

the form of Typho-malarial fever, and arising from the same causes which ordinarily produces Malarial fever; and yet - while these cases differed very much from many of the Typhoid cases we meet with in ordinary family practice - on post mortem examination - they one and all showed such lesions as we find in every case of Typhoid fever.

We also believe - you know - that while Typhoid fever attacks the intestines producing congestion and ulceration, that it also produces great congestion of the brain and spinal cord (hence from this latter source proceeds the raving mania, which accompanies the malignant type of this disease) all of which is evident from what we find on post mortem examinations.

Now in cases of this latter type where death does not occur (which however is very rare) the severe tax upon the brain and spinal cord, must without doubt, and does weaken the patient in those organs more or less for life; as well the entire system, which debilitated condition, would be very sensibly felt by the patient, though not apparent to the medical eye upon a physical examination but would be in some cases easily discovered by any body who sees the individual's daily movements in performing labor &c.

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