

*ad libitum*. The quinine, however, disturbed the stomach, and it was reduced to the former dose. During the Dr.'s visit, one of her worst fits of coughing occurred, with excessive expectoration; the fetor was so obnoxious, we could scarcely remain in the room. I continued my visits to her, and pushed the remedies, but, I confess, with feeble hopes. On the 3rd inst. I was called in great haste to see her, some other complication was said to have set in, and she was in severe pain. I should not have been disappointed to have found her dead, she, however, only had some bearing-down pains,—nature, probably, trying to restore the catamenia. I made a pretty general examination, and for the first time pronounced her convalescent, pulse lower and fuller, hepatization much diminished, sputa changed, and fetor gone. This announcement served her as a wonderful invigorating tonic, for on February 9th she took a short drive,—contrary, however, to sound judgment. The latter treatment was a simple cough mixture, with the syrup of the hypophosphites, and a tonic composed chiefly of the lactate of iron, under which she is rapidly improving.

REMARKS.—First. This case shows evidently that circumscribed gangrene is not necessarily fatal—notwithstanding the dark picture usually drawn by the books. It is our duty to persevere and hope against hope.

Second. The symptoms might have been given, *in extenso*, but it would only be a repetition of what has been written over and over again. In this case the sputa seemed to be the most characteristic. Dr. Aitkin says the fetor resembles that of newly made limo; and, so far as my recollection goes, he is correct,—when the sputa is moderate and is spat in masses, but when these cavities are emptied by vomiting, and the sero-purulent greenish-like fluid—mixed with small pellets of gangrenous lung—to the extent of eight or ten ounces, the odor of newly-made limo is pleasant in comparison. The odor is, in reality, *sui generis*.

Third. I am convinced her persistent decubitus on the left side very materially favored this state of the lung—the circulation already enfeebled—gravitation would only hasten complete engorgement and congestion, as sometimes occurs in low fevers, and consequent death of the part, the primary materies morbi, of course, being the cause.