

tion, when he would appear considerably better, able to talk; free from pain, appetite somewhat improved; (muscular rigidity and the peculiar position in which he lay being always persistent.) When his friends would fondly imagine that the worst was past, all the symptoms would again increase in a well-marked ratio, again to partially subside at the end of three or four days. He continued in this state for about ten weeks, having been reduced almost to a skeleton, when he was seized with a convulsion from which he rallied followed on the next day by another, and subsequently by a third which terminated in death. No petechial spots appeared at any time in this case.

As showing the difference in the intensity of the morbid cause, the following case, a mild type of the disease, though with well marked characteristics may be noticed in contrast with the last. On the 9th April, I was sent for to see a little girl six years of age, whose mother had lately moved into town from the County of Oxford. The child had been ill for a few days previous to removal, with symptoms apparently of remittent fever, and for which she had been treated by the physician in her neighborhood, and it certainly presented a good many of the characteristics of that disease. When I saw her, she was lying upon her right side, in a semi-torpid condition, though extremely irritable when disturbed; and well marked cutaneous hyperaesthesia. She complained of a pain, well marked, persistent, but not at all severe, in the back part of the head and down the spine, there was no rigidity of the muscles of the neck or trunk, but she complained of what might be called a muscular stiffness and pain in the umbilical and epigastric regions. Her tongue remained in almost a normal condition throughout the attack; pulse was rapid with a tendency to variation, and respirations diminished and out of all proportion to the pulse. The symptoms were remittent, being more prominent in the afternoon and evening, increasing in intensity for three or four days and then diminishing in a like ratio, to pass again through the same process. She had been treated pretty freely at the commencement with quinine and small doses of mercury which, however, appeared to exercise no curative effect. She continued in this condition for about four weeks, when the symptoms gradually disappeared, and she regained her health without leaving any injurious sequelæ whatever. The persistence of the symptoms, the well marked pain in the head and spine, with exac-