

A medical guide to Nice : containing every information necessary to the invalid and resident stranger : with separate remarks on all those diseases to which its climate is calculated to prove injurious or beneficial, especially consumption and scrofula. Also observations on the climate of Bagnères de Bigorre, as the most eligible residence for consumptive patients / by William Farr.

Contributors

Farr, William, 1807-1883.
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

Publication/Creation

London : J. Churchill, 1841.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ccz5pxq7>

Provider

Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh

License and attribution

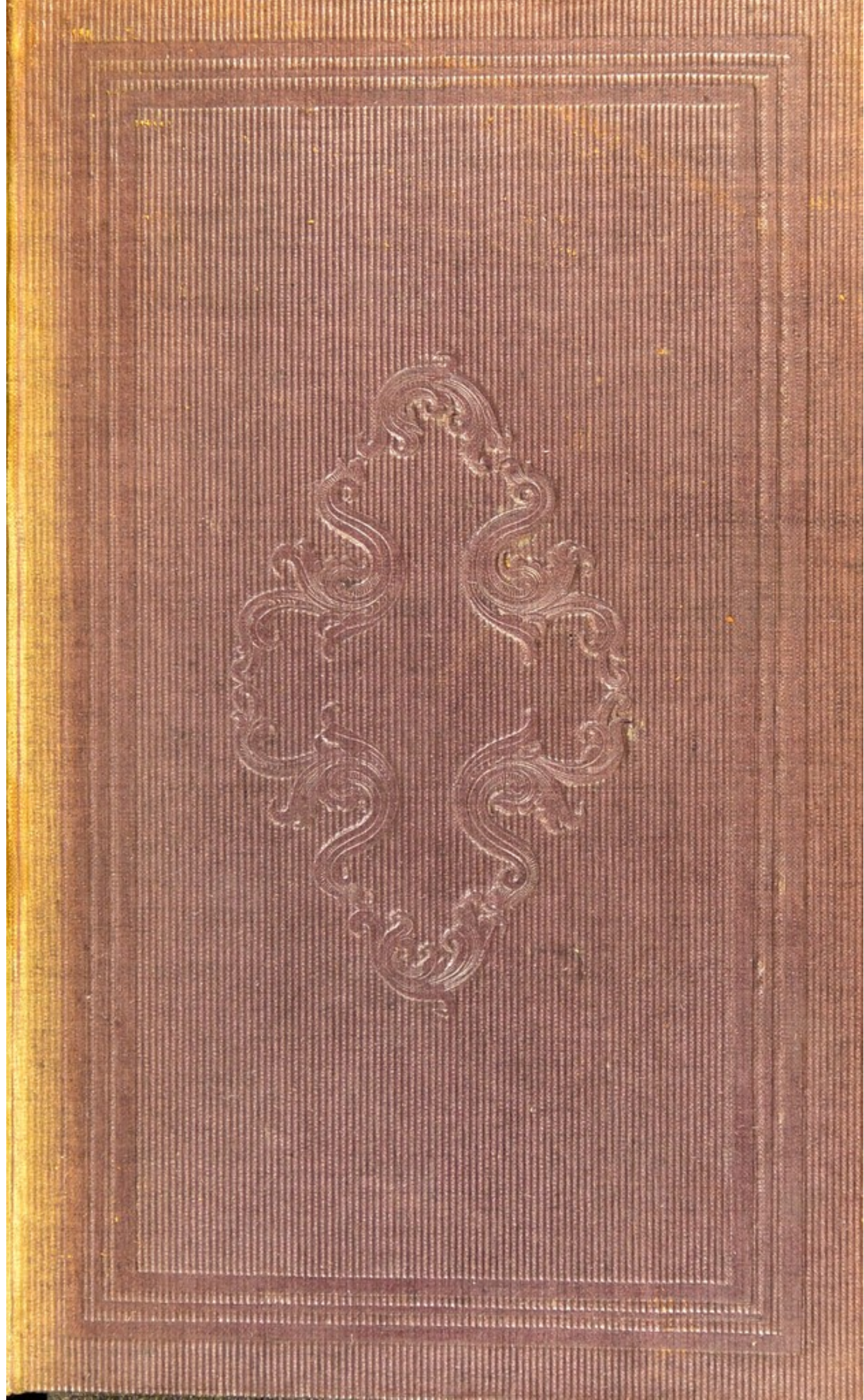
This material has been provided by This material has been provided by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The original may be consulted at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. where the originals may be consulted.

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



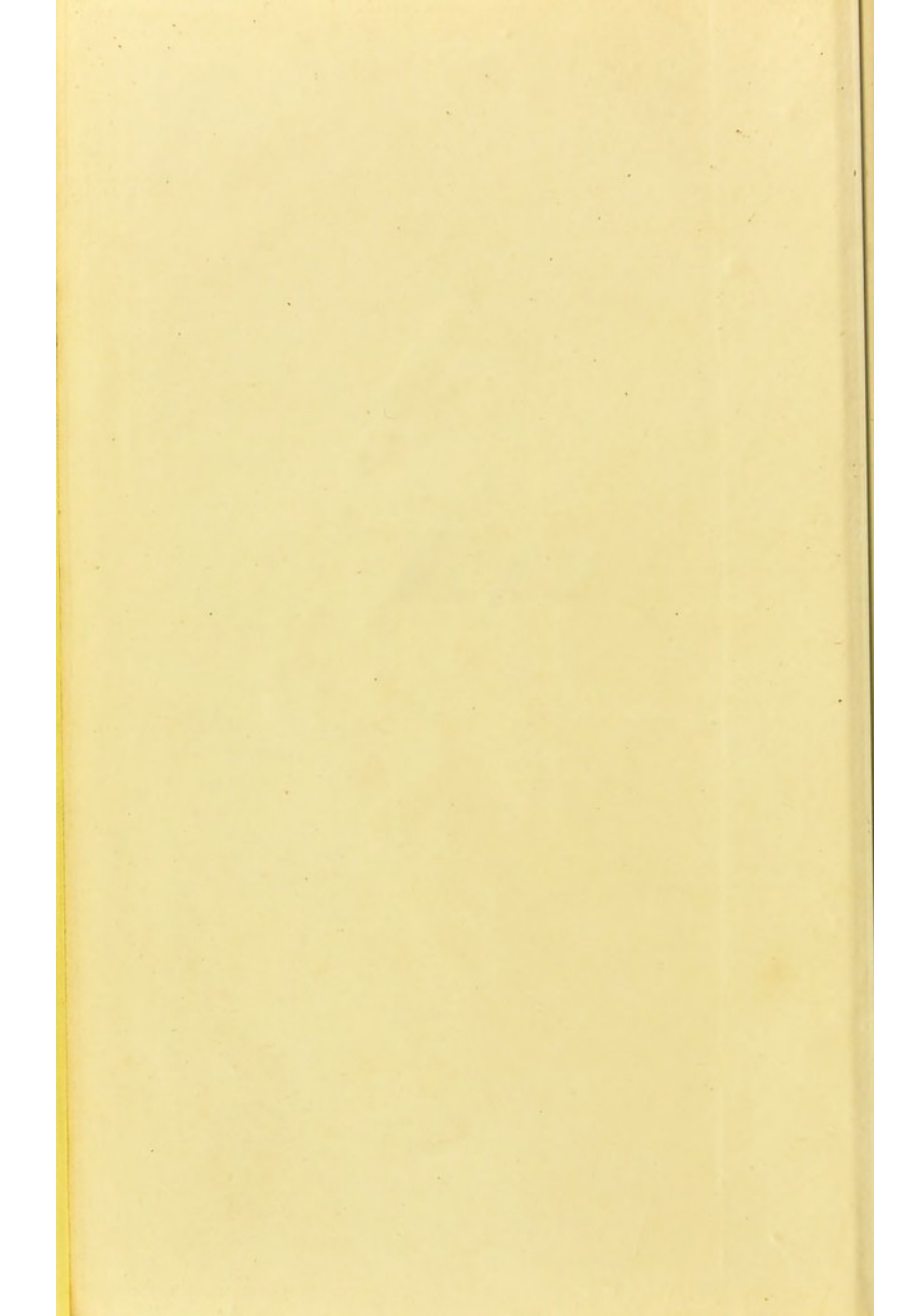
Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



lit. 10



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015.



A
MEDICAL GUIDE TO NICE ;

CONTAINING
EVERY INFORMATION NECESSARY TO THE INVALID
AND RESIDENT STRANGER.

WITH SEPARATE REMARKS ON
ALL THOSE DISEASES TO WHICH ITS CLIMATE IS CALCULATED
TO PROVE INJURIOUS OR BENEFICIAL,

ESPECIALLY
CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULA.

ALSO OBSERVATIONS ON THE
CLIMATE OF BAGNERES DE BIGORRE,

AS
THE MOST ELIGIBLE SUMMER RESIDENCE
FOR CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

BY WILLIAM FARR, M.D.

AUTHOR OF
SEPARATE TREATISES ON IRREGULAR PHTHISIS, OCCULT CANCER,
CANCEROUS ULCERATION, AND OTHER ANALOGOUS DISEASES.

LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.

MDCCCXLI.



MEDICAL GUIDE TO NICE;

CONTAINING

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE,

AND MEDICAL RESOURCES,

WITH A HISTORY OF THE CITY,

AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE MOUNTAINS,

AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

BY

JOHN HENRY AND J. HENRY,

OF THE HOSPITAL OF NICE.

LONDON: PRINTED BY IBOTSON AND PALMER, SAVOY STREET.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY IBOTSON AND PALMER, SAVOY STREET.

P R E F A C E.

THE inhabitants of Nice, the resident strangers, and the physicians in London, all concur in the desire for further and more correct information on its climate, than that which has hitherto been supplied by the passing observer. As no one has stepped forward to furnish this desideratum, I have ventured to collect and arrange the various facts which have presented themselves to my attention, and to embody them in the present little volume. To what extent the wishes or expectations of those interested in the result of my observations will be answered by the information it contains, will be proved by the most unerring of all tests—public opinion.

The little book now offered to the public, pos-

sesses at least one merit, the only one claimed by its author, he having been swayed, in the collection of the materials of which it is composed, by no interest, biassed by no opinion, neither seeking to please nor caring to offend any one. It has been his sole wish and endeavour to furnish the stranger with every kind of accurate information which may be useful to him on his arrival and during his sojourn at Nice, and he trusts the invalid will find some remarks conducive to the comfort of his term of residence.

To those members of the profession, who, with the author, are interested in pathological research, no apology will be offered for the introduction of the chapter on Tubercular Consumption, as it cannot be considered irrelevant in a book on Climate; and as a subject for investigation, it yields to none other in importance and deep interest.

The Author would apologize for the incompleteness of his remarks on the climate of Bagneres de Bigorre, did he not consider that they are the only ones yet offered to the profession, and that the importance of the object to which

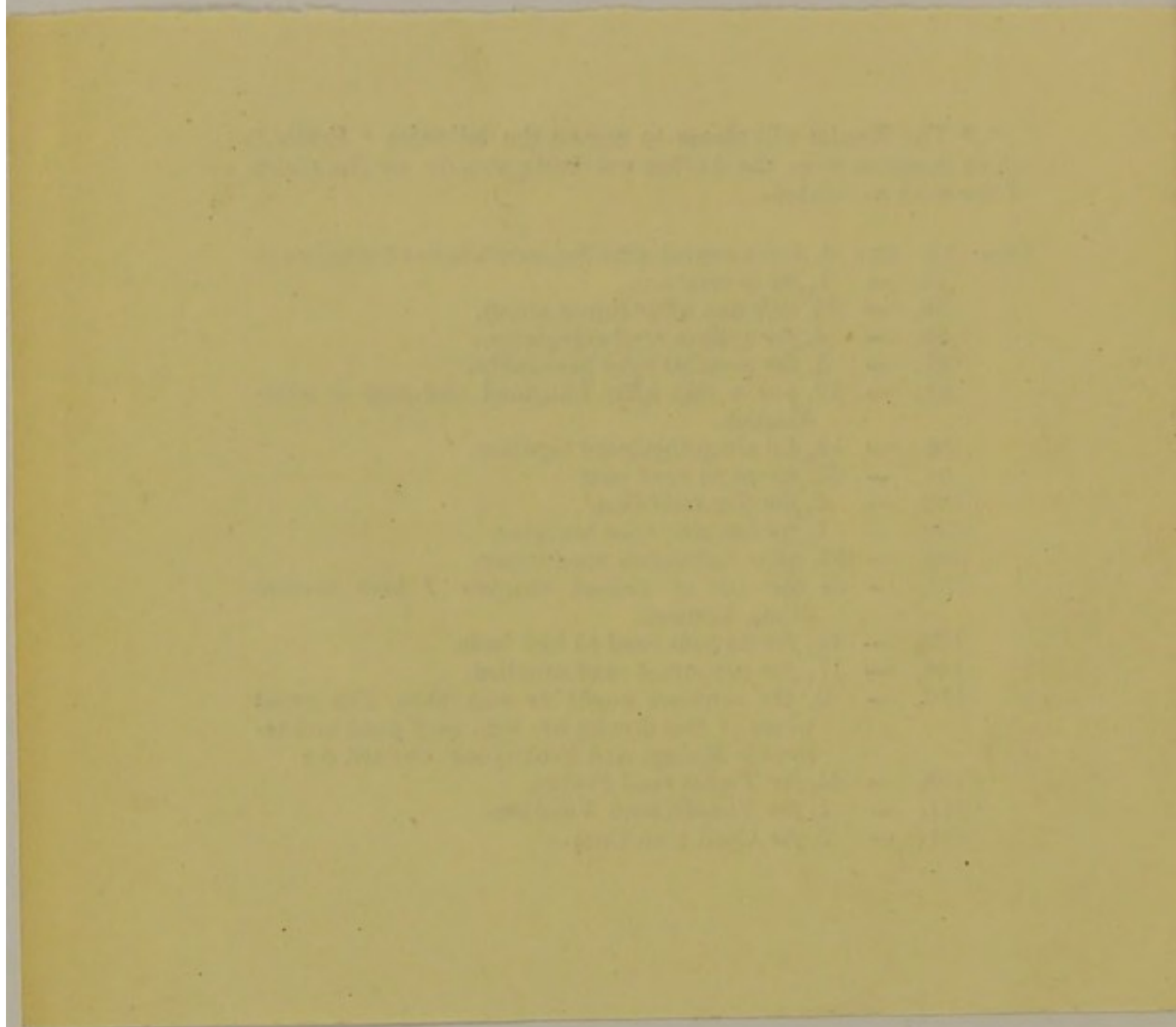
they are directed renders them, imperfect even as they are, worthy of observation; and if they are the means of calling the attention of others more competent to a complete investigation of this subject, it will afford him gratification.

To those who have had the kindness to furnish him with whatever information they were in possession of, he offers his most grateful thanks, and trusts that the sincerity with which they are tendered will plead the best excuse for the inadequacy of the medium by which he expresses his obligations to them.

Nice, 23rd Jan. 1841.

* * * The Reader will please to correct the following "Errata," which occurred from the Author not being able to see the sheets of the work as printed.

- Page 12, line 4, *Put a comma after Saussure's instead of before it.*
 35, — 1, *for is read are.*
 38, — 24, *dele and after liquor amnii.*
 39, — 4, *for system read symptoms.*
 47, — 5, *for peculiar read peculiarly.*
 63, — 19, *put a stop after imagined and omit it after English.*
 90, — 16, *for altogether read together.*
 96, — 22, *for parts read part.*
 102, — 2, *for Car read Gaz.*
ibid. — 7, *for baigne read barègine.*
ibid. — 22, *after Labassière read water.*
 131, — *in the list of French masters I have omitted Mons. Rousset.*
 133, — 11, *for 25 beds read 45 best beds.*
 146, — 17, *for supported read supplied.*
 150, — 2, *the sentence ought to run thus, The sweet wines of this district are also very good and resemble Malaga and Frontignac; butter, &c.*
 158, — 24, *for Tirus read Frejus.*
 161, — 1, *for Vaudici read Vaudiers.*
 161, — 3, *for Corsi read Coni.*



ON
THE CLIMATE OF NICE,
&c.

CLIMATE, in a medical sense, has a most extensive signification, and comprehends not only the position of a district or country, but the condition of its soil, the state of its atmosphere, the nature and extent of its surface, its degree of elevation, and how far these operate on and influence the health of its inhabitants.

The climate of a country depends upon its geographical and topographical position, upon its degree of elevation, upon its distance from or proximity to the sea or rivers and the beds of mountain torrents, upon the geological formation which constitutes the basis of its soil, upon the nature of that soil itself, and the way in which it is cul-

tivated, as well as upon its productions. Out of these, severally and conjointly, arise other phenomena, such as humidity and dryness, temperature, the distribution of heat and every modification of atmosphere, barometric pressure, electric tension, gaseous substances held in solution in the atmosphere, clearness, calmness, winds, and currents. All these concur in forming what we call the climate of a place, and they also concur in giving rise to most of the acute forms of disease to which man is liable; a knowledge of these elements is therefore indispensable to those who profess the healing art, both for the treatment of those diseases which occur from peculiar local climate, and for the removal of others of a dangerous tendency, which are confided to their care and judgment. In a little book, with so humble a title, it will not be expected that I should enter into the minute consideration of the several phenomena which constitute climate. I shall content myself with a general notice, which will be sufficient for the invalid; for the rest he must apply to, confide in, and follow the directions of his medical adviser, and consider it in fact, as it is, a

part, and an important part, in the medical treatment of his malady.

The climate of Nice is such as it was in the time of the Romans, who were in the habit of resorting to it for the restoration of their health. Tables of temperature have now been kept for upwards of a century, and this mass of information proves, that what the climate was a hundred years ago, it remains at the present time ; it is in no respect changed ; and if, therefore, it enjoyed a reputation in by-gone days, it is with equal justice entitled to it now ; we must either, then, impugn the judgment of ancient or modern times. Nice once had a reputation for the cure of consumption, and was the general resort of persons affected with that disease ; this reputation, experience has taught us, was not founded in fact, and every year the number of invalids who arrive at Nice, subject to this malady, diminishes ; this is as great an error on the other side. There is no doubt that the majority of pulmonary invalids either find no benefit from a residence at Nice, or go away with an augmentation of disease ; but it is a difficult task

to point out any locality which will be favourable to every consumptive patient.

For those on whom this disease steals imperceptibly, or (as we have it in medical language) "comes on insidiously," as in scrofulous habits, Nice is still unquestionably the best climate. For all others, the eastern coast of Spain, from Barcelona to Valencia, and Pau in France, are the best in Europe during the winter, and Bagnères de Bigorre, in the department of the High Pyrenees, in the summer. It unfortunately happens that we expect too much from climate; a climate such as Nice places the patient in a most favourable position for treatment; nay, it does more than this, it keeps up a gentle perspiration on the surface of the body, by which diseases of the heart and lungs, but more especially those of the heart, are greatly relieved, thus precluding the necessity of having recourse to artificial means to induce the same end. Another advantage of such a climate is, that the invalid is enabled to pass at least six hours daily in the open air, at a temperature in the sun of more than 90° Fahrenheit, by which he

obtains amusement and salutary exercise. If I contrast these advantages (small as I admit they are) with those enjoyed by a patient in England, shut up in rooms of equal temperature, in a most unfavourable climate, with a cold and humid atmosphere, no sun and no moisture on the surface of the body, the superiority of Nice must at once be admitted. Persons coming abroad have commonly two motives, an avowed and a concealed one; the avowed motive is health—the concealed one, pleasure; and I am sorry to say there are more lovers of the latter than the former; they rush into society with an avidity which would be praiseworthy if the objects sought after would improve their health or understanding: they frequent crowded and heated rooms, and, after midnight, change a temperature above 80° for one often below 40° : the consequences need not be detailed; with the old, rheumatism or neuralgia; with the young, inflammatory affections of, perhaps, some vital organ. Such habits are the more inexcusable at Nice, as there are so many natural beauties to attract the attention: if the person be a lover of nature and the picturesque, the numerous rides and drives conduct him to spots

enchantingly beautiful; if he have a taste for ruins and antiquities, he will find them scattered about the vicinity; if he be fond of botany, here are a vast variety of plants not to be met with in so small a space elsewhere; if his pursuit be entomology, the great beauty and variety of the insect tribe will amply reward him for his researches; if he have a taste for machaology, he will find a great variety of shells, of living and extinct animals, embedded in the adjacent rocks, or strewn on the sea-shore; if he be a comparative anatomist, a new and unexplored field is open to him; and if he have a taste for geology, he will find himself on a spot about which there are as yet nothing but conflicting opinions; hitherto conclusions have been arrived at too hastily, and deductions made, which a more minute and patient investigation may prove to be erroneous. Yet, with all these rational attractions and amusements, the pursuit of which is so well calculated to improve the health and understanding, pleasures far less conducive to health are often preferred even by the suffering invalid.

Nice possesses a great variety of climate; there are parts of the town which differ very much in tempera-

ture, and there are parts of its faubourgs which not only differ in temperature, but also in degree of moisture; it is important therefore to the invalid that these several parts should be pointed out. The warmest part of the town is the quarter called the Ponchette, where the London Hotel is situated; this quarter has been found to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees warmer than most others; the degree of moisture in the various parts of the town presents no difference worthy of attention. The coldest part of Nice is near the river Paon, a mountain torrent, which brings with it a current of cold air from the fissures in the mountains, which sets in every night at sunset, and lowers the temperature of all situations on and near its banks, several degrees below the other parts of the town. This wind comes always from the north; it is found most agreeable in summer, as it ensures to Nice delightfully cool nights at that period of the year, but in winter it could very well be dispensed with by the invalid; it has, however, its advantages at all seasons, for, if in winter it does not benefit health, still it is useful to commerce, as it enables vessels to put to sea at night, and get a clear

offing before daybreak. The warmest part of the environs of Nice is under the Cimiez Hills, on the road to St. Bartholomew; it is several degrees warmer than the hottest part of the town, and is exceedingly well sheltered from all pernicious winds; even the mistral is not felt here in the plain. During the prevalence of the wind, there is a counter-current near the surface of the earth, frequently from the south and south-east, whilst, at an elevation of two hundred feet, perhaps, the mistral is blowing in its full force from the north-west; the easterly and north-east winds also are seldom felt severely in this plain: it is for these reasons that the temperature here is much higher than elsewhere. This is the spot for pulmonary invalids, for here they possess all the advantages of an inland climate, and yet, not being the fashionable quarter, it remains unfrequented; out of thirteen country-houses in this plain, not one is let this season. It was at Cimiez that the Romans fixed themselves, and do we afford proof of superior wisdom in choosing our abodes in more exposed and less salutary situations? Nice has its advantages, and they are unheeded; its disadvantageous

positions, and they are resorted to; the result is, that patients leave Nice no better, perhaps worse, than when they arrived, and leave it, terming it a detestable climate. I can readily imagine that any one who arrives at Nice during the prevalence of the mistral, will not be impressed with a favourable opinion of the climate; but let him leave the town and walk up this valley, and he will have demonstrative proof of its sheltered situation and increased temperature. Another very important advantage to the pulmonary invalid who resides in this plain is, that the atmosphere he breathes is not impregnated with saline particles, for (as I shall show hereafter,) they are never carried so far inland. I do conscientiously aver, that it would be difficult for any one to point out a spot in Europe more favourable than this for many cases of phthisis, or one where a well-directed plan of treatment would have an equal chance of enabling the patient to throw off the disease. The most humid part of the faubourgs is on the road to Villa Franca; the next in degree is the still unfinished square where the Hôtel de la Pension Anglaise stands; the third is the Croix de Marbre and its

vicinity : the hygrometers of Daniel and Saussure are not sufficiently sensitive to determine with accuracy the precise number of degrees of difference, but we are daily expecting others from Germany which are highly sensitive, and will enable us to determine with great precision the quantity of moisture in each position. This point may pass unnoticed by the casual observer, but to the invalid who suffers from excitability and the irritability of any particular organ, it is most important, as it should be his main object, to seek the most humid situation. I have in my own person a strikingly illustrative example, having for two winters, whilst I lived in the town, suffered severely from gastric irritation; whereas this year, residing in a more humid situation near the Hôtel de la Pension Anglaise, I feel comparatively little inconvenience, although my manner of living is in no respect changed.

The grand objection to Nice is its dryness, and the exciting and irritating nature of its atmosphere; but, if in some diseases these are found to aggravate the malady, in others of an opposite tendency they are productive of good; so that the evil complained of in the one case is counter-

balanced by the good produced in the other. It is the fault of either the patient or his medical adviser if he comes to a climate ill calculated to ameliorate his condition, but it detracts nothing from the reputed character of the climate in diseases to which it is known to be beneficial; it simply leaves the patient, thus misdirected and ill sent, in a worse condition than on his arrival. How often do those, however, who live and exercise their profession on the Continent, see instances of patients being thus erroneously directed to many other places besides Nice, and not to those alone where air and climate are to effect everything, but even to those where mineral waters are the therapeutic agents! Hotel-keepers at Nice say it is useless to send for me, as I am sure to be the cause of their losing the family, because I am in the habit of sending elsewhere those, to whom I consider the climate prejudicial; on this account I am never sent for, if they can avoid it. It is in vain for me to attempt to convince them that I am their best friend, and that I make it evident by pursuing this straightforward course; they look only to present benefit, whereas I seek to

sustain the character and reputation of Nice and of my profession. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere of Nice is, according to the hygrometers now in common use, Saussure's 35°, the extreme moisture is 90°, but those of German construction give a greater range. To what is this dry, exciting, and irritating nature of the atmosphere owing? From observations made with the pluviometer of Watkins during several years, it appears that the greatest quantity of rain which falls at Nice in the course of the year, is forty-one inches; the least, fifteen; the medium, twenty-four; whilst each of the four seasons has the following proportion; winter, from three to seven inches; spring, from three to eight; summer, from two to seven; and autumn, from six to eighteen. These rules are not, however, without exceptions; for at different periods of the year, more especially at the equinoxes, there are heavy falls of rain, so as to produce five inches in less than twenty-four hours. From these notices it will be seen that a greater quantity of rain falls in Nice during the year than in London, therefore the want of rain cannot be the cause of this dry and

exciting quality of the atmosphere. Then, again, the dews at Nice are very heavy, especially in the spring and autumn; sometimes, also, in winter, after a very warm day succeeded by a mild evening, the dew will be readily perceptible. Those quarters where the dew is most observed are near the Var, the Brequiers, and La Buffa. It is true that the evaporation caused by the heat of the solar rays is very great, so that the moisture very soon disappears. The intervals between rain are often very protracted; sometimes we have a whole month with only half an inch, and this, added to the peculiar nature of the soil, may account in some measure for the exciting state of the air. At Cannes, although our observations are, as yet, on a very limited scale, it appears tolerably certain that the air is moister, the temperature lower, and the soil essentially different from that of Nice; its productions also are by no means so numerous and varied.

The mild and equable nature of the climate of Nice depends in great measure on its topographical position; it is surrounded by mountains which shelter it from at least twenty points of the com-

pass; many points indeed of its vicinity are still more sheltered, but the town itself is open from W.S.W. to E.S.E.

The winds which prevail most in the course of the year, are the S.S.E., the S.E., the S., the E., and the N.E.; those of rarest occurrence are the W., N.N.W., N.N.E., W.S.W., and S.S.W. If we take them in the order of the seasons, the most frequent are, in winter, the N.E., N.W., W.N.W., and N.; in spring, the S., S.E. S.S.E. and W.N.W.; in summer the S. E. blows almost to the exclusion of every other; to this succeeds, in autumn, the N.W., N.E., and E.

The winds which blow with the greatest force are the S.W., W., W.N.W., N.E., and E.N.E.; but the strongest of all is the N.W. The winds from the northerly points of the compass are those to which Nice is indebted for its finest days in winter. The winds which cause the hygrometer to reach its maximum of dryness, are the N., N.N.E., and N.N.W. The winds which produce the greatest degree of humidity and the heaviest rains, are the S.S.E., S., E., S.W., S.S.W. and W.S.W.; these several winds, but particularly the

S. and S.S.E., are not only productive of humidity, but also of heat.

The wind which brings settled weather, especially in the fine season of the year, is the S.E., to which Nice is in summer indebted for its moderate degree of heat during the day, which rarely exceeds 84° or 86° of Fahrenheit, while the ordinary temperature does not exceed 80° . This wind is periodical; if it begin in the morning from eight to nine o'clock to blow a light breeze, it continues till five or six in the evening. The fact that the S. and S.E. winds do not blow home at Nice, has been attempted to be accounted for in various ways; the most rational, and I think the true cause is, that they are invariably of a higher temperature than the atmosphere of the soil or land-winds, and consequently lighter; and although the south wind be blowing strong out at sea, its force is impeded near the shore by this body of atmosphere, enclosed as it is on all sides by the triple range of mountains, which natural barrier prevents its being carried into the interior; thus the wind from the south being lighter and unable to drive this body of air before it, easily mounts over it, and is consequently

felt but very partially on the sea-shore. Something similar occurs with respect to the water: the sea, from a long continuance of southerly winds, rises on the coast, and in the harbours, often one, sometimes two feet; and although there be a heavy sea running directly into the mouth of a bay open to several points of the compass, still a ship riding at the bottom of the bay remains in smooth water: this may often be witnessed at Villa Franca. The singular circumstance of a violent north wind blowing in the English Channel, and at the same time a south-east in the Mediterranean, and of both having a central point of union in Switzerland, has not been explained; this was supposed to be the cause of the great inundations in the south of France. Much has been said about the mistral, or N.W. wind, so severely felt in Provence: from this wind Nice is tolerably well sheltered; it is never felt in its full force, and its direction is changed by the Estrelles mountains to nearly due west. The easterly wind prevails in the months of March and April: this wind sets in with the first moon in March, called by the natives the blood-red moon; it is severely felt by the invalid and

those in delicate health; and even the strong feel and acknowledge its evil tendency. Last season the number of patients of all nations labouring under affections of the chest might have amounted to thirty; the great majority had materially improved their state of health up to this period, and they were daily to be seen, like butterflies in the sun, riding, driving, and walking over hill and dale. I besought those whom I attended, and many that I did not, to quit Nice before the birth of this fatal moon; but they, confident in their amended health and strength, heeded not my counsel, and thought I had overrated the danger; they remained, and the day after this easterly wind began, of the thirty I only met one afterwards, and him I had often previously pronounced to have no disease of the lungs. Were it not for these winds, Nice would be perhaps the finest climate in the world; I do not mean for consumptive cases, but for many other diseases which I shall hereafter mention. From the 1st of October, till the 1st of March, it offers to invalids generally, even to those predisposed to consumptive disease, one of the best, if not the most desirable residence in all Europe: but where

shall I go, demands the invalid, after that period? Certainly not to Genoa, for there this wind is felt still more severely; nor certainly to any part of the coast of Italy; nor can he risk a journey through Provence and Languedoc at this season of the year. A fatal instance of the effect of this journey in a pulmonary case occurred last March. I had recommended a patient to go to Pau, as soon as the season was sufficiently advanced to permit him to travel with safety; he was in improved health, and would, I am satisfied, have been alive now had he remained; but he took advantage of my absence at Lord Brougham's, and came to Cannes through a tremendous hail-storm; he passed the Estrelles, which were a foot deep in snow, was seized at Bezières with inflammation of the lungs, and died there.

These easterly winds prevail only on the coast; they are not known in the interior. The climate of Turin, in the months of March and April, is delightful, and the journey there may be made without any risk to the patient: the road, with all necessary details, will be found in the Appendix. A patient should have everything ready for his

journey by the 25th of February, and should reach Mondovi before the birth of the March moon ; for there he is safe from this, to him, pestilential wind. In recommending Turin to the pulmonary invalid during these two months, I speak from my own knowledge of its climate, having resided there for a period of six months at this season of the year.

It is a prevailing opinion, that it is dangerous to be out in the air at Nice at or after sunset : it certainly is not advisable for an invalid, on account of the rapid depression of temperature, arising principally from the setting in of the land-wind, which, however, is free from the effluvia borne by land-winds in general ; it returns to the ocean, from whence during the day it came, unmixed with the noxious particles which it carries with it to many other parts of the shores of the Mediterranean : another reason for the salubrity of Nice.

Ten years' meteorological observations made by M. Roubaudi, from the years 1829—up to which period they have been already published by Sir James Clark in his book on climate—to 1839, show that the thermometer descends only twice or

three times below freezing point, and that not every year, but in two years out of three: on these occasions the descent has never exceeded 27° Fahrenheit, while it has often mounted during the winter to 68° . In spring the minimum of temperature is 43° , the maximum 84° : in summer the thermometer is rarely above 86° or 88° ; the minimum for this season is $54^{\circ}30'$. In autumn the highest point is 80° , the lowest 35° ; but the extremes of temperature in the four seasons are not every year so great; they are generally in winter from 41° to 57° , in spring from 55° to 70° , in summer from 67° to 80° , and in autumn from 56° to 66° . In short, the medium temperature of the year may be considered 61° ; of winter 47° , of spring 63° , of summer 72° , and of autumn $54^{\circ}30'$. The mean difference of temperature of each succeeding month is but $4^{\circ}30'$. As regards the barometer: the greatest elevation observed in the mercurial column has been 28 inches 6 lines; the greatest depression 27; on one occasion only, in 1838, it descended to 26 inches 7 lines: the medium is 27 inches 6 lines: the greatest height which the column attains is in the month of November, and

between January and March. The least elevation is met with in July, August, and September; most generally the greatest depressions have occurred during the S.W., S.S.E., and N.E. winds. The N. and N.W. winds keep the barometer above its ordinary height. The state of the barometer is, at Nice, no guide to the weather: those who seek information on that head must keep a good hygrometer.

Ten years' observations of the state of the weather give the following results. The greatest number of rainy days in the year may be estimated at 75, the least number 42; the mean annual number may be estimated at 60: the mean number of days of pure sunshine is commonly 180, while the cloudy, or partially so, are 125. In short, we are very near the truth in saying that the number of clear sunshiny days is in winter 40, in spring 44, in autumn 40, and in summer 56. The exciting nature of the climate is greatly owing to a superabundance of electric matter: it has been remarked that in dry climates sudden electric changes rarely occur; in other words, there are few violent storms of thunder and lightning, while

animals as well as vegetables, and other bodies on the earth's surface, are more than usually charged with electric matter : in a moist atmosphere, on the contrary, we are continually being robbed of electric fluid ; hence the prevalence of rheumatism, and other similar diseases. In a dry climate we are continually taking it from the atmosphere, and thus acquiring an accumulation which almost amounts to a superabundance ; hence arise irritation of the mucous surfaces, headache, tension, and other affections. I have at Nice seen the tension of the whole body so great as to require an artificially humid atmosphere for its removal. A knowledge of these facts is very important, in a practical point of view, in the treatment of disease. To this state of the atmosphere we owe its efficacy in rheumatism, in the ready dispersion of glandular enlargements, and in the rapid absorption of fluids deposited from local or general debility. It is this state of atmosphere which is so well calculated to ameliorate or remove the diseases of the climacteric period, and to impart new tone and vigour to the more aged and infirm valetudinarian.

The sea-water of the Mediterranean contains

the sulphate of magnesia and sulphuric acid in much greater quantity than that of the English Channel: 174 pounds of its water are found to contain one grain of iodine, while the water of the English Channel contains much more lime. Whether this difference in the waters of the two seas has any connexion with the climate of the coasts of the Mediterranean, I am not prepared to say, any more than I am to account for the little injury done to vegetation by the salt water on these coasts, except indeed it arise from the diminished force of the south wind; the difference in the composition of the waters of the two seas is certainly not an adequate cause. M. Roubaudi has published a pamphlet, the object of which is to prove the non-existence of hydrochloric acid or the hydrochlorates in the atmosphere near or above the level of this sea. Those who wish to see the way in which the experiments were conducted, I refer to the pamphlet itself; for myself, I am perfectly satisfied that he has proved clearly that the atmosphere near the sea is totally free from any such noxious particles. He observes, "When the sea is agitated, and especially when

the wind is violent, small particles of the salt water in a great state of tenuity float in the air, especially near the shore, where the waves break, and are carried by the wind to a greater or less distance, according to its violence, and to the extent to which the sea is agitated." Without attempting to establish the exact distance, he does not think it exceeds ordinarily a hundred paces, at least at Nice, where the south wind is rarely violent. The analysis of these particles, when condensed, shows the presence of the salts contained in sea-water. He also adds, that "the results of his latest researches go to prove, that the atmosphere near the sea contains neither chlorine nor ammoniacal gas." The state of vegetation in the gardens near the sea will at once prove the smallness of the distance to which these particles are ordinarily carried inland. The atmosphere was submitted to the same tests at various distances, between one and five hundred feet, and at the last-mentioned distance it was found to be entirely free from the presence of these saline particles. To this circumstance Nice is indebted for possessing in its environs all the advantages of an inland climate;

and this, coupled with its sheltered position, renders the valley under the Cimiez hills a most desirable residence for all pulmonary invalids.

If other testimony than tables of temperature be demanded to prove the mildness of the climate, I would refer those who seek it to the productions of the soil, both wild and cultivated. There is no intelligent stranger who on his arrival fails to express his astonishment at the prodigious number of plants which he finds in its vicinity, of which many belong properly to the tropics alone. No other place in Europe, although much further south, can boast of anything like an equal number and variety, not even the island of Sicily. The number known, and about to be published by M. Risso, is about six hundred. I shall content myself with naming a few of both wild and cultivated.

WILD PLANTS.

<i>Chamærops humilis.</i>	<i>Anemone Pavonina.</i>
<i>Pteris Cretica.</i>	<i>Tulipa oculis soli.</i>
<i>Brassica Balearica.</i>	—— <i>Clusiana.</i>
<i>Ixia Bulbocodium.</i>	<i>Anthyllis Barba Jovis.</i>
<i>Scilla Hyacinthoides.</i>	<i>Cactus opuntia.</i>
<i>Anemone Regina.</i>	<i>Anemone Hortensis.</i>

Cheiranthus Incanus.	Lotus Ædulis.
Alyssum Maritimum.	—— Cytisoides.
Biscutella Ambigua.	Filago Pygmea.
——— Hispida.	Chrysanthemum Tomen-
Brassica Erucastrum.	tosum.
Cakile Rugosa.	Campanula Falcata.
Dianthus Collinus.	Lavandula Stæcas.
Silene Nicæensis.	Teucrium Pollium.
Lavatera Arborea.	Crocus Versicolor.
——— Olbia.	Leucojum hyemale (flore
——— Punctata.	albo.)
Hypericum Coris.	Hyacinthus Orientalis.
Tubulus Terrestris.	Smilax Mauritanica.
Pistacia Lentiscus.	Corallina Stipularis.
Anagyris Foetida.	——— Juncea.
Trifolium Vesiculosum.	Coris Siliquastrum.
——— Stellatum.	Seriola Ætnensis.
——— Suffocatum.	Hyoseris Cretica.
——— Tomentosum.	Santolina Chamæ-Cyparissus.
Medicago Circinata.	

CULTIVATED.

Psidium pomiferum.	Metrosideros Lophanta.
Cassia Tomentosa.	Lyriodendron Tulipifera.
Mespilus Japonica.	Kœlreuteria Paniculata.
Justicia Adhatoda.	Cydonia Sinensis.
——— Speciosa.	Volkameria Japonica.
Laurus Indica.	Pittosporum Coriaceum.

<i>Kerria Japonica.</i>	<i>Cactus Speciosissimus.</i>
<i>Globba Nutans.</i>	<i>Heynœa Alöefolia.</i>
<i>Arundo Saccharifera.</i>	<i>Hydrangea hortensis.</i>
<i>Cactus Peruvianus.</i>	<i>Fuchsia Coccinea.</i>

And all the species and varieties of the citrus, even the rarest, which require so very mild a climate.

Nice is situate in latitude $43^{\circ} 41'$, and its longitude east of London is $7^{\circ} 16'$; it is clear, therefore, that its geographical position has nothing to do with this flourishing condition of the vegetable kingdom; we must look to other causes, and they will be found in the soil, the dryness of its air, and its topographical position.

The soil of Nice is not an absorbent one; the rain percolates through it, and runs off, instead of being evaporated, and thus charging the atmosphere with humidity: it is exceedingly rich and productive; and all rich soils, in whatever position they are placed, have a much warmer atmosphere than poor ones. I distinctly recollect riding with a very intelligent man who had been blind from four years old, and he readily distinguished the quality of soil by the difference in temperature:

when on poor land, he said, he always required additional covering, which he could well dispense with while passing over rich. The soil of Nice is formed principally from the detritus of rocks in the surrounding mountains; those nearest to Nice are of very recent formation, and are alluvial and post-diluvial. One finds gravel, silex, and calcaire, all of fresh water formation, to which modern geologists have given the name of the newer Pliocene. The boundary of this formation may be easily defined even by the productions of the soil; but it is foreign to this little work to pursue the subject of stratification farther. To the dryness of the air we are indebted for the profuse vegetation, for its progress would be arrested by the same degree of cold, were it accompanied by humidity. The soil yields six crops within the year: no sooner is one gathered, than the labourer has to prepare his land to receive a second: his work is never finished. Such a soil and climate, together with the natural love of gain, allow him no time for repose. This heavy and constant labour falls principally upon the weaker sex; the consequence is, that they are completely worn out at forty-five,

and the great majority die before they have attained their fiftieth year. In the month of January the vegetables are sometimes frozen. I asked a peasant why he had not taken the precaution to cover his peas with straw? His answer was, that God, who had sent the peas, had ordained the frost also; and, as it was his will, it would be wrong in him to preserve them from it. Our gardeners who supply London would have thought and acted differently.

It has not yet been determined which of two climates, physically alike, the one near the sea, the other inland, is the most productive of good in pulmonary disease. I think, if any place will enable us to give a solution of this question, it is Nice. A maritime climate is usually deemed more humid; to this general opinion Nice is an exception, the greatest degree of humidity being found in the parts most distant from the sea. I hope next season an opportunity will be afforded me of testing the merits of the valley under the Cimiez hills, a quarter which should for the future be the abode of all the pulmonary cases which resort here. No one instance can be adduced of an invalid of this character,

having left this spot, after a winter's residence, without having derived benefit, while many may be brought forward to whom the benefit has been material and lasting. If I mistake not, there are at present living on the spot two instances confirmatory of this statement. This valley is more or less sheltered from every wind, and adorned with a more verdant vegetation than any part of the vicinity; it is well watered by numerous running streams; and, though in most other localities around Nice the wind be cold and piercing, here the invalid will always find a sheltered walk and a warm and genial atmosphere. The circumstance of a sheltered walk being always to be found here or elsewhere, is one of the greatest advantages Nice possesses over every other place in Italy.*

* An invalid in very delicate health has kept a journal, from which it results, that during the months of November, December, January, February, and March of one year, there were only six days of rain, when he was unable to take walking exercise; twenty-four of partial showers, when he walked out, and the remainder fine weather, with the exception of a few days' cold wind; the following year, in the months of October, November,

Such, then, is a brief account of the climate of Nice. The deductions to be made from it are, that it is dry, exciting, and irritating, and consequently contra-indicated in all habits of that nature; that it possesses, however, immense advantages in well-selected and appropriate cases; that it is warmer than any other place in Italy except Rome; that its mean annual range of temperature is less than that of any other locality; that it is free from epidemics; in short, that it is highly salubrious, and well calculated to prove very beneficial in a numerous class of diseases.

December, and January, there were only four days of such continued rain as prevented his being in the open air, six days with a few hours in the forenoon when he could go out, and sixteen showery, although this was a very wet season.

DISEASES TO WHICH NICE IS BENEFICIAL.

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

OF all the diseases which come under the consideration and demand the attention of the medical profession, there is none of more frequent occurrence, or more fatal in its results, than this. We are told on very good authority, that no fewer than 75,000 English persons perish annually by this disease, and in other countries the mortality is proportionably great. The healing art and other traces of science connected with it have advanced in a rapid ratio, and this advance of human knowledge has conferred lasting benefits on society; but this destructive disease still remains

an approbrium to medicine, and no kindly hand or outstretched arm is extended to arrest its devastating influence, or to snatch from the yawning sepulchre its too surely devoted victim. It must not be thought presumptuous and arrogant in me if I make an attempt, however feeble and unsuccessful, to rescue from obloquy this branch of medical science. Lawrence says, that "the cure of phthisis is not impossible, but we must admit that science does not yet possess any certain means of arriving at this desirable end." And Sir James Clark observes, that "we have no proof that the absorption of tubercle ever occurs." The only cure as yet known is their expulsion; they soften and are sometimes thrown off by expectoration, when a favourable termination ensues; but such instances are so exceedingly rare, that no individual suffering under confirmed phthisis can hope he will be the one out of many thousands so highly favoured.

Before I proceed with this most important subject, it will be necessary to consider, first, what is the nature of the nidus of these substances deposited in the lungs; and, secondly, whether these or similar substances deposited in the lungs under

other circumstances, or in other structures, are ever absorbed; thirdly, how the absorption of similar substances has been effected in other structures; and if in them, why the lungs, in phthisis alone, are exempted.

The nature of the substance deposited in the lungs, and forming the basis of tubercle, is admitted by physiologists of the present day to be coagulable lymph, not in a healthy state and capable of organization, but deficient in its usual degree of vitality, and incapable of organization, which, instead of becoming the natural structure of the part in which it is embedded, gives rise to all the forms and varieties of tubercle. The late Dr. Todd of Brighton said, "it would seem that this substance is the matrix of every structure; it is also the simplest form of animal life, and the first form of existence even of the most perfect animals." I could quote many authors and high living authorities in support of this now generally acknowledged fact, but, as it would be altogether superfluous, I shall proceed to consider—

Whether these or similar substances deposited in the lungs under other circumstances, and in

other structures, is ever absorbed. Every morbid anatomist knows, that on a post-mortem examination of patients who have died of scrofula, tubercles have been found in their lungs, although during life no evidence of their existence was ever manifested, and only the death of the patient made the medical attendant acquainted with a fact which he had not before even suspected; those, therefore, who admit that a number of scrofulous patients are cured, will not readily deny that in some of these cases tubercles may have been present, and subsequently absorbed.

That coagulable lymph, the matrix of scirrhus tumour in the female breast, may be absorbed, does not now rest on my testimony alone. On this subject I must refer the reader to a treatise I published on occult cancer, as far back as the year 1822; and I have now lying before me a certificate, signed by all the medical men of the infirmary for the county of Somerset, where eighteen cases of scirrhus tumour were successfully treated on the plan I recommended, in consequence of which I received the appointment of consulting surgeon to that institution. This will at least show that it is

not now, or on my arrival at Nice, that my attention was first directed to the absorption of deposits, but that it has been with me a subject which has long attracted my attention, and occupied much of my time. The surgeon may write and speak boldly, as the tumour is evident to the senses, and its dispersion is as clear as was its former existence; but the physician cannot look into the cavity of the chest, he can only judge of the existence or non-existence of altered structure by symptoms; and consequently the testimony which he has to offer in support of his opinions and practice, is always open to doubt, cavil, and disbelief. These, however, will not deter me from pursuing the subject; I shall go fearlessly into the discussion and advocacy of new opinions, and take new views of the pathology of the disease; although I may expose myself, as I did on the former occasion, eighteen years since, to the severe lash of criticism as regarded my practice, although none ever questioned my theory.

Among the multifarious modes of treatment devised to promote the cure of phthisis, that of counter-irritation has been tried in every form which

the imagination could suggest, and I believe uniformly with equal want of success. This treatment had its origin in the knowledge that, during pregnancy, not only was there a suspension of disease in the lungs, but that attempts had been made to repair the injury previously inflicted, and ulcers were occasionally found healed. It was also known to many, that in case of a fracture occurring during pregnancy, it sometimes happened that union of such fracture, healthy union at least, did not take place, as under ordinary circumstances it would have done; and this failure physiologists attributed to nature being at the time employed in the important function of utero-gestation. This, as regards terms, was perhaps correct, but they did not, I think, look so far into it as I have been led to by the view I have taken of the formation of the structures upon which I now write. The disease then was suspended in the lungs in consequence of an action set up in another part of the body: this was the view taken by medical men, and hence originated the plan of counter-irritation; but I believe that this view is at variance with the truth, and that the real cause of the suspension of the phthi-

sical symptoms has been overlooked. The serum of the blood, or coagulable lymph, contains water, albumen, saline matter, and a small proportion of oily fluid. The liquor amnii is found to contain water, albumen, saline matter, and a small proportion of matter which is incoagulable: the quantity of this fluid varies considerably; it is more abundant in the earlier months of gestation than at the more advanced periods: the usual quantity varies between a pint and a half and two pints, but it has sometimes amounted to two gallons. Now the abstraction of so great a quantity of serum from the arterial system, and its transference to the uterus, (where it not only has to form the liquor amnii, but to aid with fibrin the continual progressive growth of the child,) causes the lungs to be exposed to the action of a smaller quantity of the peccant mater; or, in other words, the blood itself being in all probability improved in quality by such abstraction, no further deposition of lymph occurs; indeed, provided the constitution is tolerably vigorous, the remains of former deposits may be absorbed. The question then is, is this liquor amnii and coagulable lymph; and if it is not, what

are we to call it? If it is admitted to be so, then I contend that, instead of being indebted to another action going on in another part of the body for an entire suspension of the phthisical system, we are indebted to the abstraction of this quantity of coagulable lymph for the cessation of such a diseased action. Upon this principle I account for the relief obtained by bleeding, blistering, setons, issues, and other drains; even a severe sweating-fit has been known to prove critical and remove the disease: a quick succession of pregnancies has so long protracted the suspension, that the morbid diathesis has run through its course and entirely subsided, leaving the patient in the possession of firm and established health. If, then, a rapid succession of pregnancies has, in the manner I advocate, stayed the further encroachment of the disease, why should we not endeavour to imitate nature, and thus lessen the lymph, leaving the solid parts of the blood to give the body that support which it necessarily requires? This is, I believe, practicable, and may constitute the basis of a mode of treatment by which the absorption of tubercle in the lungs may be effected. The pre-

vailing opinion is against the absorption of tubercle, and the reason given for such an opinion is, that these deposits are not vascular, and that no absorbents enter into them. Now there are two depositions of coagulable lymph in the female breast, that in scirrhus, and that in the soft spongoid tumour: the latter is highly vascular, easily injected, and incapable of absorption, and is malignant from its commencement; whereas the scirrhus tumour is not vascular, cannot be injected, and acquires its malignity at uncertain periods; yet the absorption of this deposit can be effected by medicine. It is true that all our attempts to inject tubercle in the lungs have failed, and that some very recent attempts made by Sir Astley Cooper have been also unsuccessful; but although we have hitherto been unable to trace the entry of absorbents into the substance of the tubercle, yet we find they are surrounded by absorbents; and perhaps we may be permitted to infer that, so soon as the deposit may become less compact in its structure, and softened by the exhibition of proper remedial means, these absorbents, so conveniently distributed in the vicinity

of such deposit, will begin their work, and actually perform their very desirable functions. Sir Astley Cooper and Sir B. Brodie both have seen cases of this deposit in the female breast in which I succeeded in promoting absorption, and I can safely affirm that in these cases it was invariably preceded by a softening down of the tumour, the acute angles of which first became obtuse, and if it was attached, its attachments were gradually removed; first a partial, then a general softness pervaded the whole deposit; at this period the work of absorption began, and a gradual diminution supervened. Those who may wish further information on this subject, I must refer to my book on Occult Cancer, published in 1825, second edition. Now if absorption of the same deposit is effected in a part which has less vital power than the lungs, and that absorption and the manner in which it is effected are also evident to the sight and touch, who will argue that the same desirable end may not be attained in the same manner, if not by the same remedial means? I acknowledge that I wrote this short paper last winter, during my residence at Nice, with the intention of sending it to

one of the medical journals for insertion ; but I confess I had not the courage to give publicity to opinions which were, to me at least, quite new and original, conceiving that I should stand alone, unsupported by any authority, and be myself the sole defender of a theory in opposition to all opinions received from the earliest ages of medicine, with the additional difficulty of not being able to support my theory by ocular proofs. I therefore took the most prudent course, and made a visit to London this last spring ; I there expressed to competent judges my conviction of the fact, that absorption of tubercle in the lungs both may be and is effected ; and it is with infinite satisfaction I state that Dr. Hope, at present one of the highest authorities in this branch of medicine, concurs with me in opinion, as does also Sir Astley Cooper. The latter related to me a striking instance, that of a young lady, who went to Italy, in the autumn of 1839, with confirmed phthisis, accompanied by hæmoptysis, and who had just returned to London entirely free from the disease.

The next point to be considered is the way in

which this most desirable end may be attained. The remedial means must depend on many circumstances, such as the duration of the disease, the peculiar constitution of the patient, whether it be complicated or otherwise, and on the climate in which the patient happens to be residing at the time the treatment is commenced. Our knowledge on this interesting subject is, perhaps, as yet too limited to enable us to point out those cases which are best suited for a trial, nor can we as yet fix that period of disease after which there is no hope of absorption being effected; but I think I can safely say there are cases in which, even after suppuration, success may crown our efforts. My conviction is, that I have removed all remains of tubercle from a lung in which suppuration had existed and been proceeding for a period of several months. In selecting remedial means with a view to promote the absorption of tubercles in the lungs, I should say we should never fix upon those medicines which, at the same time that they excite the absorbents to act, increase arterial action. A pure caustic alkali may be given in large doses with these views, but its use in phthisis is generally

contra-indicated, as it increases the pulse, and sometimes causes bloody expectoration. In a warm, dry climate such as Nice, calomel may be tried with a fair chance of success; indeed it has been already successfully given, in accordance with these views, in doses of five grains night and morning, and continued six weeks without producing salivation. But the preparation which seems to me best and most generally useful, is the iodide of iron: the use of iodine alone in phthisis I must deprecate, but the iodide of iron I have often given, both here and at Bagnères, with very marked advantage, although the two climates are most opposite in their character—the one being the driest, the other one of the moistest in Europe. I think this medicine most efficient in a moist climate; its action upon the mucous surfaces is much sooner excited in a moist than in a dry state of atmosphere: the largest quantity I have given in a day at Bagnères, is twelve grains; at Nice, eighteen; but in one case, in which it was given in two-grain doses by a native practitioner, it produced, within a fortnight, great emaciation and debility: if, however, it be properly administered, it may be con-

tinued for a period of six weeks, or even longer, without any apprehension of dangerous consequences. It reduces the pulse often to the standard of health; the patient gains flesh, health, and strength, under its use; but it should never be given without the advice of some one accustomed to its exhibition: it should not be allowed to accumulate in the system, and, to prevent this, purgatives should be from time to time administered. There is also another preparation of iron which I think I have occasionally used with advantage; this is a chlorate, or the golden drop of the Germans. But, previously to the exhibition of any medicine, either alone or in combination, given with a view to promote the absorption of tubercle, it is highly necessary that the secretions should be properly regulated, and not only that they be good and healthy, but that assimilation should be perfect; in short, that there should be no functional derangement of any organ save the lungs themselves.

Only such cases of phthisis as are in their earliest dawn or invasive stage, when the disease is rather suspected than positively confirmed or esta-

blished, should be sent here: to the later stages of this malady, the dry, irritating nature of the atmosphere proves prejudicial, and hurries them faster to the tomb. My present conviction is, that absorption in phthisis is more easily accomplished in a climate which is warm and moist, than in one which is warm and dry; but before we can come to a conclusion on which positive reliance may be placed, we must have had the benefit of a more lengthened and extended experience, and have had fair opportunities of trying what appears to me the best locality for this disease, viz. the valley under the Cimiez hills. On the advantages presented by this quarter, I shall speak elsewhere.

In the selection of those cases in which we may entertain well-grounded hope of effecting the absorption of tubercle, there as yet exists much difficulty; and I should be almost afraid, from my own very limited sphere of knowledge in this interesting branch of practical medicine, and the little experience I have as yet had in the absorption of pulmonary tubercle, to lay down any precise rule by which such selection may be guided.

SCROFULA.

If a moist and humid atmosphere favour the production of this disease, and if dry situations and warm or cold dry air are conducive to its removal, and if to these be added the salutary effects of sea air, and the peculiar exciting nature of this atmosphere so well calculated to rouse the absorbent system, to remove glandular and other enlargements, then Nice must be allowed to possess a very marked and decided superiority over every other place in Europe for patients who suffer from this malady. And yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, it is lamentable to find that the proportion of scrofulous patients of all nations, and more especially English, are few in comparison with those who come for pulmonary phthisis, to which the climate is rather prejudicial than otherwise, whereas in scrofula it may be considered almost in the light of a specific. I urge it, therefore, as a duty on the part of the profession that they should avail themselves of its advantages, not only in scrofula, but in all cases of

marked predisposition to that disease; for, during the premonitory or invasive stage, much latent mischief may be going on, of which there may be no positive evidence, at least to the common observer; for who shall say that the *materia morbi* of this disease, existing as it does in a diffused state, is not producing change in some structure or other without the reach of our observation, and thus laying the basis of serious disease unknown to us? Nothing operates so powerfully to produce this as climate: for the more cold, damp, and variable is the climate, the more generally prevalent is this disease. This is a fact that no one will attempt to deny, any more than they will that a climate the reverse of this is highly conducive to its removal. The extent to which the whole human family is predisposed to this disease, will not, perhaps, be generally believed: no sex, age, or temperament, is wholly exempt from it: the fair and the dark-complexioned, the Albino and the negro, suffer equally if exposed only to the exciting cause: the poor black, indeed, suffers more frequently and more seriously than any other of the human family. Every circumstance which

which may debilitate the individual may be, and is often, conducive to a predisposition to scrofula; even a fractured limb, or dislocation, or other accident, may lead to the disease in persons who bear none of the ordinary and acknowledged marks of predisposition. To what agent, then, more effectual than a climate which is warm, dry, and irritating, can we direct the invalid thus afflicted, to remove such predisposition? and when once the disease is established in the system, and various structures which are evident to us are attacked, (besides many of which we have, perhaps, no external or other conclusive evidence,) where can he go better than to a climate which is known so powerfully to excite the absorbent system? It is to the agency of these vessels alone that we must look for the removal of all enlarged glands, and it is to them that we must confide the removal of tubercular deposit, whether it be situate in the brain, liver, mesentery, peritoneum, or any other structure.

In my treatise on this disease, published in 1829, I endeavoured to account for the materia

morbi of scrofula in the following manner. The lacteals, which have their origin in the villous coat of the intestines, pass (at least some of them which can be traced) through the mesenteric glands, and during this passage the chyle acquires a property which may lay the foundation for struma; or if it be not thus, the lacteals may bear with them the seeds of this disease from a previously diseased state of mucous membranes lining the alimentary canal: for I have not failed to remark, in many instances, that affections of the mesenteric glands have supervened to a neglected and diseased state of the mucous membrane. If this be true, how important then is it, that we should look well to the state of this membrane in all those who have anything like scrofulous predisposition, or in those of weakly habits and delicate health? for if the secretions and mucous membrane be in a diseased state, and there be a derangement of the functions of the intestinal canal, how can the lacteals derive good chyle from such a source, and how can healthy blood be formed from such chyle? Hence it is, that we

find the blood of scrofulous persons possessing a much larger proportion of serum than is natural to healthy blood, and deficient in colouring matter.

The similarity between scrofula and phthisis has not failed to be noticed by every writer on either disease, and it never escapes the notice of the intelligent practitioner. The nature of the diseased deposit is the same; some pretend that they have discovered a slight difference in the composition of the matter deposited, but it is rather a distinction than a difference: the deposit in scrofula may be, perhaps, generally softer and less compact. The internal structures in which the deposits are made, are the same in both diseases; but there is this difference, that a deposit so made in those of a scrofulous diathesis produces less constitutional or local irritation than it does in pure phthisis, and this, after all, constitutes the difference between the two diseases, so far as regards the viscera and internal structures of the body: pure phthisis does not, however, attack the absorbent or secreting glands, the cellular tissue, ears, nose, and other external parts; but as these two diseases are so identified with each other, and

as the term *scrofula* carries with it some degree of supposed disgrace on account of its hereditary taint, as though other diseases were not equally hereditary, why should we not (such being the general dislike to the term) entitle the one disease pure phthisis, the other (*scrofula*) irregular phthisis?

It is generally admitted that many cases of *scrofula* or irregular phthisis are cured, or, in other words, that these deposits are absorbed, and yet scarcely any one admits the possibility of such deposits being absorbed in pure phthisis. It is known to every one in the habit of making post-mortem examinations, that tubercles are frequently found in the lungs of *scrofulous* patients, although during life there was no evidence of their existence: the inference then is, that their existence in the lungs is much more frequent than is generally believed, and that, as many cases of *scrofula* are radically cured, the absorption of these tubercular deposits in the lungs is effected by the means we have taken to cure that disease in its visible and external forms of existence. That the same means which will promote absorption in

irregular phthisis will have no influence in pure phthisis, I readily conceive; in the first case, the deposit is made in a leucophlegmatic habit, in the other in a sanguineous habit of body: the constitutions of each are essentially different; the treatment, therefore, must also differ. Scrofula is a disease of the dawn, the middle, and advanced periods of life—so is phthisis: scrofula exists through life without any evidence of such existence; it destroys at late periods of life: the latest I ever saw was in the case of the house steward to the late Duke of Portland, in whom tubercles in the lungs, occurring in a scrofulous habit of body, began to suppurate at fifty-six. The duration of scrofula is invariably almost longer than that of phthisis; the latter, indeed, sometimes takes but a very short period: the shortest ever observed by the great Louis, in which this disease destroyed life, was thirty-five days, the longest twenty-five years.

Having thus briefly endeavoured to show how far these two diseases resemble each other, and that that resemblance almost amounts to an identity, sufficiently so at least to warrant us in dis-

carding the odious term *scrofula*, and adopting that of irregular phthisis, I shall only say that this is the form of disease which should uniformly be sent to Nice, as the tubercle in this scrofulous or irregular form is more readily absorbed in a warm, dry, and exciting atmosphere, than elsewhere. Another advantage it possesses, which I will allude to, is, that the air is highly charged with electric fluid. We know that if we cover the lymphatic glands of the neck with a non-conductor, silk, and thus prevent the escape of electric fluid from the part, the enlarged glands will begin to diminish, though no remedial means be employed; surely, then, the advantages of living in an atmosphere so charged, and so strikingly charging all bodies within its range, one which, instead of, as a humid one, abstracting this fluid from our bodies, imparts to them an abundant proportion, must be manifest to every observer.

In conclusion, I shall point out the best situation for those afflicted with irregular phthisis or *scrofula*, to reside in: it is the line of houses facing the sea, improperly called the Boulevards, and those near the London Hotel. These situ-

ations are sheltered from the north winds, are drier than any other, enjoy perpetual sunshine, and are nearer the best promenades, which are equally sheltered and alike exposed to the sun's rays; the houses which are near the London Hotel, indeed, have an increased temperature of 5° Fahrenheit.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Every symptom of this form of rheumatism proves it to be a disease of debility, and hence it is that the climate of Nice is so essentially serviceable in all its varieties. It matters not whether it be that which follows the acute form, or whether it be idiopathic, in what part it is situated, or whether it be what is commonly called rheumatic gout, accompanied by calcareous concretions about the joints;—all are alike benefited by a residence at Nice. In many instances the climate alone effectually removes the disease, while in others the same remedial means which had been tried in London, without any good result, have here succeeded exceedingly well. Those cases of pains in

the limbs, so commonly supervening on ill-treated or neglected gonorrhœa, and accompanied by stricture and general constitutional irritation, and which are often mistaken for rheumatism, are also greatly benefited by the climate. I have had several of these cases, and they have, without any exception, yielded to the continued use of purgatives combined with alkalies and sedatives. The climate is also of use in sciatica, which is nearly allied to rheumatism.

I shall briefly notice the other diseases in which benefit may be expected from a residence here: these are—chronic bronchitis, accompanied with expectoration; chronic, and even acute affections of the larynx, those, at least, which have demanded active treatment in England, generally suffer no inconvenience during their sojourn; humid asthma; dyspeptic cases which arise from want of tone in the stomach itself, or from indolent secretion of any organ concerned in the process of digestion; hypochondriacal affections generally; urinary calculi. In hydropic affections I can recommend it strongly: I arrived here last year with so much water in both my legs, that at night I could bury

my fingers in them : in less than a month I threw away my bandages, which I had worn for at least three months ; and this was entirely the effect of climate, for I employed no remedial means. I have seen several other cases which offered the same result. In secondary syphilis also, whether in the form of eruption or diseased bone, and indeed in eruptive diseases generally, the climate appears to be exceedingly favourable. I succeeded in one case, the brother of a native physician, whose face and nose were covered with what the French call *squamous dartre*, in the short period of twenty-five days ; though he had tried every remedy, as suggested in Turin, Paris, and Germany, for a period of two years and a half : two years have now elapsed since his cure, and he still remains well. Diseases of the heart experience great relief ; attacks of gout yield very soon to proper treatment ; varicose veins ; all cases of languid circulation unaccompanied by organic disease ; the coughs of the climacteric period also. Cancer is so exceedingly slow in its progress towards the ulcerative stage, and entails so little suffering on the individual, that I think the cli-

mate would be well worth the trial, were it only with a view to avoid suffering and check its rapid advancement, independently of the hope of being able to facilitate absorption in the occult stage, in a climate well calculated to aid us in its accomplishment.

THE DISEASES TO WHICH THE CLIMATE IS PREJUDICIAL.

IN most cases of phthisis, when advanced beyond the invasive stage, but especially in those of irritable habits and quickened circulation, attended by hæmorrhage.

In dry bronchitis the climate exerts a deleterious influence. I have seen cases who never slept during their stay at Nice, and, on their leaving it for Pisa or Rome, natural rest returned. Dyspepsia, attended with or arising from irritation, is also contra-indicated; indeed the climate often induces this disease in healthy strangers, if they live for months as they have been accustomed to do in England. Those predisposed to apoplexy and determination of blood

to the head. Those in whom the liver is easily excited and disposed to inflammatory action, more especially if there be previous organic derangement of that organ. To similar affections of the kidneys or bladder it is equally prejudicial, and in fact to all habits which are irritable and inflammatory. I should have included in the list dry asthma, but, from information I have received, it appears that the Cimiez valley has proved an excellent residence for several persons afflicted with this complaint, and I am consequently induced to withhold the observation.

DISEASES TO WHICH STRANGERS ARE LIABLE.

The first which I shall notice under this head is constipation; it is often the effect of travelling, and, if not of long duration, need not be considered as a disease; but if it continue past two days, it merits attention, and often demands medical aid for its removal. Constipation arising after residence is a very common and prevalent affection in this climate; it occurs principally in persons of

robust habits and strong digestive powers; it is caused by the increased action of the absorbents, by an excess of perspiration, a contraction of the mouths of the secreting vessels, and a consequent diminution in the quantity of mucus in the intestines. The food of persons subject to an obstinate and continued state of constipation should be light; and the quantity of fluid should predominate: more oil should be taken with their meals than they are accustomed to eat; the fine olive oil of Nice is often eaten by some at breakfast instead of butter, and even relished. Sir James Clark recommends a tea-spoonful of castor oil every night at bedtime: all ordinary cases will be removed by these plans, or by a pill made and prepared by M. Dalmas, the English chemist, to which he has given the name of the Nice pill: I can only say it is the best form of aperient pill for this climate, and there is no ingredient in its composition which can do the least injury. If constipation continue after these have been tried, medical aid should not be neglected: it sometimes continues for several days without any evacuation, and may then be productive of serious consequences. To obstinate and protracted forms

of constipation, medical men have given another name, obstipation: I have only seen one case of this kind at Nice that did not yield to the usual remedies, and in this the bowels were quickly relieved by cold affusion on the abdomen. The next earliest affection to which the newly-arrived stranger is liable, is diarrhœa. I intend explaining the cause of the frequency of this affection in my Chapter on Food in relation to Climate: it is more common with children and persons advanced in life. The body should be warmly clad, especially the extremities. Small doses of ipecacuanha and antimonial wine in some aromatic water may be given through the day, and a larger dose at night, with the foot-bath; and if there be blood in the motions, a hot bath may be added to this treatment. When the skin is made to act freely, and that action is kept up, the diarrhœa soon ceases. If this trifling disease, the effect of change of climate, be suffered to continue, it usually terminates in an affection of the liver, which will demand medical aid.

When this form of diarrhœa occurs in elderly persons, it often requires a different treatment: in

such cases the motions are often watery, and there is no accompanying irritation elsewhere; the tongue is clean, and there is an entire absence of all febrile symptoms. This kind may be immediately stopped by small doses of opium, camphor, and extract of rhubarb, in the form of pill. I have seen these cases treated as bilious; and the patient's cure has thus occupied some weeks. The motions frequently amount to fifteen, and even more, daily: two or three days is the utmost time required for its removal.

Another very simple and early affection, to which the stranger is liable, and which is the effect of climate, is slight irritation of the mucous surfaces lining the throat and fauces. It is generally produced by sudden change from sun to shade; the difference between the two temperatures being much greater in sheltered situations than is generally imagined on the walk usually frequented by the English: the temperature is often 99° in the sun, while in the shade it is only 59° ; this great difference in temperature will sufficiently account for the frequency of these affections. The difference

also in temperature, before and after sunset, may produce the same affection; but as the transition is neither so great nor so rapid, it is not so commonly the cause as the change from sun to shade. On the first days of arrival almost every stranger has this affection slightly, the effect of a stimulating atmosphere; it goes off in about three days, with slight expectoration, and needs no medicine; but when it arises from the causes I have just cited, medicine is usually required. The throat and fauces are slightly inflamed, the tongue is white, and the end tipped with red, and there is no difficulty of swallowing, but a sense of dryness and roughness. Half-grain doses of ipecacuanha in a little almond mixture three times a day are all that is necessary, keeping the patient warm, and taking away animal food and wine.

The other affections to which the stranger is liable are of a more serious character; and as they demand the attention of a professional man, I shall abstain from offering any remarks on their treatment.

Gastro-bilious fever is not more prevalent at

Nice than it is at all places on the shores of the Mediterranean. I have seen it in Spain, and in the Pyrenees on the French side. It may be considered as common to all European countries south of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude. I have seen no case of death from it at Nice: it is caused mostly in strangers by intemperance and errors of diet supervening on change of climate. The natives are subject to the same fever, but they have it in a much milder form. The stranger who lives temperately, never has it severely, nor is it in his case complicated with visceral disease; but the free and intemperate liver suffers severely from his imprudence, and even though his life be saved, he never perfectly recovers from its effects: fortunately, however, its premonitory symptoms give a timely notice of its approach: these are lassitude, want of appetite, disordered taste, the mouth clammy, pains in the back, nausea, flatulence, and indigestion; the countenance is paler than usual, and the bowels are irregular: these signs continue several days, and during their continuance the coming fever may be warded off, by seeking medical advice. The invasive and later stages

it is unnecessary to describe for the general reader; for the professional one I shall just remark that the constant intermission of pulse need not be regarded, as I know it is generally, as an unfavourable symptom. I use the term constant, because I do not recollect having seen one case of decidedly gastro-bilious fever in these latitudes, unaccompanied by an intermittent pulse.

Mucous or pituitous fever is common at Nice, and this season it is more prevalent than I have before noticed; its shortest period of duration is a fortnight, but it may be prolonged to several weeks. This fever may be, and is sometimes, mistaken for the gastro-bilious, but may be distinguished from it by the absence of the yellow encrusted tongue, by the want of the yellow tint in the skin, and conjunctive coat of the eye, by the regularity of the pulse, by the absence of cerebral irritation, and of dysenteric affections, the evacuations being mucous. It occurs most commonly in those of leucophlegmatic and nervous habits, and more frequently in females than males. The fever at first is but slight, and assumes something of a remittent form: there is gastric irritation, and

frequent recurrence of bilious vomiting. As the disease advances, the fever is stronger, there is great restlessness, and scarcely any sleep. This fever, with the natives and strangers under the care of some native practitioners, sometimes ends in mild typhus, under which the patient sinks in seven or eight weeks. If it be unconnected with previous organic disease, it is not ordinarily a fever of much danger. The patient is more liable to relapses in this form of fever than in any I have seen on the continent.

It is in general exceedingly mild, and by the fifteenth day the patient is commonly convalescent; but it is, in plethoric habits, often attended with severe inflammation of the throat and fauces; when abscesses form, and the constitutional irritation is considerable, the pulse is hard, but the circulation is not much quickened. When blood is drawn, it exhibits strong marks of inflammation: repeated bleedings, however, from the tendency of this fever to terminate in typhus, should, if possible, be avoided; the inflammatory action, after the first or second bleeding, is better subdued by small doses of tartarized antimony, calomel, and nitre

combined. These, however, if they act on the bowels, and bring on or increase the discharge of mucus, should be discontinued. The want of sleep is often distressing to the patient; it is best procured by small and often repeated doses of opium, not alone, but combined with other sedatives, to the effect of which the use of the tepid bath greatly contributes.

The next disease is jaundice: this is common at Nice, and yields to the treatment usually adopted in England. I have seen no case, since I have been here, which has been either complicated with any other affection, or which has been of long or obstinate duration.

Inflammation of the lungs is not uncommon, and prevails most in the months of March and April.

Inflammations of this and every other organ or structure are severe, and demand prompt and energetic measures. In inflammation of the lungs, the liver is always more or less implicated, and hence it is sometimes mistaken for bilious fever,—a most fatal mistake for the patient, and an inexcusable one on the part of the practitioner. Repeated and

copious bleedings cannot be dispensed with, after which no time should be lost in giving the tartarized antimony, although there be nausea and bilious vomiting; the stomach must be made to bear it, for, notwithstanding these evidences of the liver being implicated, it is still pure inflammation of the lungs; and if any other view be taken of it, it will soon be found to be an erroneous one.

The next affection which I shall notice, is hæmorrhage from the kidneys and bladder: it is very common amongst children, especially females, but in them it is very slight, and generally yields to mucilaginous drinks, rest, and small doses of nitre. Elderly persons also are very subject to this affection, and in them the hæmorrhage is often profuse. It is common to all parts of Italy, and persons are mostly seized with it while travelling; it occurs most frequently in the spring and early summer months, when the weather is warm and dry, and often follows too much exposure to the sun and over-fatigue. In Italy general bleeding is resorted to, but I have never seen it necessary.

I have seen this affection at all ages, even as late as seventy-two; and although in them the hæmorrhage has been profuse, I have never had occasion to have recourse to general or topical bleeding. If the person be seized with this affection on a journey at a distance from medical aid, he may adopt the following very simple plan of treatment: he must first purge himself with Epsom salts in infusion of roses, taking either a full dose at once, or repeated doses, until the bowels have been moved three or four times; afterwards he should begin with five-grain doses of nitre, also in infusion of roses; this should be repeated every four hours: rest in bed is necessary, accompanied by cold applications, if there be no inflammatory symptoms, but warm, if the contrary, over the region of the bladder. This, in general, is all that is necessary to enable the traveller so affected to pursue his journey in a few days, but instances in which topical bleeding is necessary may and do occur.

The last affection which I shall notice as common at Nice, is inflammatory sore-throat, and I only do so from the common practice with the English

of using cayenne pepper gargles. These affections are never of the languid character they have in England; this common remedy, therefore, only increases the evil. I have seen very serious mischief arise from its use at Nice, the inflammation having so extended as to put even the life in jeopardy.

ON MEDICINE IN RELATION TO CLIMATE.

As it is necessary to assimilate our food and diet to the peculiar nature of the climate which we inhabit, so should we in some degree assimilate our remedies to that climate in the treatment of the disease. The art of prescribing is soon acquired by experience in any climate, but this is not the most preferable method of gaining this knowledge. It is well that the practitioner should know what remedies are well or ill borne, what the climate demands, and what it rarely requires. As a general rule, it may be observed, that in high northern latitudes, when the system requires the food to be wholly animal to sustain the vital powers, stimulants and tonics will be borne well, and mercury

and other lowering medicines will be ill supported ; in the tropics, on the contrary, where man subsists almost entirely on vegetable food, mercury and other depletives are well borne, and the use of stimulants and tonics rarely demanded, provided such climate be dry ; if, on the contrary, it be low and moist, the capsicums and other stimulants are well borne, and even necessary to preserve health. As medical practice must ever be dependent on the collection of isolated facts for its advancement, it is almost impossible to lay down a general rule on this subject, from which there shall be no deviation.

In warm and moist situations in Europe, mercury is ill borne ; in the high northern latitudes of Europe it is also ill borne : in both these situations I have seen salivation produced from incredibly small doses, and several instances of death from salivation occurred in the government hospitals on the island of Anholt, the year previous to my receiving the appointment to that station. It is a mistake to say that tonics are not borne at Nice ; it is true that they are seldom demanded, but when they are, they may be given as safely and with as much

effect as in England. There are some which have a double effect, and act as sedatives as well as tonics,—such, for instance, as sulphuric acid; and who shall deny that, in certain affections of the heart, dilatation for instance, this is a valuable remedy? It gives tone to the already weakened and distended muscular fibre by its tonic, while it lessens the quickened circulation by its sedative property: in affections of the lungs it is often a very useful remedy; while it assists in allaying irritation, it checks night perspiration, and sustains the strength of the patient. The bitter tonics, such as calumba and gentian, are well borne either alone or in combination, and the chirayita gentian, so much used in India, I have often given here. Cascarella may be given, either combined with camphor or sulphuric acid. The muriated tincture of iron, acting as it does both as a tonic and antispasmodic, I have often given in large and repeated doses for a considerable time; and I should be exceedingly sorry to dispense with the use of the potassio-tartrate of iron, from the use of which, children especially have derived much benefit at Nice under my direction. In chronic

neuralgia, and other affections of the nervous system, I have given the iodide of iron in large doses with marked benefit. This preparation has also a sedative action; I have often begun it with a pulse of 110 or 120, and it has soon brought it nearly or quite down to the standard. In fact, there is no preparation of iron, nor any dose, not even excepting the formula of Dr. Jephson of Leamington, which may not be given at Nice and well borne, provided the secretions be previously ascertained to be all healthy and in constant action: such preparation should be combined with the occasional use of purgatives; the effects of an over-dose of iron are, however, soon destroyed by the exhibition of a few grains of camphor. There is, however, one period of illness here when tonics are inadmissible; I allude to the convalescent stage of fevers, when the patient always suffers from a greater or less degree of irritability. Mercury is very well borne at Nice; it may be given in large doses whenever its use is demanded, and it is always better to join it with a sedative; an alterative course of this mineral may be given for any length of time without producing an injurious effect. If it be given with a view to

produce and regulate healthy secretions, the doses should be small; a grain of blue pill daily, or even half a grain, will effect this as soon and as well as larger doses. Opium acts better as a sedative in small and repeated doses, than it does in large ones: in England I have seen small doses of opium increase irritation considerably, while at Nice I have seen the largest doses fail to allay it. Stimulants are not well borne, and cannot be continued for any length of time. Drastic purgatives are rarely admissible—they produce great alimentary irritation, and are often productive of disagreeable consequences which it is difficult to remove. From the liver being implicated in almost every acute form of disease met with here, we are obliged to be looking constantly to the secretions, and, even when they are all present, the bile is often found in distinct and isolated patches: the only thing then wanted is assimilation, and this is speedily effected by the exhibition of alkalies. If we are giving alkalies at the time for some other affection, the doses must be increased, and within forty-eight hours perfect assimilation will have taken place: this is a practical fact with which I

was, when I first came here, unacquainted, but which I have now witnessed on so many occasions, as to leave no doubt of this property of alkalies. In most climates, alkalies cannot be given for any length of time without lowering the patient—at Nice they do not appear to have this effect. Dangerous debility, from bleeding or other depletives, rarely occurs: in all forms of acute inflammation, the lancet must be freely used. But to revert to the subject of tonics; English practitioners, who have been here more than double the time I have, are opposed to me in opinion, and continue to declare that tonics are not well borne. I think I have already sufficiently proved, and that from actual experience in the climate, that their opinion is founded in error. I could refer to individual instances in support of my opinion: I recollect my being called in to a lady to whom the medical attendant was giving warm expectorants, with the view to promote expectoration; on my first visit, I ordered the muriated tincture of iron three times a day, and within a fortnight the patient was well. It is true that iron may be given in moist climates in very large

doses, and without any particular care or watching on the part of the medical attendant ; but I repeat it may be given at Nice in every mode and combination in which it is elsewhere administered, if its exhibition be preceded by the precautionary measures I have before alluded to, and I always take advantage of every increase of moisture to increase the doses.

The error I have alluded to is by no means a solitary one. During the spring of this year, I heard many complaints in London of badly drawn up cases being sent from the continent, and my own experience in continental practice leads me to the same conclusion. Serious affections of the heart are often mistaken for those of the stomach, and we see bismuth prescribed instead of sedatives and narcotics, to the great aggravation of all the patient's sufferings. Affections of the heart I have also seen mistaken and referred to the head, and lodgments in the intestine taken for enlarged liver ; some forms of impetigo for venereal and irritable ulcers of the throat, and elsewhere treated as the same disease. I could go on multiplying instances of errors in diagnosis that have come

within my knowledge, not only here but elsewhere ; in diseases which are rare or obscure, such mistakes might be pardonable, but in those of everyday occurrence, no such excuse can be offered. Such errors have, I believe, much contributed to injure foreign residences in the estimation of the profession at home.

ON FOOD AND DIET, IN RELATION TO CLIMATE.

IF we look at the productions of the soil, we shall not be long at a loss in the choice of that food which will prove most salutary. At Nice, vegetable productions are abundant, luxuriant, in great variety, and arrive at a maturity and perfection, not to be found even in more southern climates; while the animals are stunted in their growth, of an inferior kind, and furnish us with flesh which is neither pleasing to the eye nor grateful to the palate. The mutton in the distant mountains is of a much better quality, but Nice is not supplied with it, and when it is eaten by the people in the plain, it generally disagrees with them, whilst to the mountaineers it is an easily

digested and salutary food. The food and beverage of those who reside at Nice, though it be only for a season, should be confined as much as possible to the produce of the vicinity, and if any be drawn from a distance, it should be produced in similar countries under the same parallel of latitude. For this reason, wine of Bordeaux generally agrees best with those who frequent Nice: there are several wines, the produce of the country about Nice, which would agree equally well if they were to be had unadulterated; but in order to give them body, and render them more clear and palatable, gypsum is put into them, and this makes them unwholesome: it is easily detected by a drop or two of boracic acid, which if it produce cloudiness, is a proof that the wine is adulterated with this substance. Luxuries drawn from other countries, and indulged in here, are almost invariably productive of mischief; if any class of visitors can use and continue them through the season with impunity, it is the aged, in whom it is not so easy to excite the system. In high northern latitudes, as I before observed, the natural diet of man is wholly animal, and he requires a stimulating food to sustain

the vital powers. In temperate climates, a mixed diet of animal and vegetable forms his natural food ; but within the tropics it is entirely, or nearly so, vegetable. At Nice, if health be an object, it should partake more of vegetable than animal. Man must assimilate himself to the particular climate which his pleasure or health induces him to inhabit : the animal does this instinctively and naturally ; if man does it, he does it reluctantly, and always with dissatisfaction, which he takes every opportunity of openly expressing. He attributes all his suffering and deranged health to the climate, while in fact they arise entirely from his own folly, and in consequence quits a climate, really healthy and desirable for his particular complaint, in disgust, and never omits to denounce it as one of the worst in Europe. If a change of climate increased no action, wrought no commotion, altered no function of any particular organ, produced in fact no change in the usual feelings and sensations, persons had better have remained at home, for at least they would have had the satisfaction of saving trouble and expense : for if no constitutional change is pro-

duced, how can they reasonably expect ever to benefit, much less to throw off, the disease which was the cause of the coming. But perhaps it would be wished that such change should impart pleasurable sensations, and not bring with it those of a contrary tendency, as though nature would deviate from her unerring laws, and accommodate them to individual cases and circumstances. The effects of change from a cold climate to a warm one are much more considerable than the generality of persons imagine: the functions of the lungs are diminished, and the necessary changes in the blood do not take place: the increased temperature excites the nervous and vascular systems; the liver is irritated, and hence an augmentation of its functions, and the blood acquires certain properties, which neither the lungs nor skin can remove; these combine in producing fevers, acrid secretions of bile, diseases of the liver, and affections of the alimentary canal and excreting organs, all of which are increased by too nutritive and stimulating food. It is then incumbent on us to adopt the food and beverages of the natives, and then we shall not only avoid, in

all probability, any serious illness, but afford the best chance of deriving benefit from the climate in that particular disease for which we were induced to visit it.

The dietetic treatment of English people at Nice, during acute and severe diseases and their recovery from them, ought neither to be the same as it is in England, nor ought it to be that which is employed for the inhabitants, but it should partake of both. In many cases of fever at the early and middle periods of life, after the patient is much reduced, a considerable degree of irritation remains, the pulse keeps up, and the tongue does not clean: if tonics and stimulants are given, the evil is only increased. With the English, in such a case, small quantities of wine should be allowed, (but that wine should be light and mixed with water,) weak chicken-broth, with a little rice boiled in it, mild aperients, and the frequent use of the tepid bath. The treatment for the native cases is, the tepid bath, eau de poulet, enemas, and no wine. I have seen no case of malignant typhus at Nice, but the milder form, which commonly supervenes to the mucous fever, is

treated in this way by the natives, and generally with success; all the symptoms gradually subside under the use of the tepid bath, which is sometimes employed as often as twice a day. It is in these cases that the employment of tonics is contra-indicated. This state of irritation supervening on fever can only be attributed to the peculiar nature of the climate, for it occurs to the newly arrived stranger as well as the indigenous inhabitant of the soil; but the one requires more support than the other, while neither will bear the exhibition of tonic medicines.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

It is to be regretted that so little attention has yet been paid to medical topography at Nice; that patients have been, in many cases, placed in situations not only ill adapted but most unfavourable to their particular complaints. I think no one will deny that a few degrees more or less of heat or moisture must exercise a great and sometimes very unfavourable influence on the course of diseases. For irregular phthisis or scrofula, the town is the best position, being drier than any of the faubourgs: the driest part of it is near the sea. For pure chronic rheumatism, this is also the best situation; but for cachectic rheumatism, the valley of Cimiez is perhaps preferable. For cases of the

premonitory stage of phthisis, the Croix de Marbre and the Place du Jardin des Plantes appear to do very well, but the stage of invasion is best located at Cimiez. The dampest part of the environs is on the road to Villa Franca, but the dampest place inhabited by the English is the Place du Jardin des Plantes, and next to that, the Croix de Marbre. The coldest position is on the banks of the Paillon, and next to that, the streets of the town and the houses at the Croix de Marbre; the warmest part of the town is in the line of the Hôtel de Londres, and next in succession, the houses near the Hôtel de France, and some situations in the streets with a southern aspect. The valley of Cimiez, however, is warmer than any of these quarters, much better sheltered, and less exciting and irritating than any other.

It is well known to some families now here, that I have refused to sanction the stay of patients who are the subjects of tubercular disease in the lungs, on the ground that the climate generally is prejudicial, and that the only locality which I think may and will prove useful, has not yet been

sufficiently tested: I have indeed preferred addressing them to Pau, Rome, or even the island of Jersey, for the winter.

The only reason I can find why a spot so eligible as the valley under the Cimiez hills should have been so long neglected, is, that, on account of its distance from the town, it is inconvenient for the visits of the medical attendant; for myself, the trouble of walking half a mile is more than recompensed by the superior advantages it offers to the invalid; and it is certain that this locality offers the only chance which Nice has of regaining its former reputation as a good climate for consumption. I have been kindly informed by a gentleman who is now residing and has for several years resided here, that the vegetable kingdom offers striking proof of the mildness of the climate of this valley; the orange trees suffer less from frost here than elsewhere, and some greenhouse plants which he had tried out of doors, have stood two or three winters, and are now thriving rapidly. Several varieties of the China rose, azalia, and geranium, continue here to flower during winter; the plumbago,

cærulea, *datura arborea*, and *bignonia caponis*, are generally in flower in December; the *palma christi* is reared as a crop, and the evergreen tobacco, (*nicotiana arborea*,) introduced some years since, has become almost troublesome. Six cases had come within the knowledge of the same gentleman, all of which were benefited by their residence here. One was a case of dry asthma, a disease to which Nice is known and acknowledged to be prejudicial; another was humid asthma, and the remaining four were called and considered consumptive: I do not adduce these as positive evidence of the superiority of this locality, because they do not rest on medical authority, but they strengthen the conviction I have, that it is a spot superior to most others in Europe.

Between now and next season, I shall have made a complete and minute survey of this valley, and shall not only ascertain with exactitude its soil and stratification, but determine its degree of humidity and temperature, wherever it is habitable.

All climates, I believe, which are favourable in

phthisis, have a very circumscribed extent; so much so, that in a few paces you will find yourself in quite a different atmosphere: such a change is soon perceived by its effects on the respiratory organs. On the fourth of this month, (January,) the worst day we have had at Nice this season, a convalescent invalid left the valley and entered the town; while there his breathing became distressing, but on his return the functions of the lungs were performed, as before, with ease and unconsciousness. Were I called upon for an instance of the circumscribed extent of peculiar atmospheres, I should cite Bagnères, where it in no direction extends more than two and a half, and in one, only half a mile: the climate and geological formation change altogether. But we must not conclude that the stratification and soil alone determine this point, as although Nice resembles Naples in these particulars, still their climates agree only in general characters,—so many agents, such as winds, position, cultivation, &c., combine to produce peculiar climates.

BAGNERES DE BIGORRE.

How many medical men (to say nothing of invalids) have traversed the continent in all directions, in the vain search for a climate which would in every respect suit the pulmonary patient ! To every place, to every locality, there were always found some objections ; and if, in some secluded valley, the weary invalid has found his respiratory functions performed with more ease, and his feelings told him this was the spot where he ought to dwell, he could seldom find there a habitation in which to rest. To the crowded and gay cities of Italy he reluctantly directed his course, and in them rather hoped than reasonably expected to add a few short months to his existence. At this

moment a very intelligent friend of mine is traversing Spain with the same view. I have just received his first report, and it is anything but conclusive or satisfactory; still most of us have a feeling of conviction, that there must exist isolated spots favourable for this class of diseases, but we have all felt the want of any precise data to guide us in the selection of them. I have often pictured to myself such spots, but they have been simply pictures of the imagination, and such as I hardly ever hoped to see realized; the best view of such an imaginary abode is given by Professor Foderé of Strasburgh, in his journey through the Maritime Alps. I will give a literal translation of the passage. "Where, then, should the consumptive resort, that he may live a little longer? I have lately passed through Upper Burgundy, a chalky, open, dry country, exposed to the north winds. I have interrogated there the hospital physicians, and they have informed me that diseases of the chest carry away a fifth part of its inhabitants; it is then neither a maritime country, nor one that is hot, nor one that is cold, nor one that is too dry, nor one that is too humid,

nor a situation exposed to violent winds, nor one where fogs are frequent, that should be sought by the phthisical invalid. I am far from having had sufficient experience in the choice of a selection, but I am induced to think, from the advantages I have myself proved, that a gorge of mountains, a valley protected from violent winds, adorned with a brilliant vegetation, and some fir woods, visited every day by a brilliant sun, and depastured by numerous herds, is the situation where one breathes with the greatest facility, and where, with calmness of mind, the different functions with which the vital principle is connected, are, without our consciousness, gently and quietly performed." To those who have been at Bagnères de Bigorre, I need not observe, that had Professor Foderé ever visited that spot, he could scarcely have written a more accurate description of it. The first thing that strikes the English traveller on his approaching Bagnères is its brilliant verdure, which induces him to exclaim, "How like is its scenery to that of England!" Indeed the whole surrounding country has a very great resemblance to our own. If we traverse the Pyrenees and go

to the Spanish side, the contrast is striking ; there, the face of the country is burnt up, and has a dreary, arid aspect ; here, Nature is dressed in her gayest and most pleasing garments. The town of Bag-
nères has nothing in it at all attractive ; it contains about seven thousand inhabitants, and affords accommodation for three thousand visitors ; it is very clean for a French town, and every street has its stream of running water. It is not well supplied with provisions ; that is, their quality is not good. The lodgings are to the full as dear as they are at Nice, and are very inferior ; with few exceptions, all are but indifferently furnished. It has two good hotels, the Hôtel de France and the Hôtel Frescati : there are two others to which strangers may and do go when these are full,—the Grand Soleil, and the Bon Pasteur. Though the town has nothing to offer to the stranger that borders on luxury, the country makes up abundantly for every deficiency. The rides and walks are strikingly beautiful, and the latter have, with much care and labour, been rendered everything that is desirable to the invalid ; and they have this advantage, that they are within his reach, being

close to the town. Of all the walks, that on the Salut road is the most desirable for the pulmonary invalid; it has a gentle ascent for some distance, is shaded by magnificent poplars, and is well calculated to try his strength, and exercise his lungs. The Allée de Maintenon has been much over-rated, and so has the beauty of the Valley of Campan. The Allée de Bourbon is much more beautiful than the former, and commands a fine and picturesque view of the town and plain, but its ascent is too rapid for the invalid to attempt on his arrival. The great attraction to Bagnères is its peculiar atmosphere, which, however, is not of great extent, but sufficient to enable the invalid to take whatever exercise the nature of his case requires, in every direction except one. This atmosphere, so strikingly and peculiarly favourable to the consumptive invalid, is not owing to the geographical position of the town, nor is it, I think, principally to its topographical position. The town stands upon a bed of argillaceous rock, which presents a very peculiar appearance when acted upon by the atmosphere, by which portions are continually being detached. These, at first sight, have the

appearance of wood; and so strong is the deception, that until you have taken them in your hand, you are not aware they are stone. On either side of the Salut road, but particularly on the left, behind a row of houses, up an ascent of some thirty feet, this rock will be best seen in the state I have described. This rock, on which the walk is cut on the right hand side, has nearly become soil, and though the walk has been supported in various places, it is giving way in several parts, from the rapidly mouldering state of the argile. I endeavoured, as nearly as I could, to ascertain the extent of this superstratum; it does not pass to the eastern side of the river. On the south, and in the direction of the Valley of Campan, it extends to the old castle in ruins, about a mile and a quarter from the town; to the north and north-west, it appears to extend to about an equal distance; so that it may be estimated to be about two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth,—space enough at least for all the exercise that any reasonable invalid can require. The parts of the town the most salutary for pulmonary invalids is the western, which is near the Salut road and the Thermal baths; but this part is

the most unhealthy for those who have no occasion to seek a soft and moist atmosphere: for other diseases, and those in health, the Square or Place, the houses near the church, the Coustus, and the streets leading from thence down to the river, will be found the most salutary; even before passing the bridge, a perceptible difference may be observed, and after the bridge is passed, and you begin to mount the hill (which I named Constitution) on the road to Toulouse, the change is strikingly felt. Thither I was in the habit of repairing most days; not for the purpose of exercise, so much as to enjoy an invigorating atmosphere instead of one which I found too depressing. In the climate of Bagnères it would appear one can live, as we are accustomed to do in England, upon a mixed diet of animal and vegetable, and can bear very well the strong wines of Spain; the wine found at Bagnères is execrable; I should therefore counsel those who pass through Bordeaux, to secure a provision. The pulmonary patient may even require a small quantity of good claret.

The atmosphere of Bagnères is by no means a

desirable one for those in health; one has only to look at the indigenous inhabitants of the soil to be satisfied of this fact: the generality of them, and particularly the working class, are sallow and unhealthy looking, and quite the reverse of handsome. The climate of Bagnères is a decided one; it is anti-irritating and moist, depressing to the healthy, and has a tendency to allay irritation in every organ; and the pulmonary invalid soon finds that this is the kind of atmosphere he ought always to inhale: to him it is decidedly beneficial from the beginning; he escapes what the healthy never fails to experience—the seasoning common to all decided climates, the functions of each organ are more quietly performed, and the organ itself is soon brought into so tranquil a state, that any change in its structure, originating in disease, has a fair chance of being removed by proper remedial means; he is, in fact, placed in the best situation to be treated: climate, however favourable, rarely does more than this. A patient coming to Bagnères with serious disease, and deranged structure of lung, will feel the beneficial influence of the climate while he remains, but, without

treatment, he no sooner quits, than he finds his gain is not permanent; his sufferings return, and his disease is just in the state it was on his arrival; he is aware, too late, that he has lost a favourable opportunity, which the advance of disease may not permit a second time to be presented to him. Not so with the invalid who has been subjected to a judicious treatment; he goes away, like the former, benefited by climate, but permanently benefited by the removal of a portion at least of diseased structure; and if there has not been sufficient time to remove all, he can fairly promise himself that he will yet be found at the commencement of the ensuing season at his post, once more to enjoy the tranquillising influence of an atmosphere in which he delights to dwell, and once more patiently submit himself to treatment which he feels and acknowledges to have been productive of good. The season at Bagnères is short: the pulmonary invalid ought to arrive in the early part of June, and may remain till the end of September. The thermometer at that period falls in the evening to 50° of Farenheit; he ought then to take his departure for Pau or Rome. I would on no account

counsel any invalid who has derived benefit from the climate of Bagnères to go to Nice, at least not until I have fairly tested the valley under the Cimiez hills. The people who come to take the waters of Bagnères, and to bathe, do not begin to arrive till the end of June, or the beginning of July: but as pulmonary invalids have nothing to do with the waters, but resort there for the climate alone, we have not to abide by their regulations for either time or length of season. To those, however, who have a predilection for and a faith in their efficacy, or supposed efficacy, in affections of the chest, I can only say, that the newly-discovered spring of Labassiere, about seven or eight miles from Bagnères, possesses advantages over those of Eaux Bonnes, inasmuch as it contains no lime, and has all the other ingredients in much the same proportion as exist in those celebrated waters. I should wish each patient to bring with them a statement of their case from the most eminent physician within their reach—to note down their own feelings at the time of their departure, and particularly to count the number of respirations made each minute, in order that they may themselves be

satisfied of the change that the atmosphere alone is able to effect in those feelings, and be made sensible of the influence which, even unaided by medicine, it possesses over the functions of the respiratory organs. I have taken care that Mr. Camus the apothecary shall be supplied with every known medicine now in use, not only in phthisis but in all other diseases, and that they shall be of the very best description and quality, so that we shall set out with a fair chance of success, in this our first public essay, to conquer a disease the most prevalent and most destructive to the human race. The other affections which will derive benefit from this climate, are hæmorrhage from the lungs, dry bronchitis, dry asthma, and an irritable state of any of the viscera in general.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SPRINGS OF EAUX BONNES
AND LABASSIERE.

Labassiere degré de chaleur 11 de Reaumur.

25 kilogrammes de cette eau évaporée ont donné à l'état sec un résidu de 9 grammes 10 centigrammes de couleur blanche. Augmentation de poids par son exposition à l'air, cinq grammes.

Resultats de l'Analyse.

Car Acide Carbonique quantité inappréciable.

Acide Hydrosulfurique $\frac{1}{10}$ du volume.

	Grammes.	Centi-grammes.
Hydrochlorate de Soude	15	15
Hydrosulfate de Soude.....	1	5
Sous-carbonate de Soude	1	10
Matière connu sous le nom de baignine	1	15
Silice	0	45
Perte	0	20
	<hr/>	
	9	10

Eaux Bonnes.

20 kilogrammes de cette eau ont donné, outre le gaz
Acide Hydrosulfurique,

	Grammes.	Centi-grammes.
Hydrochlorate de Magnésie	1	10
————— Soude	1	45
Sulfate de Magnésie	4	30
————— Chaux.....	7	15
Carbonate de Chaux	2	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soufre	0	20
Silice	0	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perte	0	25

Monsieur Fontan found in a quart of Labassiere
0,0455 of sulfure de sodium.

The advantages, if any, derived from the use of the waters of Eaux Bonnes, in chest cases, are more than counterbalanced by its great and sudden changes of temperature.

I subjoin, at the end of the Appendix, tables of temperature, barometrical pressure, winds, and weather, for three successive seasons, comprising the months of June, July, August, and September, in each year, as kept by Dr. Ganderac, physician to the Thermal Baths of Bagnères. I shall only just call the attention of the reader to the low and equable state of barometric pressure as compared to Nice.

The first of the most important of the
 principles of the theory of the
 mind is the principle of the
 unity of consciousness.

The second principle is the principle of the
 continuity of consciousness.

The third principle is the principle of the
 identity of consciousness.

The fourth principle is the principle of the
 diversity of consciousness.

The fifth principle is the principle of the
 complexity of consciousness.

The sixth principle is the principle of the
 simplicity of consciousness.

The seventh principle is the principle of the
 multiplicity of consciousness.

The eighth principle is the principle of the
 singularity of consciousness.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING LOCAL INFORMATION.

NIZZA, or Nice, the capital of the country of the same name, formerly a department of the Maritime Alps, usually called Nice Maritime, to distinguish it from another town in Piedmont, is situated in a plain at the foot of a triple range of mountains, which surround it in the form of an amphitheatre, and defend it from the north, east, and west winds; it is almost wholly exposed to the south, where it is washed by the Mediterranean. The town is distant from the French frontier only one league, and separated from it by the river Var; from Marseilles it is distant 57 leagues, from Genoa 71, and from Turin, over the Col de Tende, 57. It is situate in latitude $43^{\circ} 41' 10''$, longitude $7^{\circ} 16' 37''$ E. of London. The length of its longest day is 15 h. 14 m. 47 sec. 44 dec. of its shortest 8 h. 45 m. 12 sec. 16 dec.

The old town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the western declivity of a rock, on the summit of which are yet to be seen the ruins of an ancient castle; from this point you have a fine view of the whole bay of Nice to the south, and at sunrise and sunset the island of Corsica may be often clearly distinguished, though it be some 70 or 80 miles distant; to the west you have a panoramic view of the town, and its beautiful environs, embellished, as they are, by numerous country-houses, and their well-cultivated gardens extending to the summit of the nearest range of hills; further on, in the same direction, you see the mouth of the Var, the town of Antibes, and on the point its light-house, which terminates the half circle of the bay; the horizon is bounded in that direction by the Estrelles range of mountains, distant about 30 miles; to the east you have the port or harbour, the light-house of Villa Franca, and the hills which separate this little town from Nice; to the north the view extends over the two first ranges of mountains, and the horizon is terminated by the elevated points of the Maritime Alps and Col de Tende, which are covered with snow. The road by which

the summit of this rock is attained, is of easy ascent, spacious, and well protected; it is the frequent morning walk of the aged invalid, and is a very convenient one to test the quantity of newly-gained vigour which the climate has imparted to him. It is common for the valetudinarian generally, but especially for those who have spent a great part of their lives in a warm climate, to accomplish this task with ease within a month after his arrival. On this rock, which is partly cultivated, is the burial-ground of the Catholics and Jews. The streets of the old town are narrow and tortuous, but they are kept very clean. The streets of the new town are spacious and well built; they are well paved and pitched, tolerably well lighted, and are kept remarkably clean; the general appearance of this part of the town resembles more an English watering-place than a foreign town. The whole of the town, properly so called, stands on the western bank of a mountain torrent, called the Paillon, which separates it from its principal suburb, the Croix de Marbre, to which it is, however, united by a simple but elegant stone bridge.

Nice, in 1823, had within the jurisdiction of its mayor a population of 27,000 inhabitants, with a floating one of from 1,500 to 2,000. There were at that period but two principal hotels, the Hôtel de York, and the Hôtel des Etrangers; and this last was not more than a third its present size. There were then not more than thirty or forty furnished houses, and from fifty to sixty furnished apartments to let, and the number of families who resorted to Nice amounted to from seventy to eighty, but often did not exceed forty.

The population at present exceeds 35,000. The census of 1838 gave 33,811, and the last three years have produced an increase of upwards of 1,500, making an annual augmentation of more than 500 persons, with a floating population, including that of the port and garrison, of more than 5,000.

In order that the reader may form a more correct estimate of the general salubrity of the climate than can be conveyed by mere words, I purpose classing the population, such as it was in 1838, under their different ages, so that the reader may at one glance see and compare it with that of other

towns, in other latitudes, and in other countries,
with which he is familiar.

	Males.	Females.
Children under five years old.....	1,852	1,775
From 5 to 10 years old.....	1,766	1,729
10 to 20.....	3,452	3,644
20 to 30.....	2,683	3,283
30 to 40....	2,283	2,571
40 to 50.....	1,638	1,885
50 to 60.....	1,244	1,393
60 to 70.....	799	889
70 to 80.....	338	304
80 to 90.....	121	142
90 to 100.....	5	14
Above 100	1	0

Of the male part of the population—

10,148 were unmarried.

5,517 were married.

517 were widowers.

Of the female part—

10,318 were unmarried.

5,655 were married.

1,656 were widows.

This population was thus distributed :—

Houses.	Families.	Men.	Women.	Total.
36..	329..	635..	747..	1,382 at the Port.
63..	254..	583..	539..	1,122 Suburb St. J. Bapt.
124..	281..	566..	612..	1,178 Croix de Marbre.
115..	264..	566..	561..	1,127 Beaumates.
1,438..	1,903..	5,148..	4,880..	10,028 Country-houses.
1,236..	4,530..	8,684..	10,290..	18,974 in town.

The whole of the people are of the Catholic religion, except 322 Jews and 214 Protestants.

The number of medical men at this epoch was 29 physicians, 27 surgeons, 25 apothecaries, 16 midwives.

The number of hospitals is three, but one is military; the number of sick in the other two was 105.

The number of poor was: Lodged—men 67, women 165. Houseless—men 22, women 20. In prison—men 52, women 17.

The floating population consisted of—Garrison, 1950; Students, 375; Fishermen, 161; Workmen, 1,719; 212 families, 1272; Sailors, 168; Total, 5,245.

The revenues of the city of Nice, arising from the

extra duty, is about £12,000, of which £10,000 is expended in embellishments and public works; besides which it has a further revenue, arising from actual investment of £10,000 capital. The net revenue of the property of Nice, and its commune, from which the government takes its contributions, is fixed at 572,000 francs, or £30,880.

The real revenue of the town may be rated at ten times as much as its valuation for the government, or at 6,000,000 of francs in years of moderate fertility, or 8,000,000 in prosperous years.

On this sum the government charges,

	Francs.
For the Royal Treasury	61,660
For the wants and uses of the Province	15,000
For the Roads, &c.	10,000
<hr/>	
Total	86,660 fr. = £3,460

The whole or greater part of this charge is expended in the local government, and in the pensions and retiring allowances of those belonging to the city whom it employs; so that, in fact, the

only pecuniary benefit the government derives from Nice consists of the port dues and the stamp duty.

PUBLIC PLACES OF NICE.

Nice has a royal palace, which has nothing either externally or internally to distinguish it from the house of a private nobleman. It is inhabited by the governor, the Count de Maistre, a general in the army, and aide-de-camp du roi. On the first of January the English gentlemen assemble at their consul's by eleven in the morning, and at twelve they go in a body to the governor's levee, and are separately presented to his excellency by the consul, who delivers to him a list of the names of those whom he is about to present. In the evening, at eight o'clock, the whole suite of rooms is thrown open, and the strangers of all nations residing at Nice, with their wives and families, are most graciously and politely received by the governor and his lady, without invitation, for that night only. The nobles, military and naval officers, and employés, with their wives and fami-

lies, and the consuls of different nations, are also received. All English ladies should on the same day leave their cards at the palace, or have their names written in the book kept by the porter, otherwise they will not receive invitations to the subsequent soirées: a few days afterwards invitations are issued for three balls, and with the last a supper is usually given; a subsequent one is given to children. These soirées are the most agreeable at Nice, and they are rendered so by the affability which characterizes both the governor and his amiable lady, and which is dispensed to all alike, without distinction of rank or station.

THE CIRCLE PHILHARMONIQUE

Is constituted much on the principle of one of our open clubs in London. A stranger is admitted on the presentation of a member. M. La Croix generally signs those of the English. Passers-by may obtain free admission for a fortnight by application to M. Brasseur, the librarian, at the Circle; if they remain longer, they will have to pay a month's admission, which is ten francs; for three months it

is twenty-five francs and for six, fifty francs; the last sum, if paid at once, entitles the person paying it to admission for the whole year. There are two reading rooms; in the first is a tolerably good circulating library. The English papers taken in are the Times and Galignani's Messenger; all the French newspapers which are admitted into the country will also be found there, together with several periodicals. There is a card-room; but all games of chance are interdicted, and even *ecarté*. A *café*, smoking and billiard-rooms, also form part of the establishment. Its restaurant is separated from it by a garden prettily laid out; a large room here is kept expressly for the members of the Circle, and officers of the garrison to dine in: the charges are moderate, and I am told the dinners are well served this season. There is also an elegant ball-room, where generally two balls and as many concerts are given every season: each subscriber receives a ticket of admission for himself and family, and the expenses are defrayed out of the funds of the club.

THE THEATRE

Is a handsome and spacious building. There are two seasons, autumn and winter, the former before, the latter after Christmas, during which Italian operas are performed in it four nights a week, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The doors open at a quarter past seven o'clock; the opera begins at a quarter before eight, and is generally finished by half-past ten. There is no corps de ballet. The subscription to the pit for each season is sixteen francs, and a non-subscriber pays one franc for each admission. The boxes are let by the season, but the proprietors of houses have generally one, and are happy to lend the key to those with whom they are acquainted; there are also a few boxes which may be hired by the night. Concerts, when they occur, are generally given here, and pantomimes are performed sometimes, in the English style, by a German troop. The theatre is invariably crowded to witness these performances, but not so on the opera nights. This does not

arise from a vitiated taste on the part of the inhabitants, but from a prejudice entertained by many in favour of French actors, and often also from the great inferiority of the company.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Belongs to the city; it is situated in the Rue de Théâtre, and contains about 10,000 volumes of well-selected and valuable works of literature, jurisprudence, history and medicine, besides numerous manuscripts. The city has voted 2,000 francs a year to extend the collection, but it is not rich in modern works, having had but slight additions made to it since 1814. It was founded about the middle of the last century by the Abbé Honoré Massa, and enriched by the collections of various neighbouring convents, suppressed during the French revolution. It was formerly attached to the cathedral, but was transferred to its present commodious and agreeable situation in 1839. A herbarium, containing the productions of the country, and belonging to the librarian, is also attached to it. This institution is open on all

days except Thursdays and fêtes, and M. l'Abbé Montolivo, the present librarian, is exceedingly obliging to strangers.

THE CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY

Is situated in the street leading from the Place Victoria to the Port, at No. 15; the proprietor opens it to the public every Thursday from ten to three o'clock. Every species of bird found in this country, and of fish caught on these coasts, will be found there; together with a very tolerable general collection from other parts of the world. The proprietor has discovered a new mode of preserving fish, by which they retain their natural colours. Persons wishing to examine this collection have only to write, fixing the day and hour when they would wish to make their visit.

The churches and other public edifices present nothing so attractive as to render them worthy of notice.

PROMENADES AND WALKS.

The beauty of the promenades immediately about the town was destroyed by Austrian troops who visited it in 1815, and on that occasion cut down the avenues of trees. New ones have been planted along the Quai by the side of the Paillon leading to Piazza Victoria, but they are not yet sufficiently advanced to afford much shade. This walk is much frequented in winter, especially on fête days, from mid-day until four o'clock.

The walk called the Corso is well shaded, and very agreeable; it is filled on Sunday afternoons and fête days, when the garrison band plays, by a numerous company. There is a double flight of marble steps leading from the Corso to the terrace, which extends from the theatre to the Hôtel de Londres; its length exceeds five hundred paces, and it is constructed on the tops of houses one story high. This promenade is well sheltered from winds, but exposed to the sun from its rising to its setting, both of which are advanta-

geously seen from it, and occasionally also the island of Corsica is visible in the mornings and evenings. This is the most fashionable and desirable promenade in Nice. The other walk is by the sea-side, in the quarter of the Croix de Marbre, and was constructed by the English; it is warm and equally well sheltered from northerly winds, and is about a mile in length; both are well calculated for the invalid to take his daily exercise. The walks in the environs are exceedingly beautiful, and so numerous as to preclude further notice.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS OF THE TOWN.

Among those already commenced, is the Place du Jardin de Plantes. It was originally intended to make this square a botanical garden, and hence its name; but that idea is now abandoned, and it is decided to plant it with trees in alleys, so as to render it a public promenade; it is supposed, however, that some years will elapse before even this is accomplished, as the wall which is to confine the Paillon within proper limits is yet unfinished,

and at present this torrent, after heavy rains, overflows a great part of the square. The Place du Pont Neuf, of which one side will be finished this season, and next year the north, and perhaps the west, will also be accomplished: each front will have a handsome colonnade, and the great road to France will cross it.

A new church at the port, which is more than half finished, will form the parish church of this quarter of the town.

It is intended to take down all projecting houses, whether on the Boulevards or on the principal roads.

The different streams and torrents which come from the surrounding mountains, having for the last two years partially inundated some fields and faubourgs from the yielding of their embankments, these have to be repaired.

Other projects which the town has decreed, and which it is intended to commence as soon as possible, are—

1st. A hospital, which is to receive the sick of the garrison, as well as inhabitants; it is to contain from three to four hundred beds. Its in-

tended site is in the neighbourhood of the port, near the church before named.

2nd. A church, voted by the town in 1835. The site for it is in the faubourg of St John the Baptist, above the old bridge.

3rd. The removal of the burying-ground from the old castle to the quarter called Lazarel, to the east of the port.

And lastly, it is proposed to make embankments to confine the river Var within proper limits, the expense of which undertaking is estimated at forty thousand pounds, and it is calculated that the ground thus gained would be worth one hundred thousand pounds. A French company offered to undertake it, and to give a guarantee of eighty thousand pounds against their failing to accomplish it. The town, however, being alive to the advantages which it offered, applied to the government for authority to carry out the project, which has been granted ; but difficulties and opposition have arisen amongst the inhabitants as to whether the necessary funds should be raised by shares or loan, and the probability is, it will be finally given to the French company.

The laws of the country must be a subject of interest to foreigners, as far as relates to their contracts for apartments, or indeed to any of their transactions with natives: I have therefore thought it best to extract a few points of the civil law relating to their liabilities.

“Foreigners, who have made a contract with one another within the realm, can, if present, appeal to its tribunals.”

“Foreigners who have contracted with subjects, can be tried by the tribunals of the country even in their absence, if their contract was executed, or if the obligation enforced by it be performable within it.”

“Foreigners are liable to the decision of the tribunals of the country, even if they did not contract within it, provided their contract relates to property of any sort situate within it.”

“Foreigners who have contracted abroad with subjects of the realm are liable to its tribunals, and may appeal to them even in their absence, provided in their own country the same is reciprocated.”

“Any foreigner engaged in an action is obliged

(unless he has a fixed domicile or possess sufficient property within the realm) to give security of payment of all expenses, losses, or mulcts, which may arise from his process, provided always there exists a reciprocity of rights in the kingdom of which he is a native."

THE ENGLISH CHAPEL.

In the year 1776, a piece of ground was purchased by the British consul at Nice, and held as public property, for the purpose of forming a burial-ground for British subjects dying there. It was used for that purpose until 1820, during which year a meeting of British residents was held "for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of establishing a permanent place of worship for Protestants, and also for obtaining an additional burial-ground." Subscriptions were entered into, and trustees appointed, but several misunderstandings arose which very much delayed the completion of the undertaking. Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining leave of the Sardinian government to have anything in the

shape of a public place of worship for Protestants ; but this was got over by the persevering exertions of Admiral Pearson and the vice-consul, Monsieur Peter Lacroix ; and on the undertaking by the latter that "*cette batisse ne sera autre chose qu'une petite maison, qui n'aura aucune forme de temple interieurement ni exterieurement,*" et "*elle ne doit servir que pour y reunir les familles Anglaises, à fin d'y faire leurs prières accoutumées,*"—his Sardinian Majesty was graciously pleased to grant permission to purchase the ground, and letters patent were issued under his sign manual, in which the condition is rehearsed—"Che il detto edificio non servira à verun altro uso, e non avra in alcun maniera l'aspetto d'un tempio." The ground was bought, and paid for by voluntary contributions at Nice and in Britain : the whole amount of cost and expenses was about forty-three thousand francs, of which about fifteen thousand were contributed at different times by Lady Olivia Sparrow. The establishment continued to go on peaceably until 1832-3, when, in defiance of the prohibition of the letters patent, the chapel was thrown open to Swiss

Protestants, and their minister performed the service in French. This state of affairs created violent dissensions among the British, and they frequently recorded their dissatisfaction in the church book, more particularly in 1835, when a communication arrived from the ambassador at Turin to the vice-consul, cautioning the English "of the necessity of refraining from the distribution of tracts, and from otherwise interfering with the religion of the country." In consequence of other infringements of the terms of the patent, an official communication from the Sardinian government, dated April 4th, 1835, was received by the vice-consul, in which complaint was made of these abuses, and the minister was desired to furnish, within a fixed time, "*lettere di comunione del Vescovo di Londra*," and a strict performance of the provisions of the act was insisted on. It immediately became evident that the establishment would be put down altogether, if it could be made to appear that the building was a private chapel, and not a place of public worship belonging to the British, according to the terms of the statute. A meeting was called, when it was arranged to put things once

more on their proper footing. The nomination of the minister was, after much discussion and several communications between the ambassador at Turin, the Bishop of London, and others interested, vested in the Bishop of London, who arranged that the clergyman should reside the whole year, unless the heat of summer or his health rendered an absence of two months necessary to him, in which case his departure was consented to, on his application to the vice-consul and trustees. The government, after some delay, notified, through the ambassador at Turin, their sanction of the appointment of a chaplain, and allowed one hundred pounds per annum in aid of his salary. The present minister, the Rev. Mr. Hartley, was named by the Bishop of London, and his appointment sanctioned by Lord Palmerston. Since then all disputes among the British on the subject of the chapel have ceased, and the establishment continues to prosper and enjoy free exercise of public worship, without any difficulty or interference whatever from the constituted authorities. The number of British who remain at Nice during the months of July and August is comparatively small, having during

the last three years varied from fifty-eight to sixty-seven of the congregation, with a few passing strangers ; the chapel was, however, open for public worship during the whole of last year.

A per-centage is collected on the amount of sittings, for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses, such as firewood, servants' wages, &c., but it unfortunately does not suffice for those purposes, and the balance is annually drawn from a reserved fund arising out of a fixed rate exacted from British and foreign Protestants as the price of interment, which fund is held for the purpose of repairing the chapel, the necessity of which, to some serious extent, is now evident. The price of interment to a foreign Protestant is three hundred francs, and to a British one, one hundred francs for a single grave ; but to persons unable to pay this amount, the old burial-ground is open free of any charge. Two trustees and a treasurer are annually elected, according to the act of parliament and Lord Palmerston's instructions. No particular seats are specified as let in the chapel, the building being scarcely sufficiently large for the congregation during the winter months. The price of a

seat for the season is twenty-five francs, and half that amount for children or servants, but families may compound for about one hundred or one hundred and twenty francs. The burying-ground is picturesque, and the cactus, cypress, and willow, contrasting with the white marble monuments, produce a pleasing and beautiful effect.

THE CONSULATE.

The last regulations for defining the duties and perquisites of the British vice-consul were enacted in 1826.

The power of appointing the officer and determining the salary rests with her majesty. The office is held for life, unless forfeited by accepting, in the execution of his duties, any fees not herein named, in which case he, for the first offence, forfeits any sum not less than the twelfth part or more than the whole of his annual salary, at the option of the court where the penalty is recovered; and for the second, he forfeits his office, and becomes ever after incapable of serving her majesty in any like capacity.

The vice-consul is authorized to relieve distressed subjects or mariners who resort to him, to administer oaths and affidavits, and to perform any of the duties of a notary public. He is entitled, at the option of her majesty, to a superannuation allowance after ten years' service.

The following are the dues to which, by the act of 1826, he is entitled, at four shillings and sixpence the dollar.

Dollars.

Certificate of the landing of goods exported from the United Kingdom	2
Signature of ship's manifest.....	2
Certificate of origin, when required	2
Bill of health, when required	2
Signature of muster-roll, when required	2
Attestation of a signature, when required.....	1
Administering of an oath, when required.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Seal of office and signature of any other document, not herein specified, when required ..	1
Bottomry or arbitration bond.....	2
Noting a protest.....	1
Order of survey	2
Extending a protest or survey	1
Registrations	1
Visa of passport.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

Valuation of goods	1 per cent.
Attending sales when there has been a charge for valuing	1½ ditto
———— if otherwise	1 ditto
Attendance out of consular office at a shipwreck, five dollars per diem for his personal, over and above his travelling expenses.	
Attendance on opening a will	5 dollars
Management of property of British subjects dying in- testate	2½ per cent.

Any British subject is entitled to see the act,
and above list of duties, on application at the con-
sular office.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PROFESSORS OF ARTS AND
LANGUAGES.

MUSIC.	Mad. Santovecchi.
M. Balbi, singing.	Zani, singing.
Bianco, piano.	M. Zani, piano.
Gregori.	FRENCH.
Honoré, piano.	M. Angousa.
Pastori, ditto.	Manignon.
Robert, ditto.	Mallard.
Viel, violin.	Siccard.

M. Trabaud	ITALIAN.
Mdlle. Jouzo.	L'Abbé Rambaldi.
Paradis.	Sapia.
	Signor Clerissi.
DRAWING AND PAINTING.	Deleuse.
M. Bensa.	Giordano.
Duterbe.	Franco.
Fricero.	Malaupena.
Meren.	Pontremolino.
Trachet.	Trabaud.

Masters can also be found for the dead languages, history, and geography.

DANCING.	FENCING.
M. Pellegrini.	M. Zerega.
Zerega.	

M. Zerega's system of training children is excellent; I strongly recommend all those who have weakly and delicate children to put them under his tuition, and I am much indebted to him for having greatly benefited the health of one of my own.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS AT NICE.

Nice has eight principal hotels. The Hôtel des Etrangers is the largest; it has ten drawing-rooms, and makes up one hundred best beds. This hotel is exceedingly well conducted, the table is excellently served, and the charges are moderate; to this hotel most families go on their arrival.

The Hôtel de la Pension Anglaise has eight drawing-rooms, and makes up forty beds. There is, I believe, no hotel on the continent where the stranger can live more comfortably than here. It is kept by an Englishman. The situation for the invalid is undeniable, and the cookery both for those in health and for the sick is of the best kind.

The Hôtel de France has eight drawing-rooms, and makes up fifty beds; it is situate close to the sea; the proprietor is a Frenchman. Civility and cleanliness characterize this hotel; its table d'hôte is very good, and entirely French. The proprietor is building another on a very good site,

which will be more spacious, and possess some advantages not to be found elsewhere.

The Hôtel de Londres has six drawing-rooms, and makes up thirty beds. This hotel is generally full, from its sheltered situation, and from its being warmer than any other locality within the town.

The Hôtel du Nord has four drawing-rooms, and makes up twenty beds.

The Hôtel d'York has four drawing-rooms, and makes up twenty-five beds.

The Hôtel d'Europe has four drawing-rooms, and makes up twenty beds. The families who are now in this hotel speak highly of it; it is situate at the Croix de Marbre.

The Hôtel d'Angleterre is near the Pont Neuf; it makes up eighteen beds, and has five drawing-rooms. The proprietor of this hotel is also a restaurateur, and sends out dinners to families at a reasonable rate.

The next house to the Hôtel d'Angleterre is occupied by another restaurateur, who has been cook in an English family of distinction; his cooking is much in the English style. Many families

have their dinners from him, and all express themselves satisfied.

I have before alluded to the establishment of the same nature attached to the Cercle ; at any of these restaurants a person may dine well for two francs, including wine.

The table d'hôte at any of the hotels is three francs, but by the month a person pays less. At the Hôtel de France, one may board for one hundred francs a month, or may board and lodge for one hundred and fifty francs. At the Pension Anglaise, the charge for board and lodging is seven francs a day. Independent of the accommodations which these hotels afford, there are, according to M. Mages, six hundred houses and apartments to let within and without the town ; of these he calculates that one hundred and twenty are adapted for the reception of large families, two hundred and forty for moderate ones, and the remainder for one, two, and three persons. Now, supposing the larger families to average ten, this would make one thousand two hundred persons ; the moderate and small ones, five each, would make also one thousand two hundred ; and the remaining

ones, at an average of two each, would make four hundred. The total number of strangers, then, to whom Nice is capable of affording accommodation, is two thousand eight hundred and eighty: independent of the garrison, sailors, and workmen at the port, which, together, make the whole floating population amount to six thousand eight hundred and fifty-three souls.

The rents of houses and apartments are, I believe, lower at Nice than at any other place of general resort on the continent. For an unfurnished house containing sixteen rooms, with garden, coach-house, and stable, I was asked fifty pounds a year; and I believe I might have had it for forty-four pounds. For a first floor, also unfurnished, in the best houses, and with a southern aspect, the highest rent demanded is eight hundred francs; for the second floor, six hundred and fifty; and for the third, five hundred and fifty. In less desirable situations the same may be had for six hundred, five hundred, and four hundred francs; and in the least desirable, that is, in the quarter of the Piazza Victoria and the street leading to the port, the same floors may be had for five hundred,

four hundred, and three hundred. These floors usually consist of four rooms in front, and the same number behind, with the necessary offices. The furnished houses of the first class have been let for the season for from two to three hundred pounds; those of the second class for from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds, and those of the third, for from seventy to one hundred and forty pounds. Furnished apartments of the first class have been let for four thousand francs; of the second, from two thousand two hundred to three thousand francs; and those of the third, for from one thousand five hundred to two thousand eight hundred francs; but in less desirable situations the price is one thousand to one thousand two hundred francs. The winter season begins on the 1st of October, and terminates on the 15th of May; from that day to the 29th of September, the best apartments may be had for the small sum of three hundred francs, and very fair ones for two hundred or two hundred and fifty francs. There are some proprietors, but they are very few, who will let their apartments by the day or month, at the early part

of the season and near its close. The houses and apartments are universally reduced in price this season; the reduction amounts to about twenty-five per cent. Whether this be entirely owing to the present disturbed political state of the continent, or only partially to that, and in part to the constant and great increase of houses and apartments, I am not prepared to say.

It is always desirable to have an apartment with a southern aspect; it is not only more cheerful, but more healthy; and though they bear a greater price, the difference is saved, or nearly so, in the consumption of fuel. It is the custom to let apartments in newly-erected houses cheaper than in those which have been already inhabited, and many persons, from mistaken motives of economy, are induced to occupy them. They cannot commit a greater error; it often entails upon them not only much present, but also future suffering. In one newly-built house, I had last year a most severe case of iritis, and another of neuralgia, both caused by going into the apartment before it was sufficiently dry to be inhabited. Families on their arrival go immediately in quest of apartments, and,

finding everything new and perfectly clean, are induced, by the very moderate price demanded, to engage a set of rooms, and sign an agreement to take them for the season, before they make those inquiries so necessary to their health and comfort. A case of this kind occurred last winter. A family had taken a first floor in a newly-built house, and signed an agreement for two thousand two hundred francs for the season; after everything was definitively arranged, they heard that the house was not habitable from damp. I surveyed the apartment, and found by Daniel's hygrometer that it was not habitable. In consideration of the trouble given to the proprietor, I advised the family to offer her two hundred francs to be released from the agreement; this was done and refused; we then took the advice of a very intelligent and clever lawyer, who said that the proprietor could not compel the family to pay the whole amount, or any part of it, in virtue of an existing statute, by which a house must have been built two years before it can by force be tenanted. He advised the family to take another apartment, and abide the decision of the court, in case they were

pushed to that extremity ; this was done, and an action commenced in the lower court was speedily decided in their favour. Another medical opinion was, however, adduced in opposition to mine, that the house was dry, and consequently not liable to the objections urged. The proprietor then applied to me, stating that she had had the apartment well aired, and, if I would recommend her a tenant to it, she would drop the suit. I found one the following day at a reduced rent, and directly afterwards she carried the cause into the higher court with additional vexations : we gained it there also with costs, and there this disagreeable affair ended. I have detailed this case for two reasons ; firstly, as a caution to strangers, and secondly, to prove that the laws are framed for their protection, and that the courts fearlessly enforce and confirm them by just and impartial decisions. The present system of letting houses and apartments is a bad one, and it is much to be regretted that there is no authorized agent established. With the same view, it has been proposed by some of the inhabitants to establish a committee, consisting of five respectable members, who shall give strangers all necessary information,

advice, and assistance, gratuitously ; but I fear it will be long before it will be established. Having thus detailed the general accommodations at Nice, I shall proceed to notice, more in detail, those which its vicinity offers to the consumptive invalid.

The base of the Cimiez hills, Brancalla and Carabasul, on the road to St. Bartholomew, is the most sheltered and the warmest locality of which Nice can boast ; it is, in fact, the only spot where such invalids should pass the winter. Here the stranger will find thirteen furnished houses to let, which, united, make up more than eighty best beds, besides those for servants.

Maison Desaix has six best beds ; the price of this house for the season is from eighty to eighty-eight pounds.

Maison Pontio, formerly called Maison Franco, makes up eight best beds ; the price usually demanded for this house is from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty pounds for the winter.

Maison Rey makes up five best beds, and the price demanded is from eighty to eighty-eight pounds for the season.

Maison Audiffret is a very large house, and is capable of being divided so as to hold two families—it can make up ten best beds. The price demanded for the whole house is one hundred and sixty pounds.

La petite Maison Audiffret is suitable to a small family, and makes up four or five best beds; its price for the season is sixty pounds.

Maison de Grillon has eight best beds, and lets at from ninety to ninety-five pounds.

Maison Falicon makes up eight best beds, and, being nearer to the town, generally fetches a higher rent, being generally one hundred and twenty pounds for the season.

Maison Barras has also eight best beds, and the price demanded for this house is also one hundred and twenty pounds for the season.

Maison Pleyne makes up more than eight best beds; it is very spacious, and is capable of lodging two families of five or six persons each, besides servants; the price asked for it is one hundred and forty pounds.

Maison Collomb has five best beds; but of its price I am ignorant.

Maison Barbe makes up six best beds ; its price I do not precisely know.

The two Maisons Michel make up ten best beds, and the price demanded for both is one hundred and twenty pounds.

The highest rent, then, for any house in this valley is one hundred and twenty pounds for the season ; it is true these houses are not so elegantly furnished as those in more fashionable quarters ; but if they lack the ornamental part, they are by no means deficient in comfort ; and even were they situated at the Croix de Marbre, their rents would be augmented fifty per cent. Some of them have not a sufficient number of rooms with fire-places in them, but this is an inconvenience easily removed, as a Russian stove may be put up in an hour or two, and these stoves are now brought to such a state of perfection, that they have no disagreeable or unwholesome smell, and always draw perfectly well : their price is from two to three pounds each.

WAGES OF SERVANTS.

The lowest wages paid to a female servant of all work are five francs a month ; this is also the price of an occasional assisting woman, who comes at seven or eight in the morning, and leaves in the evening : then breakfast and dinner are given to her. A female cook has from twenty to thirty francs a month, and in some few instances forty francs ; those who have the highest wages pay a woman to assist them. The lowest wages paid to a man-servant during the season are thirty francs a month, the highest sixty. In a small family the man-cook does the house-work, and goes to market. If you engage them by the year, the wages are much lower ; you may have a good man or woman cook for three hundred francs a year. The male servants bear a much better reputation than the females for general honesty. The stranger gains nothing by going to market himself, for it is quite impossible for him, however well he may know the language, to purchase at

the same price as the native servant. It is said, and generally believed, that the servants charge their masters a sous or half a sous more in each franc for all they purchase ; supposing this to be true, the master will be a gainer by not marketing himself.

MARKETS AND PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

The vegetable and fruit market is abundantly supplied, and is the cheapest in Nice. Salads, green peas, and even French beans, are to be had in every season. In the early part of April new potatoes and broad beans come in. The different fruits ripen very early, and their supply is kept up for a long time by those which are brought from the mountains, where the climate is much colder, and ripens them later. In the month of April the figs are ripe, and the beginning of May cherries ; apricots will be found in the markets by the middle of June, and grapes by the middle of July : all these are the natural produce of the soil.

Everything is sold by weight, even fluids. The purchaser must recollect that the Nice pound is only equal to twelve ounces English.

MEATS.

Beef off the leg, without the bone, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ sous the pound.		
Beef with bone.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Beef for roasting.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7	do.
Veal all round	7 to 8	do.
Mutton, hind quarter, taking half the head.....	6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$	do.
Lamb, good and delicate ; a whole lamb weighing from sixteen to twenty-four pounds, including head and pluck	6	do.
Pork, good and in season from Oc- tober to the end of February, after which it is not allowed to be sold in the market.....	7	do.

Poultry is abundant, but they evidently do not understand the mode of fattening them for the market : fowls are from eighteen to thirty sous each ; capons fifty sous to three francs ; turkeys from four to six francs : but during the Christmas week they are often sold for nine and ten francs. The largest turkey weighs nine pounds, and ordi-

narilly the price of one of this size is five or six francs.

The market is well supplied with game: the price of a hare is from three francs ten sous to four francs; partridges four francs the brace; woodcocks the same; snipes from ten to twelve sous; and the golden plover from eighteen to twenty sous each.

Small birds are from twelve to forty-eight sous the dozen; those at forty-eight sous are black-birds and thrushes; the latter are called grèves, and are considered a delicacy: they are certainly very superior to the same birds in England, their principal food being the juniper berry, which imparts to them a different flavour.

The fish market, I should say, is neither well supported, nor are the fish of so good a quality as those in England; the best are the gray mullet and the poule de mer. The price of fish varies here, as it does everywhere else, according to the weather and the demand. The ordinary price of small fish is from three to four sous the pound, of others from eight to ten; but the poule de mer, turbot, John Dory, and other choice fish, are com-

monly sold at eighteen or twenty sous the pound ; lobsters are small, but very good ; their price is twelve sous the pound. Oysters come from Marseilles, and are never good. In summer, fish is not more than half these prices, and the supply more abundant : mackerel are very small, and of an inferior quality in winter, but in summer they are fine, and sold at one sou the pound. The meshes of the nets used by the fishermen are infinitely too small. I have seen mackerel of two and three ounces caught, which ought to be allowed to escape : the supply of fish would be much more abundant, if any existing law compelled the mesh of all nets to be of the size it is in England. I am certain that the banks at the mouth of the Var are well stocked with turbot, skate, and soles, but there is no one of sufficient enterprise to fit out a vessel adapted to this mode of fishing.

Bread of the first quality is this season three sous the pound ; flour of the first quality is four sous the pound. The best bread is found at Braquet's, at the Croix de Marbre ; it is, how-

ever, generally excellent. The biscuit, called gressien, is made only at Nice and Turin; they are about fifteen inches in length, and the size of the little finger. This kind of bread was always sent to Paris from Turin for the use of Napoleon; it is six sous the pound.

Firewood is twenty-four sous the quintal, of one hundred and fifty Nice pounds, or one hundred and twelve and a half pounds English. Excellent turf is at thirty sous the sack, or quintal; it is more economical than wood, and imparts much more heat. Charcoal from the vessels in the harbour is delivered at your house for eleven sous the rup, (twenty-five Nice pounds, or nineteen pounds English;) sometimes the price is as low as nine sous and as high as fourteen, occasionally depending upon the quantity in the harbour; the supply is uncertain, from a continuance of adverse winds.

Grocery is good and cheap: black tea from four to six francs the pound; green, six to eight francs; colonial coffee, roasted, sixteen sous, unroasted, fourteen sous the pound. Very good moist sugar, five sous the pound. Excellent loaf

sugar, seven sous the pound. This year sugars have advanced a sous in the pound, from the apprehension of war.

Oil, for burning, is seven sous the pound; but this year it is nine, in consequence of the damage done to the olive trees by snow last winter.

The common wine of the country, if unadulterated, is good and wholesome; the price is forty or forty-five sous the rub of twenty-five pounds, or twelve bottles. The grapes are brought to the market on mules in the month of October; if you purchase them, and make your own wine, the cost price of a hogshead will be forty-five francs; this wine will be fit to drink in January, and is excellent: it will be found very superior to that which you purchase, and is worth, I should say, double the price. The best and most esteemed wine which the country of Nice produces, is the bellet; it is very strong, and its taste is between that of port and burgundy, but it is more capitous than either. It should never be drank until it is ten years old, and is better at fourteen or twenty; after thirty years it loses its strength, and much also of its flavour. The sweet wines of this dis-

strict are also very good and reasonable; Malaga and Frontignac butter is sometimes as low as eleven sous the pound; the ordinary price is fourteen; in December, this season, it was twenty; and in January, sixteen. The butter with which Nice is supplied, comes from Piedmont. The whole supply comes to one man, who lives in the poultry market, and from him the entire market is supplied. One pound of it makes eight of those little pats with which the English are supplied at five sous each, and which they are told is made fresh every day, and is the produce of Nice: at this rate they pay forty sous the pound for butter.

Eggs are nine sous the dozen, but fresh laid ones from eighteen to twenty; sometimes, however, the price is as high as three sous each. Milk is four sous the pint, if you take it all the year; but if only for the winter, six, and for the autumn and spring, five.

Washing is exceedingly cheap, and very well done, at not more than half the prices paid in England: small things are washed by the dozen, at twenty sous.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONEY.

Everything which is sold by weight is either sold by the rub (rubbio) or by the pound. The rub is divided into twenty-five pounds, and each pound is twelve ounces: a quintal is six rubs, and the rub is not quite nineteen pounds English. Everything which is sold by measure is sold by the pan: four and a half pans make a yard of France or thereabouts; three and a half make an English yard.

Wine is sold by a measure called a charge, which is divided into four setiers: the charge is equal to one hundred imperial English quarts; a hogshead makes two charges. Wine is also sold by the rub, which is equal to eleven bottles.

The money current at Nice is the same as that of France, except the old pieces of twenty and ten sous, which have been reduced to their intrinsic value, eight and four sous each. The ten centime piece of France is not current here, nor are the thirty or fifteen sous pieces of the same country received. All accounts are kept in francs

and centimes. The English sovereign passes current at twenty-five francs. For French napoleons you pay twenty francs six sous, but when paid away in the market and in the shops, they are received at twenty francs four sous only. The rate of exchange is regulated by that of Paris: Messrs. Avigdor, the bankers, give one sou more on each pound sterling, and they charge one per cent. commission. Many English who come here are advised by their London banker to lodge their money at Paris, and to draw upon Paris instead of London. I was silly enough to do this on my first coming to this country, and on eight hundred pounds I lost, by the difference of exchange, eleven pounds, besides having double commission to pay; several cases of this kind came to my knowledge last season. The worst money that people can bring with them is Bank of England notes, as they can only pass for two hundred and forty francs.

MALLE POSTES, DILIGENCES, AND LETTER
DELIVERY.

Public conveyances leave Nice every day for France, Italy, and Piedmont. Those for France have their offices at the Hôtel des Etrangers, Rue du Pont Neuf, and Hôtel d'York, Place St. Dominique. The opposition of these two establishments is advantageous to the traveller; the carriages are superior, and perform the journey quicker and at reduced prices: a person may go from hence to Marseilles in the best part of the vehicle for sixteen francs, a distance of one hundred and forty miles.

The diligence for Genoa is replaced by the malle poste, which leaves the Hôtel des Etrangers every evening at five o'clock, and performs the distance, one hundred and eighty miles, in twenty-eight hours: the price is thirty francs.

The malle poste for Turin leaves the same hotel at four every evening; the distance is one hundred and forty miles: it passes over the Col de Tende, and its time of arrival is not so certain, on

account of the snow which it often encounters : the price is thirty-nine francs.

The letters from France, Spain, Portugal, England, Belgium, and Holland, are brought by the French *malle poste* ; those of Piedmont, Savoy, Switzerland, Lombardy, Turkey, and Germany, are brought by that of Turin, and those from Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicilies by that of Genoa. These three mails depart and arrive every day in the evening, and the letters are distributed the following morning. Letters from Turin and Genoa are taken out of the box at four o'clock in the evening ; those who frank their letters can do so up to this hour. All letters that go by the way of France can be franked up to five o'clock, and are taken out of the box at six.

Letters destined for all parts of France need not be franked, neither is it necessary to frank those for the Canton de Vaud, Neuchâtel, Tessin, or Le Valois in Switzerland ; for every other country they must be franked to the Sardinian frontier. The post-office is situated in the Place de Gouvernement ; it is open from eight in the morning till one ; from that hour till three it is shut, and

from then it is open till six o'clock, from the 1st of April until the 30th of September. From the 1st of October to the end of March it is open from nine in the morning till five in the evening, except that it is closed as usual between the hours of one and three. It is always closed on Sundays, the day of the Ascension, the fête Dieu, the Nativity of the Virgin, and Christmas day, but letters may on any of these days be put into the box, which remains always open. The postman for delivery has the benefit of a sou on each letter and newspaper; a newspaper, therefore, costs four sous, independent of the twopence paid in London. It is better to have everything addressed to the poste restante, as the present man is not very punctual, but sometimes keeps letters and newspapers at his own house, or reserves them for the chance of meeting you in the street.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Horses and carriages of all kinds are to be had in Nice. The usual price of a saddle-horse for a morning's ride is four or five francs, for the day

six or seven, and for the month from ninety to one hundred and fifty francs. A carriage and pair for the day cost twelve francs; for an evening party to take and fetch home, from five to seven francs; for a morning's drive, six francs; for the month, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred francs. The natives keep their close carriages for sixty pounds a year, and they calculate the expenses thus :—Coachman's wages, three hundred francs; board, three hundred francs; each horse, three hundred francs; and three hundred francs for wear and tear and stabling; altogether, one thousand five hundred francs, or sixty pounds. The want of hackney coaches is much felt at Nice: flys, such as now ply the streets of London, would be the most convenient kind of carriage. Six of them would be enough, and, were they stationed at the Place near the Pont Neuf, they would, I think, pay exceedingly well. They would be a great accommodation both to strangers and natives, and, at a franc each course, or two francs the first hour, and thirty sous every hour after, they would, I believe, produce a net profit of two or three hundred pounds a year, after every expense was paid.

Voituriers for all parts of Italy may be found in all quarters of the town, but especially at the Port. For France they charge more, on account of the duty which the French exact on entering their territory; the difference in price is three francs a day.

NEW ROADS, WITH REMARKS ON SOME NEIGHBOURING MINERAL SPRINGS.

The road to Genoa has been lately shortened one poste between Nice and Oneglia, making the distance from hence to Genoa thirty-five and a quarter postes instead of thirty-six and a quarter. This road and the posting on it are very good; but it is prudent to avoid starting immediately after heavy rains, as there are several torrents to pass, and when they are swollen their passage creates unpleasant delay.

The road to Turin by the Col de Tende is kept in excellent repair, and clean beds, with such accommodations as a very mountainous country can be expected to afford, are to be found at Sospello, at La Giandolla chez Massa, at Limone, Hôtel de

la Poste, and very tolerable at the Bar de Fer at Coni. This is not, however, a pleasant road to take after the month of October, or before the month of June, as the passage of the Col de Tende is uncertain in winter, but during the summer months it is not attended with any difficulty or danger. The country traversed is romantically wild.

There is also a new road from Nice to Turin, by which the mountains are avoided, and by which the invalid may pass in February, and thus avoid the winds which prevail at Nice in March and April. The distances on this line are, from Nice to Oneglia fourteen and a half postes, from Oneglia by Ganizza and Ceva, to Mondovi, ten, and from Mondovi by Savigliano, to Turin, eleven; total thirty-five and a half postes, while by the Col de Tende the distance is only twenty-eight; the new road is, however, traversed in much less time.

The distance from Marseilles to Nice is shortened by a new line from Nice to Dragnignan: this passes by Grasse; a post is established on it, but not to carry passengers: on the whole it is not so good a road as that by Cannes and Tirjus to Dragnignan, but it is quite practicable.

The other new road is one from Nice to Lyons, by which the distance to Paris will be diminished fifteen postes, or seventy-five English miles. This line will render Nice a most essential service, as henceforth all travellers going into Italy will take it, not only for the sake of saving distance, but also time and expense. The additional expense incurred by a moderately large family in passing Mount Cenis may be estimated at ten pounds; while the fifteen postes saved by the new route will be another difference of ten pounds; so that more than twenty pounds in money, and two days in time, will be saved by entering Italy by way of Nice. The relays are not yet positively fixed, but the road is in a state of great forwardness, and even now practicable for voituriers and private carriages. I am credibly informed that it will be completed by the end of next summer. The line is from

Nice to Antibes.	Sesteron to Laregne.
Antibes to Grasse.	Laregne to Serres.
Grasse to Castellane.	Serres to Aspres.
Castellane to Barrême.	Aspres to St. Julien.
Barrême to Digne.	St. Julien to La Faurie.
Digne to Malejay.	La Faurie to Grenoble.
Malejay to Sesteron.	Grenoble to Lyons.

For information on this line of road, I am indebted to the Marquis of Castellane, through whose property it passes.

Another road is in a forward state, to pass by the valley of St. André, by which easy access will be had to the cool and spacious valley of St. Martin,* or Roccabigliera. The fineness of the climate of this valley in summer has induced many English families to pass that season there, and they have not found it warmer than the same season in England. It is at present reached by a mule-track in twelve hours. The thermal waters of its springs resemble those of Eaux Bonnes in the Pyrenees: Dr. Binet has tried them, and speaks highly of them in chest affections, and they will be found useful in all cases to which sulphureous waters are applicable.

To the north of these springs over the Colle delle Finestre, are situate the thermal sulphureous

* Cinque ettogrammi d'acqua termale di Roccabigliera contengono, giusta l'analisi fatta nel 1803 da Fodéré,

Gaz Idrosolfurato che non precipita il solfo 1 litro.

Muriato di potassa.....2 decigrammi.

Selce pura1 do.

waters of Vaudici;* they are within three postes of Limone, off the Col de Tende road to Turin, and at an equal distance from Corsi, with good roads from both places. The site of these baths is highly picturesque, the accommodations are very good, and they are frequented by many of the first Piedmontese families during summer, when it is not warmer there than during the same season in England.

These waters first gained repute by the cure of Violante of Savoy, Countess of Cremieux, and widow of Philibert, second duke of Savoy; since then they have been much frequented by the royal family, who have in several instances found great benefit from their use. The thermometer here seldom passes above 66° or below $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, during the summer.

Another new road strikes off from Savonna to

* 369 grammi d'acqua termale di Valdieri contengono, giusta l'analisi di Giobert,

Gaz acidio carbonico.....	0,84,8000	pollici cubici
Gaz idrosolfurato	0,77,3333	do.
Solfato di Soda	0,172,50	grammi.
Muriato di Soda	0,106,55	do.

the baths of Acqui,* and from thence by the main road to Alessandria and Turin. The road from Savonna to Acqui is by no means bad, but it is a

* Un miriagramma della sorgente chiamata "da Bol-lente" à Acqui contiene, giusta l'analisi di Mojon, 0,000,303 d'idrosolfuro di calce.

	Miriagramma.
Composto di Idrogeno	0,0000,28
Solfo	0,0000,69
Calce	0,0002,06
Muriato di Soda	0,0014,20
Calce	0,0003,14
Acqua	0,9979,63
Totale	1,0000,00

Un miriagramma della acqua di Bormida a acqui contiene, giusta l'analisi di Mojon, 0,0004,47 d'idrosol-furo di calce.

	Miriagramma.
Composto di Gaz Idrogeno	0,0000,32
Solfo	0,0000,80
Calce	0,0003,35
Muriato di Soda	0,0005,83
Calce	0,0001,42
Terra Silicia	0,0000,19
Acqua	0,9988,09
Totale	1,0000,00

very long stage across the mountains, and on the Acqui side is a torrent which rises very rapidly in rainy weather, although in general nearly dry.

The renown of the thermal waters of Acqui is not of new origin; they are alluded to by Strabo, Pliny, Seneca, and Tacitus, under the name "Aquæ Statiellæ," and have been since treated of by numerous authors. There are several springs, but they are very much alike in their properties. The town and baths are most beautifully situated, and their attractions invite every year many of the principal families of the country.

Il residuo di 142 decigrammi ottenuto dall' evaporazione di un miriagramma d'acqua termale contiene,

	Decigrammi.
Muriato di Soda	58
Calce	14
Solfo idrogenato	01
Carbonato di Calce	37
Solfato di Calce	28
Terra Silicia	02
Materia Carbonosa	02
	<hr/>
Totale	142

PRODUCE OF NICE.

Produce of the country. Local consumption marked † Exportation.....		Weights and Measures.	Price in 1841.
			Fcs. Cts.
Wheat	†	La charge di 94 Kill.	30 0
Barley	†	Idem.....	18 0
Beans.....	†	Do.....	20 0
Hemp.....		Le quintal	50 0
Finest olive oil		Le rup	16 0
Fine do. do.....		Do.....	14 50
Fine eatable		Do.....	13 50
Common oil		Do.....	9 50
Red billet wine, 4 to 5 years	†	Do.....	4 50
Do. 6 to 7 years	†	Do.....	6 50
Sweet oranges, 360 each box		The box	21 0
Do. 240 do.....		Do.....	17 0
The finest oranges.....		The thousand	12 0
Dried figs	†	Le rup	8 0
Candied fruits,		Do.....	16 0
Pastes, simoule, macaroni, &c.	†	Do.....	4 0
Fustick from mountains		Le quintal	12 0
Essence of different oranges and fennel ...		Oz.....	9 10
Idem, lavender, thyme, rosemary, &c. ...		Lb.....	4 0
Double orange-flower water		Do	0 60
Triple do		Do.....	0 80
Rose water.....		Do.....	0 85
Perfumery and liquors		Small exportation of	both.

IMPORTATION.

Wheat from Tangaroffe, Odessa, Barletta.
Oil from Spain and Naples—wine, spirits, and salt fish.
Fustick from the river Danube.
Drugs, and colonial produce, from Geneva and Marseilles.
Manufactured goods from England, France, and Germany.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF NICE.

VALUE OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION BY SEA ONLY.

The merchandise imported by land, or exchanged from one ship to another, is not included in this report.

Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Sailors.	Importation. Francs.	Exportation. Francs.
1834	2,066	89,631	12,680	31,392,356	29,639,150
1835	1,853	69,245	11,138	19,348,964	18,944,054
1836	1,911	71,353	11,466	18,105,790	16,934,701
1837	1,474	52,900	8,844	9,187,902	8,691,882
1838	2,005	94,957	12,594	12,886,610	11,403,143
1839	2,016	87,408	12,385	12,343,450	11,034,520
1840	2,404	87,511	11,466	Not yet	known.

BAGNERES.

TABLES OF TEMPERATURE.

It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy to what extent consumption prevails amongst the inhabitants, as no registry of deaths from particular diseases has been kept at the Mairie, nor have the resident physicians kept any account, either at the hospitals or in their private practice. Since it is known that I am publishing in favour of the climate, I am constantly hearing of cases of consumption and asthma which have been benefited by a residence at Bagnères. A letter which I have just now received details four cases, three of which I am to have the opportunity of seeing at Bagnères in June.

Dr. Ganderac, to whom I am indebted for the tables of temperature, states the mean temperature of the months of June, July, August, and September, to be fifteen degrees of Reaumur, or sixty-six of Fahrenheit.

JUNE.									
VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.									
Days	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.		
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.			
1	26 3½	12	26 3½	14	26 3½	12	S E.		
2	26 3	12	26 3	19	26 2½	10	S.E.		
3	26 3½	9½	26 3½	16	26 1	13	S.E.		
4	26 1	9	26 2	13	26 1	9	N.W.		
5	26 2½	9	26 2½	12	26 4	10	N.W.		
6	26 5	8	26 5	17	26 4	12	N.		
7	26 3½	10	26 3½	15	26 2	12	W.		
8	26 3	10	26 3	11	26 2	9	W.N.		
9	26 2	8	26 2	10	26 3½	8	W.N.		
10	26 2½	5	26 2½	12	26 3	8	W.N.		
11	26 3	5	26 3½	12	26 3½	10	N.W.		
12	26 3½	8	26 3½	10	26 4	8	W.N.		
13	26 4	8	26 4	12	26 3½	10	W.N.		
14	26 2½	8	26 3½	12	26 2½	9	W.N.		
15	26 4	7	26 4	15	26 3	10	N.E.		
16	26 3½	8	26 2½	16	26 2½	12	S.E.		
17	26 2½	9	26 2½	16	26 3	13	S.E.		
18	26 3	10	26 2	17	26 2	13	S.E.		
19	26 1½	10	26 1½	19	26 2½	14	S.E.		
20	26 1	12	26 1½	12	26 2	9½	W.		
21	26 2	8	26 2	15	26 3	10	W.N.		
22	26 3	7	26 3	15	26 3	11	W.N.		
23	26 3	8	26 3	17	26 3	11	N.E.		
24	26 2	8	26 3	14	26 2½	11	N.W.		
25	26 2½	10	26 1½	18	26 2	14	S.E.		
26	26 4½	11	26 2½	18	26 2	11	S.E.		
27	26 2½	10	26 2½	19	26 2	11	S.E.		
28	26 4	10	26 4	14	26 5	12	W.N.		
29	26 5	11	26 4	20	26 4½	14	E.		
30	26 4	12	26 4	21	26 4	17	S.E.		
Med.	26 2½	8½	26 2	15½	26 2	12½			

Clear, sunshine; night frosty.

Sunshine, rather cloudy.

Cloudy, overcast.

Sunshine; foggy in the morning.

Cloudy, overcast.

Sunshine, rain.

Fine, cloudy.

Fine, rather cloudy.

Fine; in the evening some drops of rain.

Rain.

Fine, rather cloudy.

Cloudy, overcast.

Idem.

Rain; the night windy, with rain.

Fine, rain in the morning.

Fine, rather cloudy; night frosty.

Idem; night frosty.

Foggy during the morn., sunshine towards even.; frosty at night.

Clear, sunshine; frosty at night.

Idem; frosty at night.

Idem; foggy at night.

Cloudy, overcast; frosty at night.

Foggy in the morning, sunshine in the evening; frosty at night.

Hoar-frost, frosty at night.

Cloudy, overcast, frosty at night.

Clear, sunshine, frosty at night.

Idem, frosty at night.

Idem, frosty at night.

Idem, frosty at night.

Idem, frosty at night.

JULY.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.	
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.		
1	26 1½	15	26 1½	22½	26 2	15	S.E.	Sun overcast.
2	26 2	15	26 2	22	26 2	17	S.E.	Foggy in the morning, sunshine in the evening.
3	26 2	15	26 2	13	26 3	13	S.W.	Sunshine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.
4	26 4	12	26 4	13	26 5	13	S.W.	Foggy in the morn., sunshine in the even.; rain during the night.
5	26 5	11	26 5	15	26 5	12	S.W.	Idem.
6	26 4	12	26 4	20	26 3	14	S.E.	Fine.
7	26 3	12	26 3	14	26 1	12	S.E.	Foggy in the morn., sunshine in the even.; rain during the night.
8	26 1½	10	26 1½	14	26 3	11	N.W.	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
9	26 3½	10	26 3½	13	26 5	11	N.W.	Idem.
10	26 5½	9½	26 5½	17	26 4½	12	S.E.	Fine.
11	26 4	9	26 4	20	26 3	14	S.E.	Clear, sunshine.
12	26 2	12	26 2	22	26 2	16	S.E.	Fine; some drops of rain towards evening.
13	26 2	13	26 2	15	26 2	14	S.W.	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
14	26 2	12	26 2	14	26 3	12	W.	Rain.
15	26 3	11	26 3	14	26 4	11	W.	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
16	26 4	10	26 4	15	26 5	12	S.E.	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
17	26 5	10	26 5	18	26 5	14	S.E.	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
18	26 5	12	26 5	22	26 4	17	S.E.	Clear, sunshine.
19	26 2½	17	26 3½	25	26 5½	16	S.W.	Idem.
20	26 4	13	26 4	15	26 4	13	S.W.	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
21	26 4	12	26 4	14	26 3½	12	S.W.	Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.
22	26 3	11	26 3	21	26 2½	15	S.E.	Idem.
23	26 2½	13	26 2½	14	26 4	12	W.	Fine.
24	26 4	10	26 4	20	26 4	15	S.E.	Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.
25	26 4	13	26 4	18	26 4½	15	N.W.	Clear, sunshine.
26	26 5	13	26 5	15	26 5½	13	N.W.	Overcast, cloudy.
27	26 5	12	26 5	16	26 5	13	W.	Rain.
28	26 4	11	26 4	18	26 4	11	N.W.	Overcast, cloudy.
29	26 5	10	26 5	16	26 5	12	N.W.	Fine.
30	26 4½	10	26 4½	20	26 4½	13	S.E.	Overcast, cloudy.
31	26 4	12	26 4	23½	26 3½	17	S.E.	Clear, sunshine.
Med.	26 3	12½	26 3	19½	26 3½	14		Idem.

AUGUST.										VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.	
Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.				
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.					
1	26 3½	18	26 3½	25	26 5	16	S.W.		Overcast, cloudy.		
2	26 5	14	26 5	18	26 5	14	S.W.		Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.		
3	26 5	13	26 5	20	26 4	16	S.E.		Idem.		
4	26 3	14	26 3	26	26 2	19	S.		Fine in the morn., thunder and rain in even.; high wind at night.		
5	26 2½	15	26 2½	16	26 4	14	W.		Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.		
6	26 4½	14	26 4½	15	26 5	14	W.		Rain.		
7	26 4½	13	26 4½	14	26 5	10½	W.		Idem.		
8	26 2	11	26 4½	15	26 3½	13	W.		Overcast, cloudy.		
9	26 2½	11	26 3	18	26 2½	14	N.E.		Fine, then cloudy.		
10	26 1½	12	26 1½	20	26 1½	16	S.E.		Overcast, cloudy.		
11	26 3½	13	26 1½	12	26 2½	11	N.W.		Rain.		
12	26 4	10	26 3½	15	26 4½	10	N.W.		Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.		
13	26 5	7	26 4	18	26 5½	14	N.W.		Fine, then cloudy.		
14	26 4	12	26 5	15	26 5	13	N.W.		Overcast, cloudy.		
15	26 5	12	26 4	18	26 4½	13	N.W.		Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening, rain in the night.		
16	26 4	12	26 5	20	26 2½	15	S.E.		Fine, then cloudy.		
17	26 3½	13	26 4	24	26 2½	17	S.W.		Clear, sunshine.		
18	26 3½	14	26 3½	25	26 3½	17	S.W.		Idem.		
19	26 2	15	26 3½	27	26 3½	18	S.E.		Fine, with some clouds.		
20	26 4	17	26 2	29	26 4	18	S.E.		Clear, sunshine.		
21	26 4	12	26 4	26	26 3	17	S.W.		Idem.		
22	26 3	15	26 4	26	26 3	17	S.W.		Idem.		
23	26 3	15	26 2½	28	26 3	18	S.W.		Idem.		
24	26 3	15	26 3	16	26 3	16	S.		Overcast.		
25	26 3	13	26 3	21	26 3	17	S.		Fine, rather cloudy.		
26	26 3	15	26 3	27	26 3	19	S.		Idem.		
27	26 3	17	26 3	22	26 2	19	S.		Partly overcast, lightning, and some drops of rain		
28	26 3	17	26 3	26	26 2	23	S.W.		Fine, cloudy, windy.		
29	26 2	16	26 2	22	26 3	27	N.W.		Partly overcast; some drops of rain.		
30	26 1	15	26 1	19	26 4½	16	N.W.		Idem.		
31	26 0	14	26 4	18	26 4	14	S.W.		Idem.		

SEPTEMBER.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	
1	26 4½	13	26 4½	21	26 4½	15	N.W.
2	26 4	13	26 4	22	26 4	14	N.W.
3	26 4	13	26 4	22	26 4½	16	S.E.
4	26 4	12	26 4	23	26 4	16	S.
5	26 4	12	26 4	22	26 4	16	S.E.
6	26 3½	16	26 3½	23	26 2½	21	W.
7	26 2	17	26 2	15	26 2	17	S.E.
8	26 1½	15	26 1½	20	26 3	11	S.
9	26 2½	13	26 2½	20	26 3	14	S.E.
10	26 2½	12	26 2½	16	26 4	14	S.W.
11	26 4½	12	26 4½	21	26 4	12	S.E.
12	26 4	11	26 4	16	26 5	14	W.
13	26 4	12	26 4	14	26 5½	13	W.
14	26 5	11	26 5	19	26 4½	13	W.N.
15	26 5	12	26 5	20	26 5	12	W.
16	26 4	8	26 4	21	26 5½	12	N.W.
17	26 5½	9	26 5½	15	26 5½	10	N.E.
18	26 5½	9	26 5½	15	26 5½	15	S.W.
19	26 5	12	26 5	20	26 4	13	N.W.
20	26 4	12	26 4	13	26 3	13	N.W.
21	26 1½	11	26 1½	14	26 1	14	S.E.
22	26 0	12	26 0	19	26 1	11	S.E.W.
23	26 0	11	26 0	15	26 3	11	N.W.
24	26 2	8	26 2	22	26 5	13	N.W.
25	26 4	12	26 4	17	26 4	11	N.W.
26	26 5	9	26 5	22	26 5	12	E.
27	26 4	12	26 4	22	26 4	12	S.W.
28	26 4	11	26 4	13	26 4	15	S.E.
29	26 3½	13	26 3½	13	26 4½	11	W.
30	26 4½	10	26 4½	14	26 5	11	N.W.
Med.	26 2½	12½	26 2½	17½	26 2½	13 3	

Partly overcast.

Fine, rather cloudy.

Fine in the morn., thunder in the even., with some drops of rain.

Fine, rather cloudy.

Clear, sunshine.

Fine, overclouded.

Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.

Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.

Partly overcast.

Fine; rain during the night.

Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.

Idem.

Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.

Partly overcast.

Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.

Fine, with some clouds.

Clear, sunshine.

Fine, cloudy.

Rather overcast.

Overcast.

Fine in the morning; thunder and rain in the evening.

Idem.

Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.

Fine, cloudy; rain in the night.

Partly overcast.

Clear, sunshine.

Partly overcast.

Fine, some clouds.

Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.

Partly overcast.

JUNE.		VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.									
Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.				
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.		Barom.	Ther.		
1	26.5	13	26.5	22	26.5	17	S.E.	26.5	17	Fine, rather cloudy.	
2	26.5	13	26.5	24½	26.5	16	S.E.	26.5	16	Idem; thunder during the night.	
3	26.4	14	26.4	22	26.4	17	S.E.	26.4	17	Fine in the morning, thunder, rain, and hail during the evening.	
4	26.4	13	26.4	20	26.4	16	S.E.	26.4	16	Fine, with some drops of rain in the evening.	
5	26.4	14	26.4	24	26.4	17	S.E.	26.4	17	Fine, with some clouds.	
6	26.3	14	26.3	24	26.3	18	S.E.	26.3	18	Idem.	
7	26.3	14	26.3	24	26.3	16	S.E.	26.3	16	Fine in the morning, thunder, rain in the evening.	
8	26.3	17	26.3	22	26.2½	16	E.S.	26.2½	16	Fine, some drops of rain, during the evening.	
9	26.2½	13	26.2½	23	26.2½	17	E.	26.2½	17	Fine, with some clouds.	
10	26.2½	15	26.2½	20	26.3	17	E.	26.3	17	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.	
11	26.3	14	26.3	19	26.3	15	S.W.	26.3	15	Idem; some drops of rain.	
12	26.3	15	26.3	22	26.3½	16	S.W.	26.3½	16	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.	
13	26.3½	15	26.3½	23	26.3½	18	S.	26.3½	18	Idem; some drops of rain.	
14	26.3	15	26.3	25	26.2	17	S.E.	26.2	17	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening. [during the night.	
15	26.2	13	26.2	19	26.2	16	S.E.	26.2	16	Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening, lightning	
16	26.2	13	26.2	20	26.3	15	S.E.	26.3	15	Fine, but cloudy.	
17	26.3	12	26.3	20	26.4	15	S.E.	26.4	15	Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.	
18	26.3½	11	26.3½	21	26.3½	15	S.W.	26.3½	15	Partly overcast.	
19	26.2½	10	26.2½	22	26.3	11	N.W.	26.3	11	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.	
20	26.3	11	26.3	17	26.3	14	S.E.	26.3	14	Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.	
21	26.5	14	25.2½	22	26.2½	18	S.	26.2½	18	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.	
22	26.4	14	26.3	22	26.5	16	N.E.	26.5	16	Partly overcast.	
23	26.4½	14	26.5	17	26.5	15	N.W.	26.5	15	Clear sunshine.	
24	26.4	14	26.4½	22	26.4	17	S.	26.4	17	Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.	
25	26.5	15	26.4½	23	26.4½	14	S.	26.4½	14	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.	
26	26.6	12	26.4	21	26.4½	12	S.	26.4½	12	Idem.	
27	26.5	11	26.5	15	26.6	14	W.	26.6	14	Clear sunshine.	
28	26.6	11	26.6	18	26.5	14	S.E.	26.5	14	Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.	
29	26.5	12	26.5½	19	26.5	13	N.W.	26.5	13	Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.	
30	26.5½	11	26.5½	17	26.5	14	N.W.	26.5	14	Idem.	

VOLUME.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Fine, some clouds; in the evening a hurricane. [night.
 Fine in the morning, thunder, rain in the evening; rain during the
 Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Clear sunshine.
 Rain.
 Foggy, lightning, rain.
 Idem; rain.
 Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Fine, rather cloudy.
 Idem.
 Clear sunshine.
 Rain, rain during the night.
 Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
 Fine, some clouds, thunder and rain.
 Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Fine, rather overclouded.
 Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
 Fine, rather cloudy.
 Clear sunshine.
 Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Idem.
 Rain.
 Fine, rather cloudy.
 Clear sunshine.
 Fine, with some clouds.
 Clear sunshine.
 Rain.
 Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
 Partly overcast.

Days.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Winds.
1	26 6	11	26 5	21	26 5	16	S.E.
2	26 4	12	26 4	24	26 3	16	S.E.
3	26 3	13	26 3	18	26 3½	15	S.E.
4	26 3	12	26 3	22½	26 3	17	N.E.
5	26 3	14	26 3	17	26 3	14	S.W.
6	26 3	12	26 3	13	26 3	12	W.
7	26 3½	11	26 3½	13	26 5	11	S.W.
8	26 5	11	26 5	13	26 6	12	N.W.
9	26 5	9	26 5	18	26 4	13	N.E.
10	26 4	11	26 4	19	26 4	17	N.E.
11	26 4	13	26 4	22	26 2½	17	N.E.
12	26 3½	14	26 2½	16	26 4	12	W.
13	26 4	10	26 4	17	26 4	14	N.W.
14	26 2½	11	26 3½	21	26 2	15	E.S.
15	26 1½	15	26 1½	14	26 2½	11	W.N.
16	26 2½	11	26 2½	15	26 3	13	N.W.
17	26 2	9	26 2	20	26 1	15	S.E.
18	26 1	12	26 1	22	26 0	16	S.E.
19	26 0	12	26 0	18	26 0	15	S.E.
20	26 1	11	26 1	18	26 2	14	S.E.
21	26 2	12	26 2	16	26 4	12	N.W.
22	26 4	12	26 4	18	26 2½	14	N.E.
23	26 2½	11	26 2½	24	26 2	16	S.E.
24	26 2½	13	26 2½	24½	26 2½	17	S.E.
25	26 3	14	26 3	20	26 2	16	S.E.
26	26 2½	13	26 2½	15	26 3	12	N.W.
27	26 3	12	26 3	20	26 3	14	N.W.
28	26 2	13	26 2	23	26 2	17	N.E.
29	26 1	14	26 1	24	26 2	15	N.E.
30	26 2	14	26 2	15	26 2½	12½	W.N.
31	26 3½	12	26 3½	15	26 4	13	N.W.
Med.	26 2½	12	26 2½	18	26 3	14	

AUGUST.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.	
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.		
1	26 4	12	26 4	18	26 3	12	S.E.	Fine, with some clouds.
2	26 3	12	26 3	20	26 4	15	S.E.	Idem.
3	26 4	14	26 4	17	26 3½	14	S.E.	Overcast.
4	26 2½	10	26 2½	22	26 2½	14	S.W.	Fine, cloudy, the night foggy.
5	26 2½	12	26 2½	17	26 3	13	N.W.	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening; the night rainy.
6	26 3	11	26 3	16	26 4	12	S.E.	Idem.
7	26 4	12	26 4	18	26 3½	14	S.E.	Fine, cloudy.
8	26 3	13	26 3	21	26 3	15	N.W.	Idem.
9	26 3½	14	26 3½	16	26 4	14	S.E.	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening. [wards morning.
10	26 3	10	26 3	21	26 3	15	S.E.	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening, thunder and rain to-
11	26 3	12	26 3	21	26 3	14	W.N.	Partly overcast.
12	26 3	14	26 3	14	26 4	12	N.W.	Fine in morning, rain in the evening.
13	26 5	12	26 5	17	26 4	12	S.E.	Idem.
14	26 3	13	26 3	24	26 2½	17	S.W.	Clear sunshine.
15	26 4	14	26 4	17	26 4½	14	N.W.	Rain.
16	26 5	13	26 5	16	26 5	13	S.E.	Idem.
17	26 5	12	26 5	22	26 5	14	S.	Clear sunshine.
18	26 4	14	26 4	25½	26 4	18	S.	Fine, with clouds.
19	26 3½	17	26 3½	26	26 3	17	S.	Fine in the morning, thunder, rain in the evening.
20	26 3	14	26 3	25	26 3	19	S.W.	Fine, with clouds.
21	26 4	17	26 4	21	26 3½	17	N.W.	Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
22	26 3½	14	26 3½	18	26 3½	15	W.N.	Idem; a hurricane during the night.
23	26 3½	13	26 3½	15	26 2½	14	S.E.	Overcast.
24	26 3	13	26 3	21	26 2½	16	S.W.	Rain.
25	26 2½	13	26 2½	17	26 2½	13	W.N.	Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
26	26 3	11	26 3	16	26 3	12	S.E.	Rain.
27	26 3	10	26 3	20	26 3	16	S.E.	Fine, but cloudy.
28	26 3	13	26 3	22	26 2	16	W.N.	Clear sunshine; a high wind during the night.
29	26 2	14	26 2	13	26 3	11	W.N.	Fine in the morning, thunder, rain in the night.
30	26 3	9	26 3	18	26 2	13	N.W.	Fine, overclouded.
31	26 3	12	26 3	13	26 3	11	W.	Rain.
Med.	26 2½	13½	26 2	19½	26 2½	15		

SEPTEMBER.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock A.M.		Winds.
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	
1	26 3	10	26 3	10	26 5	9	W.
2	26 5	9	26 5	14	26 5	11	S.W.
3	26 5	9	26 5	16	26 6	13	S.W.
4	26 6	12	26 6	19	26 5	15	S.E.
5	26 4	14	26 4	23	26 3	15	S.E.
6	26 3	13	26 3	25	26 3	15	S.E.
7	26 3½	15	26 3½	20	26 4	17	S.
8	26 4½	15	26 4½	17	26 5	17	S.W.
9	26 5	13	26 5	14	26 5	15	S.W.
10	26 5	10	26 5	22	26 5	12	S.E.
11	26 4	13	26 4	25	26 4	15	S.
12	26 4	13	26 4	28	26 4	17	S.
13	26 3½	15	26 3½	19	26 3½	19	S.E.
14	26 2	13	26 2	20	26 2	15	S.E.
15	26 3	13	26 3	19	26 4	15	S.W.
16	26 4½	12	26 4½	19	26 4½	12	S.W.
17	26 3½	14	26 3½	22	26 2	14	S.E.
18	26 2½	12	26 2½	13	26 2	14	S.W.
19	26 1	10	26 1	20	26 0	12	S.
20	26 0	14	26 0	19	26 0	16	S.
21	26 0	12	26 0	22	26 2	13	S.E.
22	26 3	11	26 3	22	20 3	12	S.E.
23	26 3	12	26 3	22	26 2½	14	S.E.
24	26 1	13	26 1	22	26 1	14	S.
25	26 0	9	26 0	18	26 0	15	S.W.
26	26 1½	8	26 1½	12	26 3	10	N.W.
27	26 1½	6	26 1½	5	26 3	8	E.N.
28	26 2½	6	26 2½	12	26 2	6	S.W.
29	26 3	6	26 3	12	26 2	8	S.E.
30	26 0	10	26 0	15	26 0	12	S.E.
Med.	26 3	10½	26 3	15	26 3½	12½	

Rain; the night rainy.
 Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Partly overcast.
 Fine, but cloudy.
 Clear, sunshine.
 Idem.
 Fine, with some clouds.
 Foggy.
 Idem.
 Clear, sunshine.
 Idem.
 Idem.
 Foggy.
 Fine, thunder in the evening, thunder during the night.
 Fine in the morning, rain in the evening, lightning during night.
 Idem; rain during the night.
 Clear sunshine.
 Rain, thunder and rain during the night.
 Fine, cloudy, thunder during the night.
 Idem.
 Idem.
 Idem.
 Idem.
 Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
 Idem.
 Idem; rime frost.
 Rain.
 Partly overcast.
 Fine, with some clouds.
 Partly overcast.

JUNE.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Days	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	
1	26 3	11	26 3	16	26 3	10	S.W.
2	26 3	10	26 3	15	26 3	10	S.W.
3	26 2	10	26 2	16	26 2	10	S.W.
4	26 2	9	26 2	12	26 0	8	W.
5	26 1	8	26 1	9	26 3	6	N.W.
6	26 3	7	26 3	12	26 5	7	N.W.
7	26 5	7	26 5	14	26 4	11	N.W.
8	26 3½	7	26 3½	17	26 3	13	E.
9	26 3	10	26 3	13	26 3	10	S.W.
10	26 3½	8	26 3½	18	26 3½	7	N.W.
11	26 3	6	26 3	8	26 2½	6	N.W.
12	26 2	6	26 2	4	26 1	6	N.W.
13	26 1	6	26 1	12	26 1	9	N.W.
14	26 2	8	26 2	9	26 3	8	N.W.
15	26 3½	8	26 3½	11	26 5	10	N.W.
16	26 5	9	26 5	13	26 5	11	W.
17	26 4½	10	26 4½	13	26 4	12	E.
18	26 3	9	26 3	15	26 2	13	E.
19	26 2½	9	26 2½	16	26 2	12	E.S.
20	26 2	10	26 2	12	26 3	10	N.W.
21	26 3	9	26 3	12	26 3	9	N.W.
22	26 3½	8	26 3½	12	26 4	9	N.W.
23	26 3½	9	26 3½	12	26 3	10	W.
24	26 2½	8	26 2½	19	26 2	9	W.
25	26 1	8	26 1	19	26 2½	8	S.E.
26	26 2	8	26 2	12	26 1	10	N.W.
27	26 0	10	26 0	14	26 11	11	S.E.
28	26 0	11	26 0	12	26 2	11	S.E.
29	26 2½	9	26 2½	16	26 2½	14	W.
30	26 3	11	26 3	21	26 3	14	S.E.
Med.	26 2½	9½	26 2½	12½	26 2	13	

Fine in the morn., thunder, rain in the even.; the night rainy.
 Fine in the evening, rainy in the morning.
 Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Rain; the night rainy.
 Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
 Idem.
 Fine, with some clouds.
 Partly overcast.
 Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Rain; the night rainy.
 Idem; the night rainy.
 Idem; the night rainy.
 Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Idem.
 Fine, but cloudy.
 Idem.
 Rainy; the night rainy.
 Idem.
 Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.
 Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening; the night rainy.
 Overcast.
 Idem.
 Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.
 Idem; the night rainy.
 Fine, with some clouds.
 Overcast.
 Idem.
 Fine in the morning, rainy in the evening; the night rainy.
 Partly overcast, in the evening some drops of rain.
 Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.

AUGUST.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Days.	6 o'clock A. M.		3 o'clock P. M.		10 o'clock P. M.		Winds.
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	
1	26 5	9	26 5	18	26 5	13	S.E.
2	26 5	11	26 5	22	26 5	15	S.E.
3	26 5	11	26 5	25	26 3½	18	S.E.
4	26 3	15	26 3	21	26 3	15	S.E.
5	26 3½	12	26 3½	14	26 4	11	N.W.
6	26 4	10	26 4	16	26 4½	11	N.W.
7	26 4	10	26 4	13	26 2½	15	E.
8	26 2½	11	26 2½	11	26 4	11	W.N.
9	26 5	9	26 5	13	26 6	11	S.E.
10	26 6	8	26 6	18½	26 6	12	N.E.
11	26 6	9	26 6	22	26 4	16	S.E.
12	26 2½	17	26 2½	23	26 3	18	S.
13	26 3	15	26 3	24	26 3	15	S.E.
14	26 4½	13	26 4½	14	26 5	11	W.
15	26 5	11	26 5	16	26 4	11	N.E.
16	26 3	11	26 3	20	26 4	13	S.W.
17	26 4	11	26 4	14	26 4	11	N.W.
18	26 4½	12	26 4½	22	26 5	14	S.E.
19	26 3½	13	26 3½	25	26 4	16	S.W.
20	26 4½	13	26 4½	15	26 4½	13	W.
21	26 4½	11	26 4½	15	26 5	12	W.
22	26 4½	9	26 4½	19	26 4	14	S.E.
23	26 4	13	26 4	23	26 3½	17	S.
24	26 3	15	26 3	23	26 3	18	S.E.
25	26 2¾	14	26 2¾	26	26 2	18	S.W.
26	26 3	14	26 3	26½	26 4½	12	W.
27	26 5	12	26 5	14	26 6	13	W.N.
28	26 6	10	26 6	15	26 8	13	E.
29	26 4	12	26 4	16	26 4	16	S.E.
30	26 3	13	26 3	20	26 4½	16	S.W.
31	26 4½	14	26 4½	17	26 5	15	S.W.

Clear, sunshine.

Idem.

Idem.

Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.

Rain.

Idem.

Idem.

Idem.

Foggy.

Fine, with clouds.

Idem.

Partly overcast.

Fine, but cloudy.

Rain.

Fine, but cloudy.

Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.

Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.

Clear, sunshine.

Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.

Rain.

Partly overcast.

Clear, sunshine.

Fine, with clouds.

Clear, sunshine.

Fine, with clouds.

Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.

Fine, with some clouds.

Idem.

Clear, sunshine.

Fine, with some clouds.

Overcast.

SEPTEMBER.

VARIATIONS OF THE WEATHER.

Days.	6 o'clock A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		10 o'clock P.M.		Winds.
	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	
1	26 5	14	26 5	17	26 5	14	S.W.
2	26 5	13	26 5	24	26 5	17	S.E.
3	26 5	14	26 5	21	26 6½	15	W.
4	26 6½	11	26 6½	20	26 6½	14	N.E.
5	26 5	11	26 5	22	26 6½	16	N.E.
6	26 4	14	26 4	25½	26 3½	17	S.E.
7	26 2	14	26 2	26½	26 2	11	E.
8	26 2	15	26 2	17	26 2¾	16	S.W.
9	26 2¾	14	26 2¾	25	26 3½	15	S.W.
10	26 3	13	26 3	20	26 3½	16	S.
11	26 3½	14	26 3½	21	26 4	16	E.S.
12	26 4	14	26 4	20	26 4	16	S.W.
13	26 3½	14	26 3½	22	26 3½	17	S.E.
14	26 3	15	26 3	27	26 1½	20	S.
15	26 1½	16	26 1½	13	26 3	11	W.
16	26 3	9	26 3	17	26 5	11	N.W.
17	26 5	7½	26 5	17	26 6	12	S.W.
18	26 5½	12	26 5½	15	26 6	12	W.
19	26 5	10	26 5	15	26 5	12	S.W.
20	26 4	11	26 4	16	26 4	12	N.
21	26 3	10	26 3	17	26 4	12	N.W.
22	26 3	10	26 3	16	26 2	10	N.W.
23	26 2½	8	26 2½	10	26 4	9	W.N.
24	26 4	8	26 4	12	26 5	10	N.W.
25	26 2½	9	26 2½	13	26 3	11	E.
26	26 2	9	26 2	17	26 2	12½	S.E.
27	26 2	10	26 2	14	26 2	12	E.
28	26 1	10	26 1	12	26 1	10	E.
29	26 1	8	26 1	10	26 0	9	W.N.
30	26 1½	9	26 1½	12	26 0	9	N.W.
Med.	26 3½	11½	26 3½	18½	26 3	13	

Partly overcast.

Fine, with clouds.

Partly overcast.

Fine, with some clouds.

Clear, sunshine.

Fine, with some clouds.

Idem.

Idem.

Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening.

Idem.

Fine, but cloudy.

Idem; lightning in the night.

Rain; rain in the night.

Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.

Foggy in the morning, fine in the evening.

Rain in the morning, fine in the evening.

Partly overcast.

Idem.

Idem.

Fine in the morning, thunder and rain in the evening; the night

Rain, and a high wind.

Overcast.

Partly overcast.

Clear, sunshine.

Overcast.

Rain.

Idem.

Fine in the morning, rain in the evening.

Idem.

Rain.

[rainy.

the night

LONDON:
PRINTED BY IBOTSON AND PALMER,
SAVOY STREET.

