

tion upon lying down, pain in the Hypochondria, back, and loins, great and general prostration &c. In addition to these symptoms, there are many others which accompany this broken balance of the circulation, the effects of accumulation of blood in the venous cavity and are therefore characteristic of these diseases. These are, a heaviness in the head, giddiness, confusion of intellect and indisposition to mental exercise, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, flatulency, and eructations, pain in different parts of the trunk, cough and difficult respirations, diminished and high coloured urine, costiveness, sometimes a looseness with griping pains, suspended or perturbed secretions particularly of the Hepatic, loss of muscular power and many others. Notwithstanding these symptoms are effects arising out of venous accumulation, yet it does not necessarily follow that all of them must be present to prove the congestive character of a disease. Thus the delirium, stupor, petechiae, haemorrhage &c which attend congestive fever of high grade are much less frequent in our common bilious remittents and intermittents; yet are the latter as strictly congestive diseases as is the former. The symptoms will also vary according to the remote predisposing or exciting causes. Iron men apparently uninfluenced by any predisposing cause, may be exposed to Miasmata (a well known cause of weakened action of the heart) a given length of time. One of them being after-