

imperfect, but not entirely interrupted; and still doing so in an increased degree, when the very source from which it is derived must be changed by the different substances finding their way into the blood of the portal circle from which it is secreted.

Many substances taken into the stomach and mixing with the blood are capable of being detected in the perspiration. In yellow fevers it is proved to contain the colouring matter of the bile, and to stain a white handkerchief. In this fever, when the blood is evidently loaded with extraneous matter, and the colour of the body and the character of the secretions so much altered, it would rather be strange, or otherwise should we find this fluid, thrown off so directly from the blood, in a natural state; but the peculiar smell of aguish perspiration is notorious in marshy countries, quite sufficient to characterise the disease when most of its usual symptoms are absent, and the fact that it imparts a yellow colour to the clothes of the patients is just as well known.

In looking at malarious fevers as produced by altered secretions, we must see that, in a great measure, they act through the medium of the blood, the alteration of which becomes so obvious. Copious perspiration is the first effort of nature to restore health; the smell of this is peculiar, and often resembling that of the other excretions. When taking place naturally, the improvement of the symptoms is certain; while, even when forced, as I have often seen it, by sweating under blankets for days together, they will be ameliorated in the same manner as if the patient had taken a succession of calomel purges; and whenever this secretion is locked up and the skin dry for a length of time, we may look for serious results.

But, to return to our family:—During

the winter they will get rid of the ague, and their flesh and strength become in a measure restored. As the spring opens, they will be most susceptible of changes in the weather, complaining of weakness, pains of the back and limbs, in the spine and long bones; their appetite will be capricious, the mouth insipid and often dry, the tongue milky white, the bowels irregular, the colour of the stools varied, and the urine more or less dark, and the bilious cast of their skins will return; an occasional fit of ague will follow exposure to wet or over-fatigue; but at this season the symptoms are usually evanescent, and easily removed.

About July the bilious symptoms will again become general, increasing towards harvest; and such as escape a second attack of fever will likely have ague, which will follow the course of the disease of the previous year; the symptoms generally being milder, and the attack less protracted from the parties getting seasoned, and their constitutions inured to the effects of the malaria; but they lose their European ruddiness, and get a sallow bilious appearance that never entirely leaves them. Their constitutions become decidedly changed. Causes, that in Europe would have produced an acute inflammatory attack, will now give rise to pains in the bones, depraved secretions, and other bilious symptoms, causing, if not attended to, a fit of ague, the premonitory symptoms of which become so well known, that many effectually prevent it, by having recourse to medicine on their first occurrence. It is impossible to say when seasoning will be completed, and parties cease to be liable to bilious attacks and agues. Much will depend on locality, the extent of the clearing in the neighbourhood, and the habits and comforts of