

taken by her, and in a few weeks she became, to all outward appearances, quite well. The patient and her husband knew the state of her lungs in each attack, and they both, as well as myself, feared that it would be the last.

June 2nd, 1868.—I was called in great haste to see Mrs. J.—. I found her pale, bloodless, very much frightened, and able to speak only in whispers. She had expectorated very nearly a quart of blood, which had evidently come from one or both lungs; and the blood would still come whenever she coughed, which was every few minutes. There seemed to be nothing but loud crepitation over the whole chest, though, after a short time, I became satisfied that the bleeding was from the upper part of the right lung. I prescribed acids, cold drinks, and perfect rest. In an hour the bleeding had almost ceased. I should have stated that before I reached her (for she lived about seven miles in the country), this had been going on for about three hours. Two days after this the hemorrhage returned, lasting only for a short time. Upon inquiry I found that my patient, in driving home, a distance of about twenty miles, in a very stormy night, had caught a severe cold, and for the four or five days preceding the hemorrhage, had coughed "dreadfully." Still, although she had been slightly feverish, she was not much alarmed until the bleeding commenced. All through April and May Mrs. J.— continued very weak, pale, and emaciated. In June it was evident cavities were forming in both lungs. In July she rallied, and then the oil was used again. For a time she seemed to improve, but soon the stomach rejected it, and even the nourishment which it had accepted before the other attacks. Carriage exercise was tried without good effects. The cough all the time was distressing, unless allayed by morphia, which I gave in the form mentioned above. (And here I would recommend it to my professional brethren, having used it with benefit in several other cases.) By the first of October it was evident that the cavities were extending; in fact the upper part of the lungs was full of them. The expectoration kept increasing, and the emaciation as well. By the 1st of December she did not feel able to bear the fatigue of dressing, and was obliged to keep her bed. After

suffering much distress from the very great difficulty of breathing, she died December 23rd.

REMARKS.

This case is interesting on account of the length of time from the first appearance of consumptive symptoms to the close—nearly ten years;—and also on account of the good health enjoyed between each attack. Ten days before the last spitting of blood, she looked as if she might be blessed with life and health for many years to come. It is my opinion that she owed the prolongation of her life to the use of cod liver oil. The other treatment was doubtless useful, but only as for the particular symptoms. Other preparations may be very beneficial, but none has given me as much satisfaction as the pure oil.

I may remark that this is by no means an isolated case; but having promised to send you for publication one bearing upon the prolongation of life, depending upon the mode of treatment pursued, I have selected this one as being the most completely under my own observation. It is not often in general practice that we can keep a patient under our own care, and be able to note every change as it takes place. The peculiarity of this case is that the parents of the patient lived to be more than eighty years of age; and so also did the uncle, four of whose sons died of consumption in the course of one year, though all of these had previously been considered remarkably healthy. Each case was preceded by what was supposed to be a slight attack of typhoid fever, though it all probably was only the commencement of the tubercular formation.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Four Cases of Trichinosis.

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The following cases occurred in the service of Dr. Hackley:

CASE I.—John Wöbka, 30, German seaman. Admitted Jan. 21, 1869.

On admission, patient was supposed to be suffering from acute epididymitis only. Under proper treatment the swelling subsided, but still it was noticed that patient's pulse and temperature kept up considerably above normal. He was given quinine in gr. v. doses, ter in die, but without any effect in reducing the temperature.