

intemperance, commencing with bilious vomiting and yielding to blood-letting, cathartics and antispasmodics. Less severe attacks occurred more frequently, in most of which abstraction of blood seemed of advantage. That which terminated his existence commenced on the 13th of January by vomiting, which continued for nearly 24 hours, greatly anxiety and oppression and violent pain about the precordia. He was unable to lie except in one position, on his back, inclining to the left side. Any attempt to lie on his right side was followed by a sense of pain and suffocation, which obliged him to change his posture. This inability of remaining on the right side was present even in health; and if, by accident, he turned during sleep, he was awakened by acute pain.

To relieve the urgency of the symptoms, blood was abstracted on the 14th. On the 15th and 18th a blister was applied to the chest and opiates, in combination with salines and antispasmodics, were employed with but trifling relief. The tongue being much furred and skin hot, cathartics were used. These remedies were continued throughout the disease.

During its continuance it more than once appeared to yield, the patient getting comfortable sleep, and being free from pain, and the palpitation less annoying. The tongue became clean, but again furred towards the close; yellowness of the eyes and skin, and high colored urine, were more or less present during the progress of the complaint. Some time before his death, the feet began to swell, the œdema increased gradually, and was soon followed by fluctuation in the abdomen, and effusion in the chest. The presence of fluid in the pericardium was suspected from the patient being easy only while inclining forward, a symptom which appeared a few days before death, but became less prominent afterwards. At the same time a peculiar sound was occasionally heard, particularly when the ear was made to approach his breast, similar to that produced by bubbles of air entering a bottle full of water and frequent inclination to syncope, commonly induced by attempts to move, supervened.

The little probability of being of service, confined the practice in the latter part of the treatment to stimulants and anodynes, except that, in consequence of enlargement of the liver being perceived, submuriate of mercury was conjoined. No specific effect followed its exhibition, but it appeared useful by acting on the bowels. Three days previous to the termination of the case, cough came on, attended by expectoration of mucus; at first mixed with blood.

On the 8th of February, he was evidently sinking; the palpitation constant, countenance very anxious and mind depressed, much oppres-