

emergency, have been most praiseworthy. Half of them had threatening diarrhœa; but in no instance did it end in cholera. And it has been gratifying to see them, vying with their civil brethren throughout the Province in yielding gratuitous aid to the poor. One of the leading medical gentlemen in this city is said thus to have lost his life, when predisposed to cholera, by severe professional work. The clergy of all persuasions exerted themselves in visiting the sick. And as we know that under the direction of a beneficent Providence good often springs from evil, there is ground for hope that much softening of religious and political acerbities may result from the late infliction.

MONTREAL, 18th Oct., 1854.

ART. XXI.—*Small Calculi (Phlebotites?) taken from between the Walls of the Vagina, in a colored woman who died of chronic tubercular peritonitis.* By GEORGE D. GIBB, M.D., Physician to the West London Free Dispensary; Fellow of the Medical Society of London; Member of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association of England.

If the many valuable monographs of the present day which especially treat upon the diseases of the female organs of generation, whether in connection with gestation, or exclusively distinct from that process, be carefully consulted, we shall find almost every imaginable pathological condition, every possible state in fact, even slightly deviating from health, in relation to uterine or vaginal disease, have been therein described. Should any rare condition, however, have escaped notice in these standard works, its description is to be met with in some one of the periodicals of the day.

Many years ago, when holding office in the Montreal General Hospital, a case came under my notice which, from its extreme rarity, excited considerable interest, but which I have only lately brought before the profession here, and now publish it more in detail in the pages of the Medical Chronicle, as it may most probably be within the recollection of many of your readers to have witnessed it.

Calculi have been found in almost every organ of the body. According to their seat, and according to their composition, have they been denominated concretions, isolated or extraneous growths, deposits, &c. If we specially consider the urinary organs, they have been found in the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder, the prostate gland in the male, and in the urethra of the male and female. On the other hand, if we turn to