

pocratic countenance, the pale bloodless and often transparent state of the lips and cheeks. The state of the secretions have gradually changed; as the tongue loses its fur we find the mouth become insipid, and the milky appearance return; but the strength of the patient will increase, the appetite and some degree of flesh be regained, notwithstanding the continuance of an ague which will likely appear every second day, becoming gradually less protracted and severe as the secretions become more natural and the powers of digestion return. About ten days after a patient is first able to leave his bed we may find the diseased state of the secretions re-appear suddenly; perhaps on his taking improper food, too much exercise, or exposure to cold or damp, with this many of the former symptoms of the fever; the tongue becoming dry and coated, and the intermittent remittent. After a few days this will again go off, the symptoms improve with the state of the secretions, and the intermittent become once more established. Relapses of this kind will take place every two or three weeks, but as the weather gets cool they will be less frequent; his appetite will become less keen, flesh and strength regained, and the tinge of the body become less dark; after a time the intermittent itself will disappear, but to recur every three or four weeks, always preceded and attended by the diseased state of the secretions, just as had formerly been the case on its change from intermittent to remittent. We may even have a course of what is called "Dumb Ague," which is an irregular intermittent without the first stage, or that imperfectly developed, but attended by the unhealthy secretions and the bilious tinge of the skin, and often continuing, with slight intermission, for

months or even years, depriving the patient of strength and flesh, depressing his spirits, and rendering him unable to work or even to take proper exercise.

Those who may escape the fever will gradually recover from the bilious attack, but not regain health until the natural state of the bowels and skin return with the cool weather; they may even have occasional attacks of ague, with all the phenomena mentioned above; but should they be entirely without these, the effects of the next season may be the same on them as had previously occurred to the others.

The character of the perspiration attending these fevers is peculiar, and deserving of particular notice. The skin is one of the principal emunctories of the body by which it can relieve itself of noxious matters, and most readily too, should these be contained in the blood. In these fevers that fluid evidently contains such a matter, the source of which will be obvious on looking at the state of the digestive function, the manner in which life is supported, and the rapid wasting of the body, that takes place in them. The improper nourishment of the body evidently commences with the bilious symptoms; the wasting and decay with the fever; but as the prostration of strength is instantaneous and removed with the phenomena of fever, it must depend on the same cause, and cannot be a consequence of it. We find appetite and digestion gone, and food, the natural source of chyle and the blood, not supplied; in place of chyme the stomach and small intestines filled with the most noxious secretions; the bile altered in quantity and appearance; that it began to enter the system at an early period when digestion was only