

left lung, and at the time of admission, from fifteen to twenty discharges from the bowels daily. He was placed upon an alterative and sustaining treatment, which slightly checked the diarrhœa. July 9th: He had an attack of hæmorrhage from the lungs, which was quite profuse at first, but lasted only a short time; and subsequently he continued to improve under treatment. August 15th: An almost total suppression of urine occurred. He was catheterized from time to time, but only a few drops of urine were obtained. This condition continued until death. Died, August 20th. *Autopsy* fourteen hours after death: There was an abundant deposit of softened tubercle in the left lung, a few scattered tubercles in the right; extensive pleuritic adhesions on the right side. The mucous membrane of both small and large intestine was inflamed, softened and ulcerated. The liver, spleen and kidneys appeared to be perfectly normal.

CASE 488.—Private A. Jerome Northrup, company G, 141st New York volunteers; admitted September 26, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa. The patient was much emaciated. The discharges from the bowels averaged ten daily; they were accompanied by great pain and tenesmus. He had a slight cough and a dull heavy pain in the lower part of the right lung, with the physical signs of pneumonia in the first stage. September 28th: Is somewhat better; there are now but four passages daily. October 2d: Copious diaphoresis, with cramps in the lower extremities. Died, October 4th. *Autopsy* ten hours after death: The lower lobe of the right lung was congested. The mucous membrane of the ileum was much inflamed; its solitary and agminated glands were enlarged. There was considerable thickening and contraction of the gut in the vicinity of the ileo-cæcal valve. The liver was much enlarged. [There is no record of the condition of the large intestine.]

CASE 489.—Private Joseph Berger, company I, 1st New York artillery; admitted September 26, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa of long standing. Has ten or twelve discharges per day; is much emaciated; suffers little pain. Treatment: Tonics, alteratives, opiates and astringents. Died, October 4th. *Autopsy* eight hours after death: The lungs were healthy. The spleen was congested. Throughout the whole intestinal tract more or less thickening was observed; the colon was contracted; the mucous membrane of the sigmoid flexure softened.

CASE 490.—Private William Evans, company E, 152d New York volunteers; admitted from regimental hospital October 17, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa of eight months' duration. The patient was extremely debilitated, and had a severe cough. Treatment: Tonics, alteratives, opiates, blisters to the abdomen. Died, November 2d. *Autopsy*: Body greatly emaciated. The lower lobe of the left lung was congested; the rest of the left lung and the whole of the right were healthy. Some thickening of the stomach was observed around the pyloric orifice. The mucous membrane of the ileum was softened, and near the ileo-cæcal valve it was ulcerated. The whole colon was very much contracted.

CASE 491.—Private Stephen Benson, company F, 7th Michigan cavalry; age 25; admitted July 19, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa. This patient presented every symptom of a confirmed lunatic, and it was stated by men of his regiment that he was idiotic when enlisted. He was very much debilitated; had suffered from diarrhœa for nearly five months; his pulse was 100 and feeble, and he labored under incontinence of urine. Treatment: Tonics and astringents; a blister over the abdomen. The diarrhœa was checked for a time, but dropsy made its appearance, and subsequently the flux returned in an aggravated form. Died, November 2d. *Autopsy* eight hours after death: The body was œdematous. There were slight pleuritic adhesions on the left side. The lungs were healthy. The heart was slightly enlarged. The liver was congested. The spleen was much enlarged and congested, weighing three pounds ten ounces. The lower portion of the ileum was thickened, but no ulcers were observed. [There is no record of the condition of the large intestine.]

CASE 492.—Private Henry L. Hewitt, company E, 154th New York volunteers; admitted September 27, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa. This patient was intemperate in his habits, and when admitted had some symptoms of delirium tremens. Died, November 8th. *Autopsy* sixteen hours after death: Body greatly emaciated. The stomach and intestines were anæmic; there was some thickening of the stomach about the pyloric orifice. The mucous membrane of the ileum was softened, and its solitary follicles were enlarged. The sigmoid flexure of the colon was greatly contracted. No ulceration could be seen in any portion of the intestines.

CASE 493.—Private Adam Scott, company G, 143d New York volunteers; age 59; admitted September 26, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa of five months' duration. [This man appears on the hospital register of his regiment, sent to general hospital September 24th—typhoid fever.] The patient was greatly emaciated; his stomach very irritable; he had severe tenesmus, and passages from the bowels almost every half hour through the day and night. Treatment: Tonics, alteratives, astringents and opiates. Died, November 9th. *Autopsy* twenty hours after death: Body much emaciated; there were old pleuritic adhesions on both sides. An intussusception four inches long was found in the ileum. The whole length of the colon was contracted, its lumen being about half an inch in diameter. The liver was small.

CASE 494.—Private Amasa Whittemore, company B, 83d New York volunteers; age 32; admitted October 16, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa. This man was jaundiced, complained of pain in the right hypochondriac region, and of severe gastralgia. His urine was high colored. He had about eight loose stools daily. Treatment: Diaphoretics, alteratives and opiates. He passed into a typhoid condition, with small feeble pulse; his abdomen became tympanitic. For some time before death stimulants were freely administered. Died, November 13th. *Autopsy*: The lungs were congested. The ileum and colon were greatly contracted and thickened; there were three intussusceptions in the space of fourteen inches in the upper part of the ileum.

CASE 495.—Private Nelson Kinney, company G, 26th Michigan volunteers; age 27; admitted from regimental hospital October 17, 1863. Chronic diarrhœa. This patient was much emaciated, and had lost thirty pounds during three months. He had ten or twelve passages a day, accompanied by some tenesmus. Treatment: Astringents, alteratives and opiates. Died, November 15th. *Autopsy* fourteen hours after death: There was a deposit of miliary tubercles and an abundance of pigment in both lungs. The ileum and colon were greatly contracted but not ulcerated.