

(4) "That it is always possible to arrest the development of the mortal stage of cholera by attacking the disease in its curable one."

"The existence of a prodromic or premonitory period in cholera is certain. This truth was accepted and admitted at the period of its announcement, by the majority of physicians. The exceptions have hardly an existence, and are more apparent than real, being due to the absence of powers of careful observation on the parts of the patients."

"Since 1832 there have been at short intervals three new epidemics of cholera. Moreover, this dreadful malady has spread during the same period, or successively over the various countries of Europe and Asia. Has it in every instance conformed to the laws of its first evolution? Has the prodromic or premonitory period always preceded the mortal stage of this disease? It is of the highest importance that the reply to these questions should be in the affirmative. For if this view—regarded in its origin as one of the conquests of science and a benefit to humanity—receives from all recorded observation the character of an unimpeachable truth, it is essential that it be published in all populations and countries, as affording a sheet anchor (*une ancre de salut*) in the perils which menace human beings. Now, having been requested by the Academy of Medicine to superintend the general report upon the epidemics of cholera, I have been placed in possession of all the scientific documents, home and foreign, relating to the subject. The result of an examination of these I have the honour to communicate to the Academy. Commencing with England, we find the following remarks in the report of the 'General Board of Health,' published in 1850:—'Whatever doubts there may have been during the epidemic of 1832 as to the existence of prodromic symptoms (diarrhoea), the experience of the last epidemic solves the question completely. In one case, where the first symptoms were minutely inquired into, it was found that of 500 patients, almost all, without exception, had been previously attacked by choleric diarrhoea of ten or twelve days' duration. Dr. Burrows states that the replies of the patients showed that the "rice-water" discharge of cholera was always preceded by others of a different, though unhealthy character. Dr. McLoughlin states—"I believe I am correct in concluding, that of 3,902 cases of cholera, I have not found one without prodromic diarrhoea."

"In France they are the same confirmations as in England. M. M. Lévy found that of 142 patients (at the Hospital of Val-de-Grâce) there were only six without prodromic symptoms. In 95 cases the diarrhoea had lasted for two, three, four, and even a greater number of days. A general inquiry, instituted by the 'Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène,' during the epidemic of 1853, gives the following as part of its report:—"From the 1st of November, 1853, to the 22nd of January, 1854, of 974 choleric patients admitted to the hospitals of the capital, 740 had been attacked with premonitory diarrhoea, the others appeared exempt or were unable to give exact evidence." To these authentic statements I may add those which have been made by the different departments of France in reply to the questions of the authorities. Almost all the local physicians answer that cholera commences in the great majority of cases by diarrhoea and other premonitory symptoms. The cases of sudden cholera, if they really exist, do not exceed 5 or 6 per cent."

M. Guérin's report is important as being the one presented to the Academy, and is especially valuable for the extracts from the various official reports which he has appended to it.

A CURIOUS EPITAPH.—The following affecting epitaph may be found upon a tombstone in Connecticut:

Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shato:
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Nanny Dornay eighteen forty.

The weak may be joked out of anything but their weakness.—*Madame de Staël.*

The more any one speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of.—*Lavater.*

PASTIMES.

ACROSTIC.

1. An early English king.
2. A constellation.
3. A great reformer.
4. A vicious Roman emperor.
5. A celebrated astronomer.

The initials form the name of one of the seven wise men of Greece.

PUZZLES.

1. Two men having an eight gallon cask of ale to divide equally between them, found some difficulty in making the division, as they had only a three gallon and a five gallon measure. With some scheming, however, they overcame the difficulty. Query—how?

2. From six take nine,
From nine take ten,
From forty take fifty,
And what remains then?

3. Arrange the nine digits (1, 2, 3, &c.) in such a way that their sum when added shall be exactly 100. The cypher is not to be employed, nor either of the figures used twice.

ENIGMA.

A word I am of letters six,
A good familiar name;
If forward I am read, or back,
The word is still the same;
Curtail me by my head and tail,
And, wondrous to relate,
I'm still a name, and, stranger still,
Forward or backward, which you will,
I alter not my state;
Again remove my tail, you'll see
Another name possessed by me.

2. I am composed of only 4 letters, and express: 1. What all wish to do. 2. Transpose, and I am what all should avoid. 3. Transpose, and I am an article of lady's dress. 4. Transpose, and I am a noted Scripture character. 5. Transpose, and I am despicable or mean.

CHARADES.

1. In my first I sometimes ride,
To my second I am tied,
My whole is never satisfied.
2. My first is ever taking flight,
Yet always hoarding treasure;
My second is in many lands,
Of various lengths the measure;
My first and second speak in tones
Of misery and mirth;
And in my whole they tell a tale
Before it reaches earth.
They bloom a fair creation
In our gardens and our groves,
And give a timely warning
When my last is on our stores.

ANAGRAMS.

1. Hard case.
2. Nine thumps.
3. Inner coil.
4. Guess a fearful ruin.
5. Tim in a pet.
6. I mean to rend it.
7. Daniel R.
8. Ah! would ye loose strife

TRANSPOSITIONS.

1. LICCSSNHITAE. An art much sought after.
2. APCSOSM. Invaluable.
3. HILLYALERATEWINRATCONIO. Is thought by many to be of considerable importance to the public interest.
4. WONBOLOROHBSRNOHSATIRE. A patent medicine.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS.

1. There are two numbers such that if ten times the difference of their fourth powers be divided by the difference of their squares, the quotient will be equal to twenty-nine times their product; and the sixteenth part of the sum of their fifth powers is equal to 6314. Find them.
2. What number is that, which being multiplied by 3, the product increased by 4, and that sum divided by 8, shall give a quotient 32?

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., &c., No. 10.

DECAPITATIONS.

1. M-adder. 2. P-carl. 3. P-ruth.

CONUNDRUM.—Because he is a *Sea-king*, what never was.

REBUS.—1. Steam. 2. Ozone.

CHARADE.—Pastime column.

ANAGRAMS.—1. Aroid the witch, the rump fed ronyon cries. 2. Forget the faults of others and remember your own. 3. A soft answer turneth away wrath. 4. The Ottawa River. 5. Notre Dame. 6. Transposition.

TRANSPOSITIONS.—1. Sanatory Reform. 2. Fenian Brotherhood. 3. Nelson's monument. (The last letter of the first transposition was printed G instead of Y.)

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.—1. Their income was £125; A. spent £100, B. £150. 2. The numbers are 8, 3, 2. 3. The principal and interest at the end of the sixth year would amount to \$869.25.

The following answers have been received:

Transpositions.—All, F. B. D.; Themistocles; Artist; E. H. A.; Q. E. D.; Peter; Argus; 2 and 3, E. R. A.; H.; A. A. H., Quebec; 1 and 2, W. J. F.; W. H. F., Oshawa; Gloriana.

Conundrum.—Peter; Argus; E. H. A.

Rebus.—1 and 2, W. J. F.; Q. E. D.; F. B. D.; W. H. F.; (to the first W. H. F. sends us a poetical answer, for which we have not room). Gloriana; Peter; E. R. A.; P. Malloy; E. H. A.; A. A. H.; Argus; Themistocles; 1st Artist; H.

Charade.—H.; Themistocles; A. A. H.; E. H. A.; E. R. A.; Gloriana; W. H. F.; F. B. D.; Q. E. D.; Peter; W. J. F.; P. Malloy.

Anagrams.—No complete answer has been received; the following answer part: Gloriana; Argus; Themistocles; H.; E. H. A.; E. R. A.; W. H. F.; W. J. F.; Peter; A. A. H.; Artist.

Transpositions.—"Peter" makes the first "A strong fire arm," which is correct as the letters were printed. 2nd and 3rd H.; Peter; Urso; E. R. A.; 3rd Artist; A. A. H.; E. H. A.; W. J. F.; Gloriana; George Massey; Themistocles; Q. E. D.

Arithmetical Problems.—1st and 2nd, A. Greenhill; P. Malloy; E. R. A.; F. B. D.; W. H. F.; Geo. Massey; Gloriana; Peter; W. J. F.; 1st, E. H. A.; "William's" query has elicited a number of answers; we give that forwarded by F. H. A. with which W. H. F., H. H. V. Student and Sussex agree nearly. F. B. D. has evidently mistaken the question.

COMMON SALT AS A MANURE.—Common salt, applied in the Spring at the rate of twenty bushels per acre, has been found very beneficial to asparagus, broad beans, lettuce, onions, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, and beets. Indeed its properties are so generally useful, not only as promoting fertility, but as destroying slugs, &c., that it is a good plan to sow the whole garden every March with this manure, at the rate above specified. The flower garden is included in this recommendation; for some of the best practical gardeners recommend it for the stock, hyacinth, amaryllis, ixia, anemone, colchicum, narcissus, ranunculus, &c.; and in the fruit garden it has been found beneficial to almost every one of its tenants, especially the cherry and apple. On lawns and walks it helps to drive away worms, and to destroy moss.

SUN SPOT.—Mr. Frederick Brodie, of Uckfield, Sussex, in a letter to the *Times* on the 10th ult., describes the shape of the spot on the sun, or "solar crater," as he calls it. On the morning of that day it was tolerably circular; the upper edge of the crater (or of the penumbra) had a mean diameter of about 38,000 miles, and the lower edge (or the umbra) about 15,000. Two long promontories of luminous matter projected from opposite sides of the penumbra across the umbra; one was about 4,200 miles in length, the other about 3,000 miles; in about three hours' time the whole of this latter promontory was separated, and moved away from the penumbra, breaking up into detached portions. Clouds prevented further observation of the wonderful forces in active operation in this solar crater.

The chameleon, which is said to feed upon nothing but air, has of all animals the nimblest tongue.—*Swift.*

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, that he keeps his at the same time.—*Swift.*