

THE
UPPER CANADA JOURNAL

OF

Medical, Surgical, and Physical Science.

MARCH, 1852.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. XLIX.—*Sketches of the Endemic Fever of Upper Canada, and of the effects of its climate on European constitutions.* By JOHN JARRON, Surgeon, Dunnville. Continued from "The British American Medical and Physical Journal," Vol. VII. No. 3. page 99.

In the treatment of biliary derangements and fevers, originating from malaria, the state of the primæ viæ requires our first attention, and that remedies be used to restore their natural functions.

Emetics are now seldom used in such cases. When vomiting is present, and bilious matter brought up, the patients may occasionally be relieved by drinking freely of warm water. This will be nearly as efficacious as a dose of ipecacuan; and tartarised antimony, even in moderate doses, is not always a safe remedy in these affections. Dr. Wood almost interdicts its use as an emetic in bilious fevers, as he has often seen it give rise to serious consequences, and mentions a case of death in which a number of medical inquirers, on an inquest, were in doubt if death had been caused by this medicine, or been the result of Asiatic cholera. I at one time gave evidence in a case of the same kind, and had some difficulty to convince a jury that death, with such symptoms, was the effect of a dose, every day administered, as in that case, without medical advice. In 1843 I witnessed a good deal of the practice of one of nature's doctors, among the labourers on the Welland Canal, when suffering severely from fever. His panacea was a compound of aloes, tartar emetic, and whiskey, the effects of which