

September 19. Gin to be increased to four ounces.

September 23rd. Swelling evidently increased. She complains of inability to void her urine. Spts Junip. Co. 3j, to be given every two hours till relieved.

September 24. The distention being very great, and the distress and weakness extreme, tapping was performed and about three gallons of limpid fluid withdrawn, and to ward off any peritonitis which might ensue, she was put upon two grains of calomel with a third of a grain of opium every two hours.

September 25. Suffers from severe pains over the whole body, but especially in the abdomen. At her desire the gin was exchanged for six ounces of wine. A turpentine epithem followed by fomentations was applied to the abdomen, and forty drops of solution of morphia was administered at bed-time to procure rest.

September 26. Pain much relieved. wound. R. ol ricin 3j, stat sum.

September 27. Has been gradually sinking, and now in articulo mortis. Stimulants ad libitum. She died about eight o'clock.

AUTOPSY.—16 hours after death. On opening the abdomen, it was found to contain about half a gallon of limpid fluid, in every respect similar to that previously drawn off. The small intestines which floated on the surface, presented numerous red streaks and patches, but no effusion of lymph. At the lower parts the ovary could be seen about twice its natural size, and bound down by bands of organized lymph. Its surface was thickly coated over with bright red spots, and running from it in radiating direction, were numerous vascular streaks or fringes extending along the surface of the peritocum, to a distance of five or six inches. The lines were of a bright red color, and their appearance was so strikingly regular and beautiful, that no production of art could equal it. The left ovary was injected, its surface having an exact resemblance to a ripe strawberry. The peritoneum forming the broad ligaments was highly vascular, and there were old adhesions binding the uterus and bladder firmly together.

On endeavouring to make a section through the right ovary, it was found to contain a large amount of ossific matter, insomuch that it was necessary to use the saw in laying it open. When divided, its interior was found to consist of laminae of calcareous matter, having between them a gelatinous looking substance of a greyish colour, resembling tubercle in the process of softening. The interior of the opposite ovary was perfectly healthy, as was also the uterus.

The liver was found of the natural size and colour, but its surface had nodulated or puckered appearance, arising apparently from the con-