

The dose for an adult is from a grain and a half to two grains of each, made into a pill.†

The medicine should be made up into pills of one dose each, and kept for use in a phial well closed, as it is of great importance to check the disease the instant of its attack.

The best mode of administering the pill is not by swallowing it whole, lest it be rejected in that state, but by chewing and swallowing it with the moisture of the mouth, and a very little brandy and water to wash it down. The next best way of administering the medicine is by bruising the pill in a spoonful of brandy and water, and then swallowing it.

Much liquid must not be given; but to relieve the thirst, which is great, brandy and water by spoonfuls occasionally is the best mode.

The dose should be repeated every half or three-quarters of an hour, according to the urgency of the symptoms, until they have been subdued. From three to five doses have generally been sufficient for this, although as many as eight have been given before health has been restored in bad cases.

Should great prostration of strength prevail with spasm or without spasm, after the other symptoms (vomiting, purging, &c.) have been subdued, the medicine must not be wholly left off, but given in half or quarter doses, so as to keep up the strength and restore the pulse.

Friction, with stimulating liniment of some kind, ought to be applied carefully to the stomach, abdomen, and legs and arms; and when pain in the stomach has been severe, and there was reason to fear congestion of the liver, eight or ten grains of calomel have been given with good effect.

In cases of collapse and great prostrations of strength the application of the tourniquet to the arms and legs has been recommended, in order, as it were, to husband the vital power by limiting the extent of the circulation. This may be tried, using a ligature of tape or other substance, if the tourniquet be not available.

The favourable symptoms of recovery are restoration of pulse, returning warmth of the body, and sleep; and after being refreshed by sleep, the recovery being complete, a dose of castor oil may be given.

* The third ingredient is black pepper, which I have used; but the Arabian prescription, I found on recovering the note I had mislaid, was the powder of the root of the "*Asclepias Gigantea*," which is a powerful stimulant and febrifuge; but it is a rare plant, and as the pepper answered so well, I have never tried the *Asclepias Gigantea*. The other two ingredients, assafetida and opium, were correct.

† This according as the ingredients are pure or otherwise. If pure 1½ grains will suffice.

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA.—We published last week some remarks upon Professor Davis's theory of electricity and atmospheric phenomena being the cause of cholera. Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, in an article on the subject, maintains that electrical changes are the true cause of such migratory diseases as Cholera and plague; and, indeed, of all epidemics. The true remedy, therefore, is the purification of the atmosphere, and the chief subject to effect this is *Chlorine Gas*, which is an ingredient in common salt. Whole streets and towns can be fumigated with chlorine gas as easily as single dwellings. In 1832, the town of Dumfries, in Scotland, was affected with cholera from the 3rd of September until the 23rd of October. At that date every street, lane and alley was fumigated with chlorine gas. *Within five days the pestilence was entirely annihilated.* In Edinburgh the gas was used, but rather late, and in several other towns with equal effect. It was ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt, and to this fact we beg the earnest attention of our readers, and the public at large, that every house in the infected districts in which chlorine gas was used as a disinfecting agent in the cholera of 1832, *enjoyed an absolute immunity from the disease*, and this fact is the greatest preservative against the frightful disease, and a positive proof that cholera owes its origin to electrical changes in the atmosphere. We request our chemists to prepare in time the necessary quantity of this gas. Care must be taken in using it, in a pure state it is destructive to animal life, and must not be inhaled in the lungs. In all other epidemics it is equally good. We are quite sure we cannot convey to our readers any information more valuable, because, should we be affected with this epidemic, we rob it of half its terrors by providing a remedy and guarding against its ravages, inasmuch as we cannot run away from it.—*St. John Chron.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CANADA.

Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and Saint Catharines Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held on Saturday last, at their office, in this city, when the directors for the past year submitted their report, which was approved of and adopted unanimously. The statement submitted to the meeting, showed the Company to be in a flourishing condition. The receipts for the nine months for the present year, from January to September inclusive, show an increase in the business of 53 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year. And although the Company have had to incur a large outlay, in extending the line of Telegraph from Queens- ton to the Falls of Niagara, and furnishing an office at the latter place, the profits realized after defraying all expenses, are upwards of 12½ per cent. on the paid up stock. The stock of the Company was originally held in £10 shares, but as there was a considerable

amount not subscribed for, the receipts of the Company had to be employed hitherto in paying up the unsubscribed stock, and the amount so paid has been apportioned among the shareholders equally, in proportion to their shares, and added to the subscribed stock, making each original share of £10, now to amount to £11 5s., for which scrip has been ordered to be issued to the several shareholders, on which future dividends shall be paid. The following comparative statement of receipts, for the nine months from the 1st January to 30th September, in 1847 and 1848, affords a sure and easy mode of judging of the prosperity of the Company, and the certainty which exists of a flourishing business being done in future, which must yield a handsome return, and render the stock of this Company the most valuable in the Province, and a very desirable investment for capitalists:

1847.			1848.		
January, February and March, . . .	£202	13 5	January, February and March, . . .	£379	19 11
April,	73	15 3	April,	156	8 9
May,	88	3 5	May,	128	9 10
June,	81	12 8	June,	107	16 7
July,	58	13 8	July,	93	8 3
August,	100	5 11	August,	101	14 1
September,	110	12 10	September,	126	15 11
£715 17 2			£1,094 13 4		

Thomas G. Ridout, Esquire, the worthy President of last year, although unanimously re-elected, felt it incumbent on him to decline the honour, in consequence of the numerous calls on his time, but he cheerfully grants his cordial co-operation, as an ordinary Director.

Thomas D. Harris, Esquire, Toronto, has been chosen President of the Company for the current year, and Daniel Macnab, Esquire, Hamilton, Vice-President; and there is the utmost confidence reposed in the activity and vigilance of those gentlemen, and the other Directors, that under their superintendence and management, the affairs of the Company will increase in prosperity, and yield fair returns to the stock holders upon the capital invested; while at the time, the interests of the public will be promoted and served by them, to the utmost degree possible. The stock being all paid up, and there being no heavy disbursements hereafter, the whole revenues will be henceforward applicable merely to the payment of current expenses, all necessary repairs, and dividends to Stockholders, which shall be regularly declared every half year. A more favourable prospect need not be desired by this, or any other public or private company.—*Toronto British Colonist, Oct. 31.*

Our friends will perceive that this fully corroborates the statements of Mr. Darrow, the commissioner appointed to solicit subscriptions for Stock in the New Brunswick Telegraph Company. The profitable result of investments made in this most important of all the Lines on this Continent, in point of public convenience and benefit, is placed beyond the doubts of the most sceptical; and why the capitalists of Saint John and Halifax do not at once step forward and take up the balance of the Stock required to finish the Line to the Boundary of Nova Scotia, so as to warrant the Government of Nova Scotia to open their part of the Line to Europe, through Halifax, with all the markets of the United States and the Canadas, is to us a great mystery. There is certainly much uninvested capital in both places, notwithstanding the hard times, and a more safe and permanent investment cannot well be made. If a Line in the interior of Canada will pay 12½ per cent., and at the same time construct a considerable addition to their Line, what must a Line from Halifax to Boston pay, after adding to the local business all the foreign business to and from the weekly arrivals and departures of the Atlantic Steamers? If capitalists want any further assurance of profit than a comparison of these two lines will give, then we have greatly mistaken their intelligence and public spirit.—*Cour.*

"GOVERNMENT JEWELS."—Some of the Government Jewels were stolen at Washington on the 3d inst. They consist of a valuable diamond snuff-box and a golden sword scabbard. The gold snuff-box was presented by the Emperor Alexander to the Hon. Leavitt Harris, American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. The value of this article is \$6000. The bottom of it only was found in the room. The gold scabbard belonged to the sword presented to Col. Biddle by the Viceroy of Peru: the sword was not taken. There were besides a large bottle of otto of roses, (from which perfumers could realize \$2000 or \$3000) and the pearl necklace and two large pearls presented to President Van Buren by the Imam of Muscat. The string was cut and three of the pearls left behind. There were also stolen medals, copper and silver, of various Generals of the U. S. Army, among them that of Gen. Wayne; a gold medal of Bolivar, presented by himself to a person who prevented him from being assassinated, and other medals. The building was entered by the robbers on the double front, and ascending to the National Gallery, they unlocked the door with a false key. They then secured the door with ropes inside. The articles above enumerated were in a double case, the glass of which had to be broken to reach them. For fear of making a noise, the robbers first spread a piece of pink blotting paper with gum arabic, and pasted it to the outer glass; then with a knife or piercer the glass was broken by prying it around the edges. The fragments adhered to the paper, and were thus silently removed.