

toche on the west to Cape Sable on the east, and running thence along the coast of America to Wilmington, (N. C.), Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and intermediate towns, in some of which places it is an occasional, not annual, or even frequent visitor," (p. 119.) It appears to be influenced by elevation as well as by temperature. Major Tulloch considers it proved beyond a doubt that yellow fever never prevails at an elevation greater than 2,500 feet above the level of the sea; but, according to Humboldt, it has been found in Mexico at an elevation of 3,243 feet. In the United States, its altitudinal limits vary in different localities from 400 to 600 feet. "Supposing, therefore, the fever to have really prevailed on the Eucero farm—the limits assigned to it by Humboldt—we may assume this as the altitudinal point, beyond which, whatever be the high temperature and the fever proclivities of the country generally, individuals are secure against an incursion of the disease. They may carry it, but it will never originate, and certainly never be propagated there," (p. 118.)

Yellow fever, although it sometimes seizes persons suddenly whilst they are sleeping, walking about, or attending to their daily avocations, is usually ushered in by premonitory symptoms, such as, a feeling of *malaise*; lassitude; disinclination to exertion; depression of spirits; giddiness; pains in different parts of the body; flatulence; depraved appetite; costiveness, &c. Our author has divided it into two species "marked by two opposite conditions of the system." The one attended by a state of hyperæmia, the other by a state of asthenia. The former a *inflammatory* species, he subdivides into the *intense*, the *mild*, and the *ephemeral*: the latter, or *congestive*, into the *aggravated*, the *adynamic*, the *walking*, and the *apoplectic*. The *intense grade* of the inflammatory species is usually ushered in by a chill more or less marked. This is followed by a strong reaction—the pulse becomes frequent and beats with great force; the skin is hot and the face flushed, the eyes injected, and severe pains are felt in different parts of the body. The stomach soon becomes irritable; there is a feeling of heat and constriction at the præcordia, and the patient sometimes complains when pressure is made on this region. Nausea succeeded by retching and vomiting sets in, usually at from 12 to 24 hours after the attack, and continues throughout the disease. The matter ejected from the stomach in this stage consists of the ingesta, mixed with a glairy fluid, and sometimes with bile. The bowels are costive and do not readily respond to the action of purgatives. The urine is scanty and high colored. There is great bodily restlessness, with mental anxiety and agitation. The intellect is confused. These symptoms continue for a few hours to two or more days, and is followed by a state of remission, the "metaposis or stadium without fever." In this stage all the foregoing