

symptoms abate or entirely disappear; the patient represents himself as being almost entirely well, and anxious friends, who know not the treacherous nature of the calm, with relieved minds rejoice in his apparent recovery. This delusive lull lasts but a few hours, and then merges into the stage of prostration. The pulse now becomes either slower than natural, or else frequent and irregular. The tongue, at first, is either clean with a slight coating, or covered with a thick brown fur; later, it is sometimes dry and fissured, with sordes of the mouth, gums, lips and nostrils. The pain and anxiety at the præcordia increase and is usually accompanied by hicough. Thirst is intense, and the stomach rejects immediately everything taken into it. Vomiting is forcible, the contents of the stomach being thrown to some distance. The matter ejected consists now of a colourless liquid, which is extremely acrid, with brown or black particles floating in it. Jaundice which appears at the commencement of this stage, gradually extends from the eyes and forehead to other parts of the body: the yellow, at the same time, becomes more intense until it assumes a mahogany or bronze colour. In some patients the mind remains unclouded, whilst in others delirium supervenes. The urine is very scanty and of a black colour: frequently it is completely suppressed. The discharges from the bowels, in some cases, consist of a black offensive substance, having the appearance and consistence of tar. "As the case advances, hemorrhages take place from all the natural outlets, the blood being dark and dissolved; and death preceded by intolerance of light, petechiæ, meteorism, singultus, eructations of offensive gas, subsultus tendinum, convulsions or coma, closes the scene." Although death is not inevitable, recovery seldom takes place in this grade. When the patient recovers, the amendment occurs before the black vomit sets in.

The *mild grade* is ushered in by symptoms similar to those which initiate the foregoing, differing from them, however, in regard to intensity. The stage of excitement lasts from a few hours to two or three days. It is marked by exacerbations and abatement of the fever, something that is not observed in the intense grade. The excitement is followed by the remission, which, instead of being a delusive calm, is frequently the commencement of convalescence. The change in the course of the disease is usually attended by some critical discharge. In other cases, however, this state of metaplasia proves delusive, and is succeeded by many of the symptoms enumerated as constituting the closing stages of the preceding grade. In some cases they assume a character of great malignance, and if not arrested by art, or the recuperative efforts of nature, carry off the patient in the manner mentioned. In others, they