

It may be added here, though irrelevant to our subject, that at this time the exhibition of stimulants, in fever, was carried to a great length in India. In fact, the system then known as *Brunonianism* was rampant, and wine was given in large quantities, and it is to be feared, without sufficient judgment and discrimination. Antiphlogistic ideas were sadly in the minority; and even when some local engorgement, threatening inflammation, or positive organic inflammation itself, appeared urgently to require the lancet, or leeches, or both, general or local depletion was scarcely ever practised; and the superintending surgeon of the station cautioned us strongly against such heretical practice; which, he said, though suited to Europe, would be fatal in India.

For two or three weeks the writer, then an assistant surgeon, acted in accordance with established rules; but finding the mortality in his hospital, and that of the surgeon large, he proposed prescribing according to English ideas. This was done without delay, *non obstante* the principal medical officer; and a considerable saving of human life was certainly the manifest result.

Soon after the cessation of this extensive sickness, the Regiment was ordered to Calcutta. The contrast was very striking between descending the full stream now, and our slow creeping up the river the year before. Then we moved amidst the gloom of extensive and increasing sickness, and a thousand disgusts and obstacles, offending every sense, and depressing our spirits. Now we had no sick, we felt joyous and elated in our escape from danger; the voyage was exhilarating in all its accessories; the weather was brilliant and not too hot, and the magnificent river, in its greatest volume and strength, bore us to Fort William with great rapidity. Indeed, the prevalent feeling was regret at the shortness of the voyage.

The writer has had a good deal of experience, connected with the subject of this paper, in France and the British Islands, during service at the different military stations. But as the topographical characteristics of all these are well known, and he is not able to add anything of importance to the numerous publications relating to them which have already appeared, the remainder of this communication will refer to Canada.

In new countries the cutting down of timber, and consequent drying of the ground, by the admission of air, light and heat, with draining and other agricultural labors, are commonly believed to be, not only directly advantageous to human health, but also indirectly. It is supposed that the sources of malaria are thus dried up, and, in addition, the climate improved, the atmosphere permanently warmed, and rendered more genial, and the length and severity of the winter softened and abated.