rallied in the slightest degree. Purging of mucus, with constant hiccups and no secretion of urine, continued, but the intellect kept clear till the last, when death terminated the poor boy's sufferings by a single convulsive sigh.

Remarks.—The chief points of interest in this case are the rapidity with which some of the symptoms followed the swallowing of the poison, the absence of others which commonly precede death from this cause, and the period which elapsed between the taking the poison and its fatal result.

It was quite clear, from the previous history of the case, that the intention of the boy (ignorant as he was of the effects of this salt) was solely to produce a sufficient amount of indisposition to keep him from school. That he must have taken a very large dose of the poison is equally evident, from the severe vomiting and purging of bloody matter, and the hæmaturia which so immediately followed the act.

The absence of the severe constriction and burning heat of the throat which are so generally complained of after poisoning by corrosive sublimate, together with the profuse pyalism, which so frequently supervenes, are also remarkable, although the symptoms are by no means uniform, depending of course upon the quantity of the poison, the amount of vomiting and purging, and also upon the celerity with which the proper antidotes have been administered.

Suppression of urine is not an uncommon symptom of poisoning by corrosive sublimate, and when it obtains it is generally of grave import.

According to Dr. Christison the ordinary duration of fatal cases is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, but cases on record prove that death may take place much sooner or much later than this. In reference to the quantity of the poison necessary to destroy life, it is stated by Taylor, that under favourable circumstances, from three to five grains would be sufficient to cause death in the adult, although by the timely exhibition of remedies and free vomiting, recovery has followed the exhibition of a dose of even forty grains. The poison in this case was taken under the most favourable circumstances for acting speedily, *i. e.*, on an empty stomach, and the suspension of the fatal event can be alone attributed to the profuse vomiting and proper administration of the whites of eggs.

CASE OF GANGRENE OF THE LUNG,

By J. GURDEN, Esq., BOXFORD.

Read at the Anniversary Meeting of the Suffolk Branch,

By J. GROWSE, Esq.

THE following notes upon a case of sphacelus of the lung, coming under my care between two and three years since, I have put down from memory, not having any notes of the case:—

On the first of January, 1848, I was requested to

visit Mr. C., a person of very regular and temperate habits, having a well-developed chest, and of a nervous bilious temperament, and who had enjoyed good health, with the exception of a slight attack of rheumatism some years since. He now complained of having a very unpleasant taste in his mouth, and that he felt himself depressed and weaker than usual, but kept about and attended to his business. I ordered him blue pill and Dover's powder at bed-time, and a compound senna draught the following morning, when I found him still complaining of the taste, which he thought arose from a slight soreness about the throat, which was inflamed with enlargement of the tonsils. He was directed to have a saline purgative night and morning, and an astringent gargle for the throat. This he continued for several days, when he complained of having a slight cough, but without any expectoration, the unpleasant taste becoming more offensive, and, which could now be perceived by those around him, he was losing strength, getting thin, and becoming very irritable; not able to sleep without anodynes, and complaining of much pain in his head, with slight delirium of a maniacal character at bed-time. About this time (ten or twelve days from my being called in) the cough became suddenly violent, coming on in violent spasmodic fits, with slight expectoration, very offensive. He had pain and tenderness about the larynx, and from the nature of the cough I was inclined to think it was the seat of disease, being unable at this time to detect any disease of the chest. The treatment consisted of blisters to the throat and chest, alteratives combined with anodynes at bed-time, and an expectorant mixture during the day. The disease continued to gain ground, the expectoration to increase, and a mucous râle could now be heard in the larger air tubes.

On the 8th of January I met Drs. Durrant and Scrimshire in consultation. His cough was still violent, with much offensive expectoration; emaciation increasing; pulse varying, from 100 to 120 in the recumbent position; no night sweats. Dr. Durrant, in examining the chest, found a general dullness, as if the lungs were congested, and thought he could hear a metallic clink upon percussion in the lower part of the left mammary region, the vesicular murmur not being very audible in any part of the chest. He was ordered an inhalation of creosote, with Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. iv., night and morning, and the following mixture three times a-day:—R. Potas. Bicarb., dr. j.; Potas. Nitr., dr. ss.; Tinct. Hyoscy., dr. j.; Mist. Camph., oz. vj., a fourth part a dose. A blister to the chest. The medicines he continued, with occasional anodynes at bed-time, to the 2nd of February, without any relief, the cough increasing, and the expectoration amounting to thirty or forty ounces in the twenty-four hours; the room during coughing was scarcely bearable, from the putrid state of the breathing. He now had a mixture of quinine, with dilute sulphuric acid, and tincture of hyoscyamus with anodyne at bed-time; these he continued, with a liberal diet, till he was seen by Dr. Probart, of Bury, who found him extremely weak,

great emaciation, frequent cough, and putrid expectoration, in fact looking like a person in the last stages of consumption. He agreed with us that it was a case of sphacelus of the lung, and upon examining the chest Dr. Probart found a dulness about the inferior angle of the right scapula, and by applying the stethoscope a slight gurgling in the same situation; after a violent fit of coughing I have often heard the noise very distinct, indicating a cavity. Dr. Probart ordered him wine and porter, *ad libitum*, and a liberal diet, with the following remedies:—Two drachms of chloride of sodium, half a drachm of chlorate of potash, twenty minims of nitric acid, thirty minims of muriatic acid, six ounces of the infusion of orange peel, for four draughts, to be taken three times a day, with a pill containing one grain of quinine, and to use the solution of chlorine as an inhalation four or five times in the day, and requested him to eat all the salt he could with his food. After continuing this treatment ten or twelve days he began to show signs of improvement, his appetite returned, his strength increased, and the expectoration and cough became less. The same line of treatment was persisted in for some time, till the cough and expectoration had nearly ceased, and with much improvement to his general health, when he had a relapse of all the symptoms—cough, putrid expectoration, wasting, &c. These were quickly relieved by adopting the same remedies and a liberal diet; but before he entirely recovered he had several attacks, which diminished in severity at each renewed relapse, and were always relieved by the same means. He has remained well up to the present time.

CASE OF

CÆLIAC ANEURISM, COMPLICATED WITH GALL-STONES.

By R. V. GORHAM, Esq., M.R.C.S., ALDBOROUGH.

Read at the Anniversary Meeting of the Suffolk Branch.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—As our meetings are for mutual benefit and improvement, I beg to offer the present case to the Society, with diffidence, being so young a practitioner, but as it contains many points of interest, I hope all may approve of its being brought before the Society. The case is one of cœliac aneurism, with impacted gall-stones. The following is the history of the case:—

Mr. W. H., the patient, about twelve years previously, after supper, when running to a surgeon for a friend who was seriously ill, ran against a cart placed in the street of Aldborough, with such violence, as to be knocked down. From that time to the time of his death, he suffered from repeated attacks, considered by Mr. King, of Saxmundham, who then attended him, to be spasm of the colon, and inflammation of the peritoneum. The patient had for years been very constipated, and generally found relief from castor oil and

compound tincture of rhubarb, and would frequently fall down, when lifting a heavy weight, in the shop where he was assistant. This was more from the pressure upon the body consequent upon the exertion, than from any other cause very apparent to the party who attended him, as he soon recovered.

CASE.—October 14th, 1849.—I was sent for early in the morning to see Mr. H., and found him suffering very severely from what I considered to be an attack of gall stones, which required very large doses of opium both externally and internally to give relief. On the following day, jaundice showed itself, which verified to my mind the previous diagnosis, and as pain and tenderness on pressure remained on the 16th, I treated it antiphlogistically, and my patient improved for several days; but on the fifth day I was called up early in the morning, a most agonizing pain having come on at the pit of the stomach and the top of the left shoulder, which latter pain lasted, with but slight intermission, till the time of his death, and was aggravated for a few hours before life ebbed out on the 15th of November, one month from the first attack. The pain at the pit of the stomach yielded to the plan adopted, but the next day (the 22nd of October) there was pain and tenderness upon pressure, with a very small pulse, but great heat of surface, for which I applied twenty leeches. After the leeches, the pulse rose slightly; in the evening, the spasm and tenderness having diminished, I thought it necessary to bleed, although the pulse was very peculiar and small, but the symptoms, viz., difficulty of breathing, pain and tenderness upon pressure, were very much mitigated, and the following morning I found the blood cupped and buffed.

October 23rd.—I sent for Dr. Durrant, as the case presented a very serious aspect and great difficulty, and I began to fear the result, having had a similar one about a twelvemonth before, which ended fatally. He corroborated the opinion formed of the danger, and the propriety of the treatment previously adopted, and recommended a continuance of the plan.

24th.—Severe hiccup came on, which was relieved by the administration of chloroform, and a blister around the inferior margin of the thorax, following the course of the diaphragm as near as possible. Ice seemed to give great comfort to my poor patient.

25th.—Slight constipation commenced; the pulse had fallen, the hiccup diminished, and there appeared to be a slight improvement, but it was only for a short period, as on the 26th an irritable state of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal commenced, which only ended with his death.

The fœtor of the discharges was extreme, being more like putrid flesh than anything else I can compare it to. I may say I tried everything that I could think of, or gain from books, without any material mitigation. The sulphate of copper and opium did more good than anything else. One great peculiarity was the inability of my patient to take either food or drink without extreme uneasiness of the stomach from flatulence, and the only relief he could obtain