

The same affections occurring after a fever are still more troublesome. They are rarely attended by regular ague; but the patient does not regain his appetite and flesh, looking ghastly and exceedingly miserable, though it will be impossible to detect any organic affection. The skin will usually be dry, and when perspiration does come out, the smell will be offensive; the tongue generally clean, red and moist, becoming coated with every attack of fever; and these, though of a paroxysmal character, are never regular. The bowels will be irregular, usually sluggish; the stools dark brown, viscid and tending to black, and offensive; the color of the urine will vary, and the aguish smell may be detected about the patient and his clothes. He will generally be found exceedingly listless and unwilling to leave his bed or the side of the fire, passing restless and sleepless nights.

The mental affection will vary—often to be detected only in the changed habits and dispositions of a patient to the most furious and decided maniac; attended by depraved secretions, fits of paroxysmal fever, and great depression and sinking; the patient lying for hours in an exhausted state, covered with perspiration, with cold extremities, and scarcely a pulse to be felt.

In cases of this variety of fever, attended from the first with irritability and restlessness, I have seen epileptic fits supervene in the course of the disease, the effects of which are very peculiar. The pulse of the patient and his heat of skin will sink with each fit, the former being scarcely to be felt, and the hands and extremities becoming cold and covered with a clammy perspiration; these will both regain their ordinary state after a time only to lose it again with each subsequent fit; in fact, every fit being attended by a state

of collapse, while red dry tongue, picking at the bed clothes, and other typhoid symptoms always accompany them. The patient will be insensible during the fits and for some time after, but in the intervals delirium may not be present; the mental faculties being often little disturbed until towards the close of life, which is usually preceded by that gradual sinking and long-continued cold extremities so common in typhoid fevers.

The sudden alteration of the expression of the countenance after the occurrence of the fits deserves notice. The features sink, and the appearance of excessive old age becomes as decided as I have seen it in the worst cases of cholera. I once lost a lad of nineteen and an old man of eighty years of age in the same day with these symptoms: it would have been impossible to tell, from the expression of their countenances, sometime before death, which was the elder of the two.

At other times, when the unusual symptoms of the fever are little marked, we may suddenly find irritability and restlessness come on; the pulse become irritable and intermitting, with slight subsultus tendinum and perhaps some head symptoms. The subsequent attacks of fever will instantly vary, and put on the appearance of the most decided typhus, with sinking pulse, dry glazed tongue, muttering delirium, picking at the bed clothes, &c. &c.; often attended by vomiting of dark offensive matter, and always by discharges of depraved secretions from the bowels. This state may require the use of stimuli to prevent sinking from collapse; but the consequences to be dreaded are epileptic fits, or a train of low typhoid symptoms under which the patient will be carried off. It is often prevented, or speedily removed, by a judicious bu