

prostration of strength; large, circular, circumscribed spots, of a dark purple color on both cheeks; dyspnœa not so great; cough incessant; great sickness of stomach, in consequence of the abominable expectoration; throat very sore and red; the calomel was immediately stopped, and the following mixture and gargle ordered:

R. Sodæ Chlorin. ʒi.  
Tinct. Hyoscyam. ʒiiss.  
Tinct. Opii Camph. ʒss.  
Acid. Hydrocyan. m viii.  
Syrup. Aurantii. ʒi.  
Lactis Amygdal. ʒviii m.

Capiat cochlearia duo ampla ter in die.

R. Sodæ Chlorin. ʒi.  
Tinct. Myrrhæ. ʒss.  
Mellis. Rosar. ʒss.  
Infus. Rosar. ʒx m.

Fiat gargarisma scœpe utendum.

Beef tea and wine ad libitum. Carefully considering the merits of the case, it occurred to me that the bone having descended into the lung, might be the source of the lesion. I stated my opinion to her parents, and directed them carefully to examine in future her expectoration. She continued much better until the 16th; the expectoration was not nearly so copious or fœtid in character; the nausea of her stomach disappeared, and the cough was less until the night of the 16th. A similar struggle to that on the 14th took place; with a sudden effort, she succeeded in expectorating a very large quantity of the same abominably fœtid matter; in it was found a small angular piece of bone—she immediately received relief. On the following morning when I saw her, I found her in some respects relieved, but still remaining under great debility and fever; on examining the right side, the whole of the anterior portion from below the mamma, as far as the bottom of the lung was not nearly so dull on percussion as before; a change of the most striking nature had taken place, for this part had been before quite dull; the side was now also a little dilated, the stethoscope also detected a loud and well-marked metallic tinkling; whenever she coughed or

spoke, immediately below the mamma, a crepitus was very audible in the posterior portion of the lung along the spinal column; the detection of the former pneumonia now rendered it certain that an abscess existed in the lung, communicating certainly on the one hand with the bronchial tube, and not improbably on the other with the pleural cavity, a view of the subject, which, in my mind, rendered the case hopeless, and I immediately pronounced it to be so to her family.

19th. Passed a very restless night; cough still troublesome; throat better, but cannot swallow any substance; expectoration not so fœtid, still mucopurulent in character; stethoscopic phenomena the same. Pergat cum omnibus, et capiat, si opus sit, cochlearia duo ampla misturæ sequentis.

R. Mist. Cretæ Comp. ʒviiss.  
Confect. Aromat. ʒss.  
Syrup. Morphicæ. ʒss.  
Tinct. Catechu. ʒi m.

20. Symptoms much the same; is afraid to sleep on account of a presentiment of impending suffocation; complains of the throat again; the epiglottis feels tumefied; it was well-touched with a strong solution of nitratis argenti ʒi, a ʒi by means of the finger encased in leather, passed as far as possible into the throat; this gave her instant relief. Diarrhœa has disappeared; perspired a little about the chest.

R. Acidi. Sulphur. dilut. ʒss.  
Mist. Camphor. ʒi.  
Syrup. Aurantii. ʒi m.

Fiat haustus, et capiat hora somni.

21st. Passed a middling night; early in the morning the symptoms became aggravated; the dyspnœa and fever increased; the action of the heart became very loud and tumultuous; the expectoration almost ceased, and she complained of a stitch in the left side; the cough was very incessant, and very short. On auscultation of the left side, slight frottement was audible in the corresponding portion of the lung; loud bronchial respiration was audible all over the antero—superior portions of both lungs; here and