

day or night, that his business required. He never had an attack of fever during that time. I saw him after he had been there several years; a finer specimen of robust health would have been difficult to find.

It was ascertained on inquiry, that it was his habit to take quinine daily, during the summer, before leaving his house! the quantity he did not know, for he never weighed it. He died finally of apoplexy, which any one who saw him would have predicted as the probable cause of his death. His entire and complete confidence in his ability to resist fever in so malarious a region, is strong evidence that he had been in the habit of using it, and was well satisfied of its prophylactic virtues. This case, in conjunction with the statements from the officers of the Niger expedition, would appear to prove that quinine may be used under exposure to malarious influences for an indefinite period, not only without compromising the general health of the individual or injuring the constitution, but as surely protecting the system from the inroads of malarious disease.

Some other facts tending to show the prophylactic powers of quinine were collected during the past summer. Two white men were employed during the whole summer in a malarious region at the head of one of the rice rivers—the one to superintend plantation work, and the other to bring produce down the river in a coasting vessel. The latter of course was much exposed in his passage up the river in the midst of a rice growing region. He was urged to take quinine daily; he did so during the early part of the summer; but judging his health perfectly good and himself free from fever, he discontinued its use, considering it no longer necessary. He was soon afterwards—within fourteen days—attacked with a mild form of malarious fever, this attack was easily cured by quinine: he took it daily during the remainder of the summer and escaped any further attacks of fever. The other man, who was employed on the plantation, had lived all his life in the city, was entirely unaccustomed to malarious influences, and, therefore, according to all our reasoning a fit subject for a severe attack of the disease. His occupation, moreover, required him to be exposed late in the evening and early in the morning, being frequently wet up to his waist from the dews lying on the rank vegetation, through which he had to wade passing to and from his business. During the early part of the summer he went to reside in an unhealthy pine land, occupied by some overseers, with their families. Warned of the unhealthy nature of his daily occupation and the risk he incurred at his summer residence, he took daily five grains of quinine before he went out of the house, and endeavoured to persuade those around him to pursue the same course, which they refused. By August he was the only individual of the settlement who had not had an attack of fever. Satisfied of the immunity secured to him by the quinine, he then determined to return and live on the plantation, as being nearer to his business. This he did in the latter part of August, and there he remained during the rest of the summer and fall, without suffering from fever. On the morning in November on which the first hard ice occurred, he discontinued the quinine, thinking it no longer necessary; ten days after, he had a pretty smart attack of remittent fever, which, however, yielded readily to a few large doses of quinine.

This case is one of great importance. A man accustomed to city life goes into a malarious region, resides among those who from long habit were in a manner acclimated to its influence, and as far as our experience teaches, less liable to its inroads; he alone, under the daily use of quinine escapes the fever; all the others, including women and children, are more or less severely attacked. It serves further to confirm the experiences of the second Niger expedition. They found it necessary to continue the use of quinine for fifteen days after exposure to the sources of malaria. This man ceased its use the very first day he saw ice on the ground; in ten days he had an attack of fever. His entire exemption during the summer almost certainly proves that had he continued his prophylactic doses a few days longer he would have entirely escaped. Another fact illustrated by this case is, that the daily use of quinine does