

bility preventing pitting, as even in cases where the eruption is sparse, pitting may follow. I have also seen several severe cases in which it was tried in the Montreal General Hospital, under the care of other physicians, with the most satisfactory results, a summary of which accompanies this notice.

I think I may add without overrating the advantages of the application, that being a powerful antiphlogistic, while it lowers the inflammatory action, it thereby controls the general fever, and moderates the risk and mortality from the secondary fever.

The two fatal cases which I had during the present epidemic, being evidently rendered so by other causes than variola, namely, in one, by erysipelas and typhus fever, supervening during convalescence, on the 31st day after the appearance of the variolous eruption. The other fatal case was carried off on the 30th day by continued irritation, and wasting from rheumatism, abscess and bronchitis, with profuse mucous discharge.

I have very great pleasure and satisfaction in adding the testimony of Dr. Bergin, of Cornwall, to the beneficial effects of iodine in small pox; who had in 1849 an opportunity of using it on a very extended scale, such as rarely is the lot of any individual in this country. The following summary, which is founded on returns made to the Hon. Colonel Bruce, Superintendent General of Indian affairs, is very brief, but it comprehends all that can be desired in support of the claim of this application, as an ectrotic remedy. Dr. B. had witnessed the early experiments I had made on this subject, during his pupilage in Montreal, and gladly availed himself of the unusual opportunity he had, when employed by the Colonial Government, to afford his professional aid, to a tribe of Iroquois Indians at St. Regis, on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

He briefly states, "I have treated 300 cases of small pox among the Iroquois Indians at St. Regis, during an epidemic in 1849. Of these 200 were very severe, either confluent or partially so, and to whom iodine was applied. It follows:—The whole face was painted, daily from the earliest day that it could be done in *eighty-five* cases of confluent, or semi-confluent small pox, out of which *only seven exhibited any marks and these were slight.* *Half the face was painted in seventy cases of grave disease; of these, sixty-one were free from any marks on the painted side, five were badly pitted, and four slightly, on the painted side, while the unpainted side had numerous marks and pits, exhibiting a very striking and marked contrast, 50 cases were painted at different periods, during the maturation of the pustules, upon which the tincture did not appear to have much influence. There were eight cases of variola modificata. Twelve of the cases terminated fatally, one of which was of an hæmorrhagic type.*

I need scarcely add, that I am fully convinced of the beneficial effects