

ness was about three inches, and the edge of the liver seemed to correspond with the edge of the costal cartilages, as a tubular note was elicited on percussing below them, and no free edge of the liver could be discovered lower down or rounded outline of a distended gall bladder. The tumour which formerly had occupied the lower right side of the abdominal cavity, had lately increased, symmetrically, so much in size as now to reach the lower surface of the liver; and when she was lying down, the dulness on percussion was continuous from the liver to the tumour. A tubular note could still be elicited from what seemed to be the transverse colon overlapped by the upper end of the tumour and the lower border of the liver.

The fæces now became white like mortar, and the urine of a dark brownish-yellow colour. These excretions had hitherto always been quite normal.

As Mrs. T. had recently removed to a large new house, which was somewhat irregularly warmed, and as her appetite and general health were poor, I thought, in all probability, she had "caught cold," and the case was one of catarrhal jaundice. A careful diet was therefore enjoined; poultices, hot turpentine stupes, blisters, etc., were applied around and over the liver; and various alkaline and acid medicines were administered, but without any effect in relieving the symptoms. I might remark that my patient had the strongest aversion to taking medicine of any kind, and it was only by great persuasion I could get her to persevere with any remedy for a short time. Her bowels moved regularly every day, and continued to do so throughout her illness. She began to be more restless and uneasy, especially at night—sleeping only for short periods at a time. The pain was always worse at night, becoming perfectly excruciating during the last few nights of her existence. Her strong dislike to taking medicine prevented her using as freely as she ought the chloral draughts I prescribed for her. Her skin became very itchy all over, but this was entirely relieved by sponging the surface with a weak solution of carbolic acid in water.

By the 3rd February the tumour had increased to about seven inches in length and nearly as much in apparent breadth, and I