

as they often do in a most acute form in these fevers. may be found attended with as perfect a synocha as in localities where paroxysmal fevers are unknown; but let the symptoms of these subside or be subdued, and the original cause of the fever may be manifested by the type assumed. I have once or twice seen a nearly perfect intermittent fever accompanied by distinct symptoms of local inflammation, but generally it is a distinctive mark of its entire subsidence in cases where it had been present when the fever was continued or remittent.

Your space will not admit of my quoting at length the observations of Dr. James Johnson, on the sympathy between the secretions of the liver and skin, and the effects of heat and impure air on them, by which the derangements attendant on malarious fevers are produced; I would refer the attentive student of such affections to his work already mentioned; but justice to him demands the following as his views of their effects:—

“In what this vitiated secretion of the liver consists it is certainly not easy to say. In high degrees of it, attendant on hurried secretion, both the colour and taste are surprisingly altered; since it occasionally assumes all the shades between a deep bottle-green and jet black; possessing at one time an acidity that sets the teeth on edge, at other times, and indeed more frequently, an acrimony that seems actually to corrode the stomach and fauces, as it passes off by vomiting, and when directed downwards can be compared to nothing more appropriate than the sensation that one would expect from boiling lead flowing through the intestines. But these are extremes, that would be considered under Cholera Morbus, Bilious Fever, Dysentery, &c. The slightly disordered state of the hepatic functions, which we are now considering as primary effects of climate, and within the range of health, may be known by the following symptoms:—Irregularity in the bowels, with motions of various colours, and

fetid or insipid odour; general langour of body and mind; slight nausea, especially in the morning when we attempt to brush our teeth; a yellow fur about the back part of the tongue; unpleasant taste in the mouth on getting out of bed; a tinge in the eyes and complexion; the urine high coloured, and irritation in passing it; the appetite impaired and easily turned against fat or oily victuals; irritability of temper; dejection of mind; loss of flesh; disturbed sleep.”

Malarious fevers may be divided into three classes or varieties, viz.: Common, Inflammatory, and Congestive Malarious Fevers. In the first, the usual symptoms of fevers will be found with a depraved state of the intestinal secretions; these will continue for ten days or a fortnight, and either pass off or become intermittent.

In the second variety, the secretions will be found of the same character; the fever either remittent or continued, according to the extent or severity of the local inflammation. In deaths from this variety the usual effects of local inflammations may be expected; when recovery takes place, the convalescence may be tedious, and the symptoms modified with the seat of the local affection, and its effects on the organs; chronic affections of them may be looked for, but simple intermittent will seldom be found to follow such an acute attack.

The third or congestive variety includes those peculiar forms of malarious fevers now called pernicious, and is deserving of particular attention, as being the most fatal form assumed by the fevers of Canada.

The term congestion is generally used in contradistinction to inflammation,—the former being the increased action of, and flow of blood through, the arteries of a part; the latter, an accumulation of blood in the veins, and some obstruction rather than otherwise to its usual course; and morbid dissections