

coughs, but now appears to swallow the matter raised, which is subsequently ejected by vomiting; at one time, shortly before my arrival, I learned from his sons, intelligent young men, who attended him most assiduously, that he vomited half a pint or more of the matter at one time, which led them to suppose that there might be a second opening of the abscess into the stomach or duodenum, but observing, as stated above, that he made no effort to eject the matter coughed up, I concluded it had accumulated there in the manner alluded to; he appeared to know those around him, and made an effort to protrude the tongue when desired to do so; calls for nothing, but takes his drink when put to his mouth; appears to swallow with difficulty, and the effort aggravates the paroxysms of coughing; pulse 85, regular and full. The anodyne mixture ordered on the 6th was discontinued after a few doses, as it seemed to disagree. The enema was not administered, owing to the great restlessness of the patient and the irritability and soreness of the anus; bowels confined. To repeat *Ol. Ricino* and to continue the warm applications.

Dec. 10, 6 P. M. He is evidently sinking rapidly; coma profound; breathing stertorous; has had a good deal of hemorrhage from the nose during the day; urine passed involuntarily; surface bathed with a calm perspiration; pulse 80, regular; respiration difficult, evidently much obstructed by matter he is not able to expectorate; coughs occasionally and swallows the matter; he continued to sink, and expired at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. No post mortem examination was obtained.

REMARKS.—“Abscess of the liver,” says Dr. Copland, “may follow any grade of inflammatory action, the acute, sub-acute and chronic, and it may occur with any rate of rapidity, but it is most frequent and the most to be dreaded in the sub-acute inflammation of the substance of the organ, attended with tumefaction, and with much disorder of the bowels.”

The above case presents an interesting example of a sub-acute or chronic grade of inflammatory action going on insidiously for a length of time, and resulting in abscess of the substance of the liver, and from its proximity to the gall ducts and gall bladder, implicating or pressing upon them and obstructing the flow of bile into the duodenum, giving rise to jaundice, and causing that distressing derangement of the digestive and assimilating organs which was so marked a symptom in this case. For a long time the stools contained no traces of bile whatever, and the derangement of the digestive process and consequent inan-