

rotic temperament is strongly marked. At times she gets much better, almost well, then the disease recurs with all its former vigor. There is more anæmia here than in the latter case and the appetite is capricious. We will carefully regulate the diet and give the girl tincture of calumba, one drachm thrice daily, and Fowler's solution three minims thrice daily, this she will take before meals and after each meal she will take one of the officinal pilulæ ferri iodidi.

LABARYNTHINE VERTIGO.

This is a curious case of vertigo that came on suddenly some days ago, associated with impairment of hearing. Let us remember that the semi-circular canals have something to do with our position, they play an important part in the preservation of the position of the head in space. In Meniere's disease, we have hemorrhage or a sudden effusion into these canals, and the patient may even fall unconscious. When consciousness returns there may exist an inability to perform voluntary movements. From this grave form there may be all grades of severity down to the simple form that we have before us. When we have presented to us a case of vertigo, with impairment of hearing, that continues, we must always look to the condition of the auditory canal, and we will do well to enlist the services of an aurist. Charcot first called our attention to the great benefits to be derived from the use of quinine in these cases, and before that time we were able to do but little to relieve them. Now we have several remedies, all of which have somewhat the same action as quinine. We thus can use quinine, salicylic acid or salicin. All of these drugs, when used in large doses, produce more or less buzzing and vertigo. This fact was well illustrated sometime ago, in the case of a clergyman, who was undergoing trial on a charge of drunkenness; his defence was that he had just taken a large dose of quinine before the occurrence of the actions for which he was being tried. I was called as an expert witness, and was asked whether quinine could produce such phenomena as he presented, which were closely allied to those produced by alcohol. I answered in the affirmative and it was chiefly on my evidence that he was acquitted. He had taken a large dose of quinine, but he had also taken a large dose of whiskey, for his physician had ordered him quinine and whiskey, which, to avoid publicity was put into a black bottle, labelled *poison*. In these cases quinine seems to antagonize the local morbid process, especially if it be of the nature of effusion and congestion of the mucous membrane. Quinine causes this buzzing because it occasions a condition of anæmia of the parts, it lessens congestion and so favors absorption. We will order it here, but it must be given in large doses, not less than five grains thrice daily, and, if the patient will bear it, more good will be derived from ten grain doses continued for three days, then five grain doses for the balance of a week, when its use should be sus-

ended, to be resumed if necessary. I would repeat to impress upon you the importance of carefully inspecting the ear. Remember that this is not truly Meniere's disease, though the name is sometimes applied to it. These cases are much milder, and the term should be strictly confined to those cases where there is hemorrhage, unconsciousness and extreme vertigo.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

I have frequently called your attention to the pre-albuminuric stage in chronic kidney disease, which I deem to be a matter of great importance. In such a state the patient will pass large quantities of pale, limpid, watery urine, of low specific gravity: she will be compelled to rise at night to urinate, will complain of rather persistent headache, thirst, dyspeptic troubles and tumultuous and irregular action of the heart. In fact, all the usual signs of fibroid kidney will be present, yet, upon examination you will fail to find the slightest trace of albumen. The vast majority of cases will present albumen, yet you will occasionally meet cases without it, and it is of importance that you should remember this fact, else you may be misled in your diagnosis. This woman, before us, has had fibroid disease of the kidneys for three or four years, yet even now there is not more than five per cent. of albumen in the urine. She has had some œdema, but never much; the arteries are hard and rigid, and we can detect evidence of high tension in the vessels. We have reason to believe that changes in the vascular system precede the albuminuria. Her heart acts rapidly and this rapidity is increased by slight exertion: she gets out of breath, but has not true renal asthma. She suffers with headache and dizziness, which I believe to be due not to true œdema of the brain, but rather to a greater or lesser increase of fluid in the peri-vascular lymph spaces, which may occur without œdema of the brain. She has also digestive disorders.

Now, I have a very strong conviction that two classes of remedies are indicated in this case. The first to relax, vascular tension, which can be best accomplished by the use of nitro-glycerine, not, as is usual, in pill form, but in solution. To secure the beneficial effects of this drug it must be carried to the point of its physiological manifestations. We will here order the centesimal solution that is one drop of nitro-glycerine to one hundred drops of alcohol, and of this solution we will commence with one minim thrice daily and add one minim to each dose until it produces headache, frontal or general, coming on about fifteen minutes after the dose and lasting for a few minutes. The physiological effects are evidenced by this headache, flushing of the face and increased action of the heart, and until such effects are noted the drug is doing no good. The dose required will vary much in different cases. Three minims will suffice in many, in a few five will be required, and I have now a young lady under my care who is taking