

restoring their normal state, is immediately followed by the cleaning of the tongue, natural secretions from the mouth and skin, and the general subsidence of febrile symptoms; and that the latter stages of all fevers only occur in those cases in which we fail in restoring a healthy action in the primæ viæ, and the function of perfect digestion.

In a sketch of this kind, it would be out of place to attempt to prescribe for every symptom, so to point out the modification of doses that the changing varieties of fevers or idiosyncrasy might call for: the principles of treatment by a succession of calomel purgatives will be sufficient, which in all cases must be kept up, in some form or other, until the discharges from the bowels and bladder become perfectly natural.

I am fully aware of the objections raised to such a course of treatment, by those holding the opinions of Broussais; but a long course of practice, and minute attention to bilious fevers, as they have occurred in different parts of the world, have convinced me that his facts do not apply to them, and that any treatment founded on his reasoning will not generally be successful. Such fevers are dependent on functional derangements, and are capable of being cut short at their onset, or at any future stage of their progress; and it is only when our treatment fails to do this, that we have both the consequences of this derangement on the constitution, as well as organic changes induced by it, giving rise to the last stages of all fevers and consequent dissolution; and any charge of empiricism will be best met by a short review of the effects of calomel, and the mode of administering it in malarious fevers and bowel complaints.

[For observations on the employment of calomel in malarious fevers, the reader is referred to *B. Am. M. and P. Journal*, Vol. VII. No. 7, page 279.]

Toxics.—Bark still holds the first place amongst the anti-periodic remedies suggested for the cure of malarious fevers, and is a most important remedial agent in every form which they assume. The old writers universally direct that emetics and purgatives must precede the use of barks in ague, as, in intermittent or remittent fevers, it is only beneficial when the tongue begins to clean, and the intervals are perfect. They looked on ague as a combination of the three stages of fever, and seem to have prescribed bark for the sole purpose of putting a stop to the paroxysm, while their peculiar directions are an admission that a certain state of the primæ viæ accompanied it, and that bark was only useful when this was partially connected, or totally removed.

Since the Sulphate of Quinine has come into general use, we find this condensed form, in which the anti-periodic powers of bark is contained, used in a much freer manner than the form of the bark would admit of, even if it had been considered safe to resort