouth is ulcerated. In both diseases the voice is affected to such a degree that it can hardly make itself heard. They cough frightfully. Some time after our coming, a leper presented himself for admission at our hospital doors. The poor creature was covered with ulcers, and every night bathed in a cold perspiration. After he had rested for a few days, I gave him a powerful dose of "*la liqueur arsenicale*," which has since been repeated. The night sweats have disappeared, and the ulcers are healed, with the exception of one of the foot. His lips are still unhealthy, but he is much stronger, and the spots on his person are gradually disappearing.

"Two others, later arrivals, have taken "*la liqueur arsenicale*," and have improved under its use. Suspecting that the origin of this malady may be traced to another source, I gave the bichloride of mercury, in doses of the thirty second part of a grain, to the most desperate case in the hospital. It is too soon, however, to judge of its effects. The improvement in no one of these cases is rapid, but we trust that it is certain. We look to God alone for success for which we venture to hope. From a letter of M. Gauvreau, bearing the date of Nov. 30, 1859, sixty persons perished from its ravages in the previous fifteen years, and twenty five of both sexes,