

abdomen fills sooner after the exterior swelling increases, and becomes hard.

Whenever this water smells strongly, there is reason to apprehend that some inward parts are mortified, which produces a fever and thirst. These soon throw the patient into great uneasiness, and increase his disorder.

Bloody water is likewise a bad omen, especially if the blood appears to remain with the water, and is at the same time blackish.

The deep yellow or red water denotes an obstruction of the liver; and when there appears something like strings in the water, it denotes the destruction of the omentum,—consequently these patients will die.

Where the urine, after the operation, remains red, with a brick dust-like sediment, and is in small quantity, there are little hopes of recovery.

Whenever the patient after the operation becomes restless, without any manifest cause, he generally dies, though he seem relieved by the operation.

Few or none recover whenever a jaundice either precedes or exists with the dropsy.

Those who fill soon after the operation seldom recover.

Whenever the patient remains short breathed after the operation, it is a sure sign that he has water extravasated in the cavity of the chest, which if not speedily taken away, he will soon die after.

When the water taken from a female is mucilaginous, one might conclude it were contained in cysts; these seldom recover.

Whenever a flux supervenes, and the patient is not relieved in proportion to the discharge, he dies greatly emaciated, with his abdomen much distended. The flux here denotes a breaking up of the constitution.

Lastly, whenever the patient is seized with a shivering fit after the operation, it is a sure sign that pus or matter from some inward ulcer is being absorbed into the system which mixing with the blood, produces the above ague fit. Almost all these will die.