

turned upwards, with more or less wandering of the mind, but is sensible till coma comes on previous to dissolution. The time occupied in convalescence varied from one to two or three weeks, and generally much debility remained for some time longer. I have not met with any patients who relapsed from the typhoid state into cholera. When the disease proved fatal, it was generally with symptoms of affection of the brain, becoming at last perfect coma. Cholera, however, will certainly attack a patient several times, and even severely. A smart attack, therefore, does not secure the patient from subsequent ones.

Query XV.—Were congestion and inflammation of the brain frequent sequelæ of the disease, and what other consecutive diseases did you most frequently observe, and what your treatment of the secondary affections?

Answer.—I refer you, as far as regards this head, to the answer to the last query; affections of the bronchi sometimes supervened, marked by cough. Oppression and inflammatory affection of the bowels, denoted by pain on pressure, was not unfrequent. The treatment consisted chiefly in calomel and purgatives, saline or oily; blisters to relieve pain or stupor; sinapisms occasionally; camphor and opium, with saline diaphoretics. Calomel, carried to the extent of slight salivation, was always serviceable.

Query XVI.—What proportion of the subjects of cholera were intemperate?

Answer.—This query I cannot answer directly. It accords with my belief, however, that a large majority was addicted to the inordinate use of alcoholic liquors. It has been stated, on the best authority, that out of 108 persons composing the Young Men's Temperance Society in this city, three only had been fatally affected by cholera; a proportion far inferior to that of the community in general.

From the Secretary of the Montreal Temperance Society I have procured the following information. In this Society 207 members remained in the city, of whom only one had died of cholera; another had been attacked but recovered. Three, who had ceased to be members in consequence of violating the Constitution, had *all* died; three others had died during the time, one of consumption—one of a wound received on board of a steamboat—and one of a fall down stairs, by which his spine was injured. Some others had premonitory symptoms, and some badly, but not decided cholera. In addition a considerable number of new members had been added, all of whom were here during the malady; making a total of at least 230, out of whom but the deaths above stated had taken place.—The Society is much more numerous, but only those are included in the above statement who remained exposed in the city or elsewhere during the epidemic.

There is also a Total Abstinence Society in this city (from all vinous and fermented liquors), amounting in number to 70 persons; not one of whom has been attacked by cholera.

Query XVII.—Were those enfeebled by disease, whose habits were prudent, more frequently the subjects of cholera than the robust?

Answer.—It does not appear to me that those in delicate health, and who used the additional precautions rendered necessary by this state, were more liable to the disease than the robust. From this delicacy it would necessarily follow, however, that greater precautions were required in the former than in the latter.

Query XVIII.—Were the greater proportion of patients male or female? and were young children affected?

Answer.—Perhaps a greater number of males was attacked, though it does not appear to me there was a very great disparity. Children of all ages were affected. In the younger ones, cramps were scarcely ever present.

Query XIX.—Have you remarked that the disease has been influenced by changes in the weather, or variations of temperature?

Answer.—I have not been able satisfactorily to make out a connection between such changes, and the increase or diminution in the number of persons attacked. It is, however, certain, that after the disease had abated so much in this city as to produce san-