

had ague once or twice during the summer, it being very prevalent at that time in the neighborhood. For it she was specifically treated, and from it she soon recovered.

For the chlorosis I sometimes give *mistura ferri comp.* (Griffith's), sometimes *tinct. ferri* and *quiniae disulph.*; lastly, I was giving her *syr. ferri iodidi*, with cod-liver oil. In September last, from exposure to wet and cold, her menses ceased, and all the symptoms of progressive locomotor ataxia set in. Her parents, who live in the country, came for more medicine, and casually told me that their daughter walked with great difficulty, and that her menses did not come on at their usual period; consequently I went to see her, and, in her attempting to shake hands with me, she grasped me by the wrist. This excited my fears immediately that she had Duchenne's disease. Upon further examination, my diagnosis was verified. The patient, in attempting to walk, staggered and swayed her body from side to side to keep her equilibrium. She would suddenly halt to recover herself, and then would plunge forward, seemingly in a great hurry to reach the point to which she desired to go. She was unable to feed herself, from the want of coordinate action of the muscles; and, in fact, unless she was watching her hands continually, she was liable to drop whatever she had in them. Her speech was also affected; she was not able to articulate some words perfectly.

What is passing strange in this case is, that I was giving her *syr. ferri iodidi* at the very time that the disease manifested itself; the very medicine that Dr. Julius Althaus used with so much benefit in his case, the only one recorded, until lately, that had been much benefitted by medicine.

As soon as I recognized the disease, I gave *potass. bromid. grs. xv.*, *ter in die*, and submitted the patient to the action of magneto-electricity once every twenty-four hours. I also gave two pills of aloes and iron, which produced too much relaxation, the effect continuing two or three days. This, in fact, seemed to prostrate her to such an extent that she was obliged to take her bed, and their remain for a time. Fortunately, just then I received the September number of the *New York Medical Journal*, and in it saw that Dr. Dujardin Baumetz had given phosphorus in the disease, with excellent effects. I immediately ordered *acidi phosphorici dilut. m. xv.*, *ter in die*, in simple syrup. The next day her menses came on, and in a short time she began to improve. In a few days I increased the dose to twenty, twenty-five, and then to thirty minims. After ten or twelve days, I omitted the acid, and gave her the pyro-phosphate of iron for a week, and then returned to the acid. I continued the electricity every alternate day. In two weeks she was able to sit up, and had sufficient control over the muscles of her upper extremities to be able to knit. In one month she could walk about the house tolerably well. Now it is something over two months; she can take long walks, do housework as well as ever, and has become very fleshy. The electricity has been discontinued for about one month, and she is not at all regular with her medicine at the present time. However, I have the most sanguine hopes that she will perfectly recover. The improvement has been so great that it is impossible to discern anything wrong with her, except a very slight irregularity in her walk.—*New York Medical Journal.*

Two Cases of Labour, in both of which *Hæmatocelæ* of the *Labia Pudendum* occurred after Delivery, and in one Puerperal Convulsions seemed to be promptly arrested by the administration of a large dose of Bromide of Potassium.

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CASE I.—September 14, 1867, about 10 o'clock P.M., I was called to Mrs. D., a very small, slender woman, æt. 16, in her first confinement. She had had regular pains for six hours. On examination found the os uteri dilated to the size of a half dollar; very rigid; the pains continuing strong until 5 o'clock A.M., with little progress. She was put under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and ether. In about a quarter of an hour the rigidity of the os yielded, and the head could be felt presenting. In an hour the head passed below the superior strait, occiput to sacrum, the pains continuing regular; and at 5 o'clock P.M. she was delivered of a male child weighing 8½ pounds. She took ʒvj of ether, and ʒij of chloroform, holding the inhaler herself, which was made of a piece of birch bark in the shape of a truncated cone, with a piece of sponge fastened midway. About two hours after I left her, I was again called, and informed that she was in greater agony than before delivery. On examination found a sanguineous tumour of left labium, the size of the child's head. A fomentation of chamomile flowers was ordered, which relieved the pain, and the next day the size of the tumour was diminished; the third day it was opened, and discharged a large quantity of coagulated blood and serum. Fomentations were continued for a few days, when the tumour all subsided, and she got up very quickly.

CASE II.—A few minutes before the subject of Case I. was delivered, her sister-in-law, then just nine months advanced in pregnancy with her first child, came into the room, and remained a few minutes. She became very much excited, and that night was seized with a very severe chill, after which she did not feel any motions of her child. I was called to attend her on the 27th September, at midnight, when she had suffered regular pains about eighteen hours. She was a short, very fleshy woman, weighing 160 pounds; eighteen years of age. On examination found head presenting at the superior strait, occiput to sacrum. Not having been informed of her having experienced chills, and since that time she had not felt any motions of the child, I trusted the case to nature. The pains were very strong and forcing, and towards 3 o'clock A.M. the bag of waters broke, relieving her of an enormous quantity, and very perceptibly diminishing her size. The pains now became more severe, and not being able to prevent her from striking and biting every one who came near, she was, about 5 o'clock, put under the influence of an anæsthetic, as in the first case, using the same apparatus, and allowing her to hold the inhaler. In the evening of the same day, the head had not passed below the superior strait, and was firmly impacted. By the use of the vectis the occiput was brought down, and its shortest diameter occupied the longest diameter of the pelvis. It made very slow progress from this time.