

headache. Lest the quinine might have had some injurious influence, it was omitted for some days.

The returns of fever at this period were somewhat of a double quartan type, and generally slight, and he appeared to be progressing very favorably, although weak, and subject to some degree of hysterical or nervous agitation, on occasions, especially on receiving a visit from his wife, when he frequently lost the power of articulation, and could only express his pleasure, by smiling; on the 7th, he had again a return of the hemiplegia; but retained his speech; he was perfectly free from fever, and had some power of drawing up his leg, but none of the arm, he said he had no headache, and retained sensation in the limbs. This attack lasted only about two hours, when he perfectly recovered the power of his limbs. He was again freely purged, and the quinine ordered as before. From this time he gradually recovered, the returns of fever being slight, and at long intervals, and he was discharged on the 20th Dec. Since which period, (he has informed me, that) he had three or four returns of his fever, which on one occasion, was accompanied by delirium. He is now quite well.

This very tedious case, was very anomalous and irregular in its character, and periods attack. The unusually high degree of fever, and excruciating headache, which occasioned delirium, evinced great cephalic determination, and necessitated an active antiphlogistic, and febrifuge treatment, for an affection which usually does not require so energetic a mode and which in all probability averted a more serious paralytic affection.

It is probable that the paralysis would have been of longer duration, had the febrile action been more continued,—the relief which the brain received during the period of intermission, we may presume, permitted it to regain its more healthy tone. The lighter and more transient attack of hemiplegia, I am inclined to class together with the temporary and recurring paralysis of the organs of speech, and also the choreic condition of the lumbar and glutual muscles, as hysterical, although occurring in the male sex, which circumstance is no objection to the view.

ART. XXXII.—*Case of Raptured Uterus.* By T. W. SMYTHE, M.D.,
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Mrs. M., was taken in her third labor on the evening of the 21st Oct., 1853. She was attended by a woman through the night, her labor went on regularly until the next morning about 7 o'clock, when her pains ceased, and I was sent for. On my arrival, I heard from the attendants that her