

Delirium Tremens.—Louisa Brown, ætæ 34, suffering under an attack of *Delirium Tremens*, was admitted, 14th Nov., 1854, under the care of Dr. Arnoldi. Upon being questioned as to the nature of her complaint, she said she had the ague; and at the time had a cold fit which caused her to tremble. That night she slept none whatever; but was continually getting up out of bed and wandering about the ward. On the following day at the noon visit, the symptoms of *delirium tremens* were present in a very marked degree. The tremulousness was excessive, and the expression of her countenance very wild. She was ordered ten grains calomel, to be followed three hours subsequently by four grains tartar emetic. She vomited twice after taking the antimony. At the evening visit, the tremulousness to a great extent had subsided and she showed a disposition to sleep; which was favored by an opiate. That night she slept for several hours, also during the next day.

November 17th. She awoke bathed in perspiration. There being considerable prostration, an ounce of the following mixture was directed to be taken every hour, ℞. spts. ammon. ar. ʒ ss. vin. rect. ʒ aqua. ʒ it. mis.

18th. Much improved, sleeps less. I may state that previously she slept at least twenty hours out of the twenty-four. Perspiration all diminished. The interval of taking the above mixture was increased to every three hours. In addition (her bowels being confined) two scruple pulv. rhei. co. with half an ounce tennac was administered.

19th. Medicine did not operate. Considerable pain complained of in epigastrium. Sinapism was directed to be applied over the stomach and a dose of calomel and jalap was given internally.

20th. Bowels freely opened, pain in stomach relieved. From this she steadily improved, and was discharged cured on the 27th of the same month.

MEDICAL NEWS.

The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals at Scutari, on the 25th October, was 2,339; and it was reported officially that the cases were in general going on most satisfactorily.—The military hospitals at Stoke, England, is to be prepared for the reception of about 400 invalid soldiers, wounded in the battle of Alma.—Dr. Walker Lewis has been commissioned by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to inquire into the laws of foreign countries for the regulation of noxious trades and occupations, and to report on the effects of these employments on the health of the artizans.—Dr. Wm. Turk, the oldest surgeon in the United States Army, recently died at Newark, N.J., at the age of 70 years.—Dr. Rossiter of Savannah has been arrested on charge of having been concerned in the death of a Mr. Hiltzheim, in connection with the wife of the deceased.—A Parliamentary paper recently printed states that the last day of the week in the quarter ending at Lady Day, 1854, there were 21,673 aged and infirm women in the workhouses of England and Wales, and 13,893 able bodied women. Of these latter, 5,455 were of good character, 1,904 of dissolute and abandoned character, and 3,593 were mothers of illegitimate children, but were not of dissolute or abandoned habits.—A man in Haggerstown has just lost his seventh child by small pox, through his obstinacy in not having them vaccinated.—Dr. Huard, a French physician at San Francisco, has been named Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, in recompense for his devotion to the interests of the French population.