

will be in the selection of these measures. Among the endless specifics it would be folly to look and it would be tedious to compare the relative value of the modes of treatment recommended by the best authorities; all admitting, however, the necessity for antiphlogistic treatment and the greater number agreeing upon the utility of blood-letting and tartar emetic, Drs. Cheyne, Stokes, Mr. Porter, &c., it would be but reasonable to expect favourable results from these means, early and energetically employed.

In Case 2, a more intractable stage of the disease presents itself in a very bad subject. Were the active measures of the first case admissible here? To the extent of abstracting blood, I thought not, notwithstanding the state of the circulation: for it struck me, that though the more urgent symptoms might be more readily mitigated by bleeding, the extent of false membrane already formed, the exhaustion consequent upon the tediousness of its elimination, and in the progress of the case, the almost certain occurrence of Bronchitis, contraindicated it in any way. I therefore trusted to the administration of tartar emetic, as strongly urged by Dr. Cheyne in the second stage of croup, to the deobstruent effects of mercury, to the reputed absorbent action of alkalis. Sir B. Brodie (Mr. Hird in Med. Gaz. Dec. 4, 1846.) and to expectorants and counterirritation, every care being taken to supply a sufficiency of nourishment, the result has been fortunate though tedious; would it have been the same or would the recovery have been expedited had I had recourse to blood-letting general or local or both? I think the solution of this question of the greatest importance to the country Practitioner, who is invariably only called upon to treat this or any other disease when the domestic pharmacopœia is exhausted, he is consequently more likely to find croup in the second stage than in the first:—of the truth of this only see case 3, which occurs under similar circumstances, but fortunately in a better subject and recovery takes place more rapidly.—In as much as croup is a common and frequently fatal affection in Canada. The individual experience of the Profession upon the most efficient mode of treating it, would, it appears to me, confer a lasting advantage.

---

ART. V:—*On the Winter of 1851-2 in Canada*, by CAPTAIN J. H. LEFROY R. A., F. R. S.

THE impression that the past winter was one of a character almost without a precedent, if not in the actual severity of the cold, yet in its long and steady continuance, appears to have been so general throughout Canada and the United States, that it is worth while to examine how far, upon such a subject, fading impressions may be brought into comparison with vivid and recent ones, and whether the winter in question has really surpassed in severity any thing included within the