

usual, and to be more irritable. On the 20th of May, after having dined with appetite, and without having presented anything peculiar in the evening, he was again seized with colic. He sent for his physician, and he was bled. The next day, 30th, the fever being intense, it was thought necessary to bleed him again twice. The night was calm, the sleep quiet. On the morning of the 31st, the apyrexia was complete. M. de C. thinking himself cured, acted accordingly. Contrary to the advice of Dr. R., he received many persons during the day, and dispatched a good deal of urgent business. He had kept his bed. The following night (that of the 31st of May), a new attack came on with reaction towards the brain. The abdomen was painless on pressure. At the request of the patient, bloodletting was again resorted to; and he was bled twice. The night of the 1st to the morning of the 2nd, he was almost sleepless. An injection was prescribed, and, in anticipation of a future exacerbation, the following prescription was given: Fifteen grains of citrate of quinine in twelve pills, two pills every two hours. At 10 o'clock, p.m., the fever returned, but was preceded, this time, by chills which lasted one hour. It continued during the night, and the next day, June the 3rd, at noon, it had not yet disappeared. A consultation with Dr. Maffani was appointed for 5 o'clock. The patient was delirious, and insisted on being bled. Bloodletting was practised for the sixth time at 4 o'clock, one hour before the consultation. The blood was without a buffy coat, rich in fibrine, and very plastic. At 5 o'clock the head was scarcely warm; the physiognomy was natural; the delirium had ceased; the tongue was moist; the skin good; the pulse full but soft, and the fever moderate. Nothing abnormal in the chest or abdomen. Urine rather muddy. At 10 o'clock the apyrexia was almost complete. 15 grains of citrate of quinine were taken in three doses, at 11, at 3, and at 6 o'clock. The calm did not last long. At 2 o'clock, a.m., on the 4th, another paroxysm supervened, with cold stage, which lasted one hour; then heat, with delirium, agitation, a burning head, and diarrhœa. At 7 o'clock the symptoms were not quite so intense. The patient answered questions; but left to himself, he immediately became delirious. The same dose of citrate of quinine was prescribed, together with cold applications to the head, and synapisms to the legs. At noon the fever had decreased, the apyrexia was almost complete.

At 8 o'clock there was a new paroxysm; the delirium of the same kind as before; ran on all the subjects which habitually engaged the attention of the patient. He still answered correctly any questions, said he did not suffer, but often carried his hand to his head, which was very hot. The paroxysm lasted all night. A draught composed of distilled water of lettuce, distilled water of oleander, and syrup of diacodium was given.

On the morning of the 5th, at seven o'clock, the fever was less intense, the pulse fuller. The urine rather abundant, with a slight deposit. Prescription; Citrate of quinine, xv. grs., acetate of morphia. two-fifths grs. To take in four doses. At noon the pulsations of the heart were obscure, and the pulse hardly perceptible at the left wrist. Four cups were applied at the nape of the neck, and there seemed to be a little improvement. At six o'clock there was a change for the worse, yet he was still conscious at times. At eleven o'clock he recognised the King. At two o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the body was covered with a cold sweat; the radial artery was no longer to be felt. The delirium was constant. Political men and affairs passed and repassed without order before the eyes of the patient. Mr. Farini had watched at his bedside. At 3 o'clock he gave him the papers destined for the King. At half-past four o'clock all consciousness had disappeared. At a quarter to seven o'clock a little rattle was heard: ten minutes after Mr. De C. was no more.

The above is the direct account of the symptoms of the disease, and the means used in its treatment. Now what was the disease? The beginning had been insidious, and might, as it did, on account of the precedents of the patient, give rise to doubts. However, we perceive from the administration of the citrate of quinine, that already, before the consultation with Dr. Maffani, the family physician had diagnosticated an intermit-