

needle, and dividing the band of iris which traversed the anterior chamber of the eye, but both patient and parent objected to it; and I confess I did not urge it, as I thought in this instance the old adage stood good of "letting well enough alone."

This I consider an interesting case in many particulars; but that which presents most interest is the fact of an absorption of the lens, without its having been either displaced or broken up, the laceration of the capsule having exposed it to the action of the aqueous humour. Dr. Jacob has already furnished strong proof, that cataracts exposed to the agency of the aqueous humour can be removed by absorption; and the case, just given, goes far to establish the truth of his proposition.

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ART. XLV.—*Additional remarks on the Endemic Fever of Upper Canada, by JOHN JARRON, Surgeon, Dunnville.*

The term "chill fever" is now commonly employed to designate a form of the endemic, evidently belonging to the congestive variety. In it, the first stage is imperfect, scarcely ever amounting to a rigor—only a cold chill of greater or less severity or duration; the second and third stages are usually more decided, but far from being perfect; the modifying cause of the first evidently affecting the subsequent ones. The same features will characterize the subsequent agues, producing many of those cases to which the term dumb ague will apply.

In chill fevers, we have always great prostration of strength, muddling of the brain, and other congestive symptoms; the fever being seldom ardent, or accompanied by a dry, red, and contracted tongue; indeed, this is generally enlarged, soft and milky; and, in some cases, covered up to the tip and edges with a thick, white, soft, crust; the bowels seldom costive, but the stools more than usually altered and offensive.

The skin, rarely puts on the dark brown hue of common fever; but the countenance and whole body, assumes a dirty yellow color, and a soft, transparent, marbly, appearance. In some of the cases, the third or sweating stage will become more than usually prominent; the patient lying bathed in sweat, emitting the usual agueish smell for days together; a state often accompanied by pains and swellings of the joints, and other symptoms of rheumatism.

The recurrence of the fits of these fevers is marked by a state almost approaching collapse; the arms and legs being cold, and of a peculiar, marbly, appearance; which will be separated from the warmer parts by a distinct line; the pulse at such times being sunken and small, often scarcely to be felt; but this state will disappear after a time, passing into a paroxysm of the usual irregular fever.

The cause of this peculiar form of fever is not very obvious. And I had been several years in the country before it attracted my attention; but, it gradually became more general, and, since the cholera has re-appeared on this continent and been prevailing within a short distance of this place, a majority of the fevers are of this variety, exhibiting in many instances, the most alarming symptoms. The same state of collapse, cold extremities and sinking, frequently accompany the bowel complaints that have increased so materially at certain seasons of the year; and when the diarrhoea is checked, a fever of this class will continue for days, requiring large doses of quinine for its removal; but, again showing itself in the winter in the form of an occasional ague.

In our endemic, the tongue will frequently be found exhibiting an appearance common to every form of congestive disease. It is seldom noticed by authors; but in India, used to be characterized as the "patchy tongue"; sometimes, as the "irritable tongue", from its so frequently accompanying that state of the pulse and constitution in the latter