

were slightly relaxed. To continue beef-tea, egg-mixture and stimulants.

Sept. 22nd.—Reduced the lime-juice, as he is much improved, to 16 ounces daily. Patient a little weaker, but otherwise improved; pulse 100.

Sept. 23rd.—Stopped the lime-juice; pulse 104, weak and compressible. Sweats still a good deal at night, but attributed to general nervous debility; placed under quinine, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. doses every two hours night and day.

Sept. 25th.—Convalescing; able to get out of bed into an easy chair without assistance; tongue cleaning rapidly; heart sounds normal.

The above case presents some points of considerable interest, and shows what supporting treatment will do in maintaining the system under trying circumstances. Three sharp attacks of as many ailments, occurring within a period of five weeks, is sufficient to tax the powers of any nervous system. It will be observed the pulse ran high all through his last affliction. This may doubtless be attributed in part to the disease having spent considerable of its force on the heart, to the general debility of the patient from causes already referred to, and to his naturally high pulse—about 90 being its healthy standard. The very large doses of the "juice," too, requisite in conquering the attack, is also interesting. Without it the heart would, in all probability, have fared badly.

In conclusion, let me enjoin the absolute necessity of using only pure juice, and, when there is any doubt—of obtaining *fresh lemons*. The latter must, of course, be given in abundance, sufficient to furnish the equivalent of not less than 12 ounces of lime-juice daily.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

BY G. B. MOTT, M.D., PETROLIA, ONT.

J. C. H., æt. 65, called at my office on the 27th of May, 1876. He complained of difficulty in swallowing, with pain and tenderness over the region of the stomach and a constant desire to eructate; but owing to a supposed stricture, eructation was impossible. He had been treated for dyspepsia and a variety of stomach diseases, but with slight temporary relief. Upon enquiry, I learned that he had experienced more or less pain in the neighbourhood of the stomach for the last five years, and had

suffered from habitual costiveness nearly all his life. He was born in Vermont, U. S., and when quite young, emigrated with his parents, to Canada, where he remained up to the time of his death. Family history good, having no trace of scrofula; father died æt. 65 from pneumonia; mother at 95, from apoplexy; habits strictly temperate; has been engaged in the oil business for the last twelve years in Petrolia. From a thorough physical examination and the history of his case, I diagnosed cancer of the stomach, which was received with astonishment and doubt by my patient.

I applied tincture of belladonna over the stomach once a day and ordered him lime water and milk; beef tea and oyster soup to be taken frequently and in small quantities, which was continued up to the 12th of June, after which I lost track of him until the 1st of October, when I was sent for to visit him at his residence. I learned that he had been under Homeopathic treatment during the interval, with slight occasional temporary relief. His condition was much worse, all the previous symptoms being aggravated, with œdema of the lower extremities. He urged me to do something for him. I refused to attend him without consultation, in which my patient acquiesced, and Dr. Edwards, of Strathroy, was sent for. He fully coincided with my diagnosis, and the following treatment was agreed upon:

R—Bismuthi Subnit., grs. viij.
Pulv. Ipecac., gr. j.
Sodæ Bicarb., grs. xvj.

Div. in chart., No. viij.

Sig.—One to be taken every three hours.

R—Strychnine, gr. j.
Aq. Pur., ʒvj.—M.
Sig.—A teaspoonful three times a day.

Counter-irritation was ordered over the stomach with belladonna, iodine and mustard, as required to allay irritation of that organ. Under this treatment some improvement took place in his symptoms, which, however, was of short duration. He remained in about the same state up to the 20th of November, when he was seized with paralysis from which he partially recovered, death taking place on the 30th. I might here state that the stricture, of which he complained so much, gave way about three days before he was taken with paralysis, which enabled him to swallow without any difficulty.

Autopsy, twelve hours after death in presence of Drs. Edwards, Henderson and Stevenson of Strath-