

there at the end of respiration sibilant rales were heard; the same in the posterior portions of the lung. On the left side the metallic tinkling was *almost inaudible*; the side was much duller on percussion than before, and more dilated. A mustard sinapism was placed on the left side, to be repeated in six hours; it afforded considerable relief—The following mixture was prescribed:

R. Nitrat. Potassæ, ʒi.;  
 Vin. Ipecac. ʒi.  
 Syrup. Bals. Tolu ʒss.  
 Tinct. Digital. ʒi.  
 Tinct. Aurantii. ʒi.  
 Decoct. Hordei. ʒviiss. m.

Capiat Cochlearia duo ampla omni tertia hora. R. Emp. Belladonnæ, applicetur regioni præcordiali.

22nd. This morning she coughed up a small quantity of clotted blood, which was soon after followed by a copious expectoration of a thick tenacious mucopurulent matter of the usual offensive odour; loose moist crepitating rales are audible all over the left lung, both anteriorly and posteriorly; the metallic tinkling is quite audible in its former situation; right side not so dull; action of heart much less; complains of throat again. Pergatur, cum gargarismate sodæ chlorin. Omittatur mist, et capiat cochlearia duo ampla misturæ sequentis omni tertia hora.

R. Ammon. Sesquicarb. ʒi.  
 Spt. Etheris Sulphuric. ʒi.  
 Syrup. Aurantii ʒi.  
 Decoct. Polygalæ ʒviiij. m.

23rd. Appears much relieved; not so feverish or so low as yesterday; expectoration still copious; stethoscopic phenomena the same; no diarrhœa or night sweats.

24th. She continued much in the same state for three or four days, when she began to sink gradually. On the night of the 30th, she suddenly was seized with a spasmodic fit, and became for the moment violently delirious, so much so that it took three or four people to keep her down in her bed, at intervals during the night. She was again seized with similar fits, becoming each

time weaker, until she died at 5 o'clock, A.M., on the morning of the 31st.

*Post-Mortem appearances twelve hours after death.*—At the request of her family no cavity was examined but the thorax.

Immediately on raising the sternum, the whole of the lower and middle lobes of the right lung were found to be in a state of gangrenous carnification and occupied by several cavities, all communicating one with the other, filled with a thin brownish fluid of the same fœtor as the expectoration: the substance of the lung was of a dark greenish brown colour; it was adherent anteriorly to the pleura costalis, and inferiorly to the diaphragm, posteriorly not so. A small opening, sufficiently large to admit the end of a probe, was found corresponding to the situation of the tinte ment metallique during life—namely, a little below and to the left of the mamma, this communicated by means of the probe with one of the cavities. A small quantity of the same sort of fluid as that found in the abscesses, was discovered in the posterior part of the pleural cavity. The upper lobe of the lung was healthy, with the exception of a slight redness, perceptible on the mucous membrane lining the larger bronchial tubes; this redness was much more perceptible on the larynx and trachea, than on that lining the bronchial tubes of the left lung, which were filled with thick puriform matter the same as that expectorated during life. The lower lobe of the lung was adherent to the left side, as if recently so; the substance of the lung was natural; no traces of ulceration were discernable either in the trachea or larynx; heart normal.

The above case presents many features fraught with peculiar interest.—The rare occurrence of the descent of a foreign body into the lungs—the generally speaking fatal termination of the accident—the difficulty of arriving at a correct diagnosis, in consequence of the latent symptoms with which the case is ushered in—the almost inutility of any treatment excepting palliative—the dif-