

stages of fever. It is here to be seen, both when the tongue is hard, dry, black and crusted; and when it is enlarged, moist and thickly coated. The covering may at first be complete, but, it will disappear by patches; sometimes from one or both sides; sometimes from the middle, or in streaks; exhibiting patches on its surface of various shapes and sizes. I have seen families suffering from a congestive form of fever or ague, in almost every one of whom, these patches would be apparent.

I have lately noticed the tongue frequently exhibiting a number of red points—very bright—smooth on the surface, and from a line to a line and a half in diameter. They are not enlarged papillæ; as a magnifying glass shows these throwing out their secretions between the others. They are most numerous along the edges; and in enlarged, moist, and thickly coated tongues, they look like red points sunken in the crust.

I have now and then met with cases in which the ferretty eyes and drunken reel of pure typhus, were very manifest. They usually ushered in a severe and protracted fever; but an active treatment at the commencement would occasionally stop them in limine, the patients being however, left subject to the usual attacks of ague.

A disease exhibiting the general character of this fever, even in its mildest form, and being so protracted as it usually is, may be expected to show considerable variety in its chronic stages—to be a cause of the diseases usually following fevers and biliary derangements in any climate—as well as to modify attacks of active inflammations when they do appear in individuals, who may be suffering from the constitutional effects of the climate.

The symptoms attending a case of recovering ague, are exceedingly uniform; yet, we now and then meet with peculiar aggravations demanding a slight notice.

The pains in the limbs and back may be more than usually severe and protracted; sometimes assuming a rheu-

matic character. Those in the back and loins, may even give rise to a suspicion of disease of the kidneys and bladder; but, I have rarely seen such a case. They may be confined to the lumbar vertebræ and coccyx, at its very extremity, and give rise to a state of perfect torture—confining a patient to bed for weeks, his only relief being obtained by large doses of opium.

This state is generally connected with a congestive form of fever; some of the worst attacks being silenced cases in which, the orange coloured discharges from the bowels had occurred.

Pains of the neuralgic character will now and then be found in the lower extremities, no marks of inflammation being present; the slightest touch will sometimes excite extreme pain, resembling that of *tic douloureux*. They will, however, sometimes terminate in inflammation and swelling, exceedingly difficult to be got rid of.

A short, robust man, lately applied to me on account of an attack of this kind of pain. It was confined to a joint in the hollow of the foot, at the juncture of the metatarsal bone of the great toe with the tarsus. It had continued for weeks, unmitigated by local remedies. There was no appearance of inflammation; but, the pressure of the fore-finger would bring on a paroxysm of pain. He could not remain quiet, even when describing his own case; and his countenance showed traces of the extreme agony he was suffering. He was employed in charge of a boat on the river and canal; had not suffered from the ague for years; his appetite and general health were good, though his tongue showed the agueish whiteness, and the lines of his face a good deal of the dark yellow colour. He was directed to bathe his foot in hot water; to take a large dose of calomel, gamboge and scammony; and to call again next morning. His boat was obliged to leave during the night, and I saw nothing of him for ten days, when I learned that the medicine had operated very severely, and immediately removed the pain, and he had