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[NEW SERIES.

ART. XX.—*Sketches of the Endemic Fever of Upper Canada, and of the effects of its climate on European Constitutions, by JOHN JARRON, Surgeon, Dunnville.*

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr. Walker, in his description of the Mariegalante fever, before alluded to, has the following observations, corroborative of the views just expressed; and that the whole train of such symptoms are as likely to be produced by the poisonous nature of the secretions themselves as by an inflammatory state of the organs from which they are thrown out:

"In one man, who died in two hours, a green sediment supposed at first to be some poisonous vegetable, was found in the stomach. In others who were opened, however, no such thing was discovered; but only a bilious-looking fluid, similar to what was ejected by many, but not by all, before death. In almost every dissection, a large quantity of this fluid was found in the stomach, dyeing everything it touched of a deep yellow colour—very turbid, saponaceous, adhering to the sides of the vessel, with an odour of ammonia so strong and pungent, as to excite the olfactory nerves, and appearing to be particularly acrid, but not at all resembling the matter with the green sediment above-mentioned, nor the black vomit of yellow fever, nor even the yellow fluid which is first thrown up in the disease. The action of this fluid on the nerves of the stomach seemed to be the cause of the comatose symptoms which came on soon after the invasion of the paroxysm, or at the commencement of the hot stage; as, whenever an emetic was previously given, a considerable quantity of it must be brought up; but the remedy seemed also to increase the secretion of it; for as much of it would be ejected in the course of the succeeding day as had been discharged by the emetic."

The range of appearances exhibited by the variety with the "dry withered skin, and dark tarry secretions," is equally wide. In it the bowels are generally costive, and the affection of some vital organ more manifest than in the former, though the symptoms may often be obscured, and only detected on rigid examination. This variety, though frequent in the fevers of the East, is little noticed by their writers;—The change of the secretions from those of severe fevers, is often so slight as to escape observation, but the oppressed appearance of a patient, his general uneasiness, but want of acute local pain, and heat of skin; his pulse being small and thready, or irritable and intermitting; and his inability to bear the active depletory treatment generally resorted to, are marks by which it will invariably be detected.

I have now before me the record of cases kept for the purpose of contrasting the two varieties of fever with the congestive as they occurred on the rivers of the East.

One man was seized with fever, and strong inflammatory symptoms; he lost sixty-eight ounces of blood the first day, and thirty-six more on the third, with instant relief to the symptoms; and he ultimately recovered. A much younger and more powerful man was seized at the same time; with him the congestive symptoms prevailed. A loss of ten ounces of blood, with all the usual precautions observed in such instances, almost proved instantly fatal, but he was rallied; the disease ran its course, exhibiting all the