

firm: kidneys large, softish; capsules peeled off as if quite unattached; other organs healthy.

Query, what was the nature of the paroxysms? They might, from the period of the complaint at which they commenced, have been regarded as the results of internal suppuration; paroxysms from this cause sometimes simulating very exactly intermitting fever. It was said, however, that about 2½ years before, while in Upper Canada, she had had ague in a mild form, but it had no recurrence.

On the whole, I considered them as ague, and the diagnosis was borne out by the absence of any appearance of suppuration, and by the large size of the spleen.

The parts everywhere had an infiltrated appearance, though not positively containing fluid. Transudation had taken place, so as to color the organs, and, also, the fluids in the cavities. There was about half a pint of bloody fluid in each pleural sac, and some in the abdominal cavity.

It is not easy to see any connexion between the ague and the organic disease. Most of the latter was due evidently to the rheumatism; but each would aggravate the other, and conjointly more rapidly exhaust the patient. Dr. Elliotson relates a case—"a man admitted into St. Thomas's on account of ague, and made no complaint of any pectoral symptoms; he was seized suddenly with dyspnoea, and died before I saw him." The central aortic valve only diseased—covered by large excrescences easily detached,—plate 5.

A case bearing a marked resemblance to the one I have described is given by Dr. Hope, (Path. Anat. fig. 74.)

"A boy, æt. 10, had sawing murmur; pulse 120, very weak, small and unequal; respiration hurried; temporary pain and constriction in the præcordial region. Pulsation of heart over large extent, &c. &c. But his most remarkable symptom was an intermittent febrile paroxysm, coming on daily about noon with pain in the heart, and consisting of chilliness for an hour, heat for half an hour, and perspiration till evening. He was affected with pain and the intermittent paroxysms for ten weeks, when he died."

"Aortic valves were agglutinated together, forming a fibro-cartilaginous ring. Hydro-cardium two ounces, hydrothorax six ounces on each side. Both ventricles hypertrophied."

#### CASE VI.

##### *Hypertrophy, remarkable Ecchymosis.*

December 31, 1846, Sillman, aged 18, had suffered for a number of months, from fits of difficult breathing—has been under treatment.

At present is anasarccas—much dyspnoea; cough; scanty deep colored urine, &c. but the singularity is that in many parts, the surface exhibits