

number of the wounded in hospital. In some of the wounded, before death, its paroxysms were so slight in their accession, that they could not be distinguished from those which occur in hectic fever. A colliquative diarrhoea, alternating with intermittent fever, was at times the forerunner of a fatal termination.

This fever undermined the powers of the constitution. Its effects on injuries, even of a trivial nature, were serious and alarming. The process of granulation was interrupted. The matter discharged from a wounded part, became copious, sanious, and bloody. During the intervals of fever, a slight livid discoloration might be observed around the smooth or ragged edges of an injured surface. The surrounding integuments looked shrivelled, and felt flaccid to the touch. The lips of a lacerated wound were either retracted on account of their adhesions being destroyed, or they appeared flat and compressed from the absorption of internal granulation.

There is perhaps no situation in which a