

action on the pupil. Together with this amaurotic condition, there was found to be a perfect loss of sensation of the left half of the body, and of power over the sphincter muscles. She appeared now to be in a state of great exhaustion, face deathly pale and voice feeble. The *right* arm and hand were affected with muscular twitchings and spasms, greatly aggravated by the least mental emotion. These symptoms were followed the next day by most violent convulsive fits, brought on by apparently the most trivial causes, such as the heavy tread of a person on the floor, shutting a door, or noise of vehicles passing on the road, the sudden bark of a dog or the lowing of cattle. Her strength in these fits was extraordinary, five or six strong persons would sometimes hardly suffice for keeping her in the bed; frequently exhibiting a perfect state of emproshotonos. In the intervals the stomach was so irritable that every thing in the way of food or medicine was immediately rejected, very hot tea in small quantities being the only liquid it would retain; liquids given cold occasioning most distressing cramps. These symptoms were succeeded in about three weeks by most violent and prolonged hiccough brought on in the same manner as the convulsions by the least noise or excitement of mind. For a period of six months, she continued to be subject, daily, either to convulsion or hiccough, (according to the degree of irritation.) The only amelioration of her condition being a recovery of sight. The vomiting, pain of head, and loss of sensation remaining the same. Although, from the first commencement of her illness, she has taken barely sufficient to sustain life, there is but little emaciation, bowels regular and tongue clean. At Christmas, 1841, I first noticed a remarkable feature in this strange case. Immediately on raising the head from the pillow, she would become perfectly insensible, if merely by the addition of a couple of pillows, it would only last for five or six minutes, but, if bolstered up in a sitting posture, until she was again laid on the bed. Instantly on raising her, the action of the heart would become scarcely perceptible, the countenance bloodless, the eyes partly open, having a fixed and glassy stare. When in this state the attendants could dress an issue in the loins, or attend to her in other ways, without the slightest consciousness being perceptible, whereas, if attempted when in the supine position, it would almost directly occasion either a violent fit of hiccough or convulsion. In January, 1842, for the space of a fortnight, the vomiting was so constant and intractable, that she was principally supported by enemata of beef-tea and chicken soup—all attempts at relieving it by counter-irritation over the stomach, along the course of the phrenic, exhibition of hydrocyanic acid, effervescent, kreozote, &c., proving futile.

The above notes were made in August, 1842. From that period to the present, June, 1845, her condition has been much the same. The sensation of the left half of the body has been principally restored by the use of strychnine, sprinkled on a blistered surface. Sometime after the use of this, obstinate constipation and retention of urine, requiring the daily employment of the catheter occurred. The insensibility on change of posture remains unchanged. Her mother, a few months back, was of the opinion that she could bear her head higher than formerly, without syncope being induced, but the amelioration is but trifling. At the first commencement of her illness, before the irritability of the stomach was so excessive, suspecting there might be visceral obstruction, I administered croton oil in combination with extract of colocynth, giving alternately with it neutral salts. The treatment afterwards consisted in long continued counter-irritation by blisters, setons, &c., along the course of the spine, nape of neck, and temples. Hydrocyanic acid in combination with hyosciamus for a long time afforded the most relief to the pain and vomiting; afterwards when it failed in arresting it, morphine sprinkled on a blistered surface, was of temporary use. With the exception of one short interval, during the whole period of this long illness, she has menstruated regularly, and to judge from her appearance in a recumbent posture, a stranger would imagine her to be in perfect health. Convulsion or protracted hiccough is now of rare occurrence, but will even still occasionally result from sudden noise or emotion of mind.

CASE OF "GLANDERS" IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT. (EQUINIA.)

By C. SMALLWOOD, M. D., St. Martin.

History.—Louis H., married, æt. 42, farmer, of spare habit, given to drink rather freely of spirituous liquors, otherwise healthy: was taken ill on Saturday, 20th April, 1844, with a pain in the head and back of the neck, which prevents him from sleeping.

Present State.—Applied this day, 22nd, at 5, p. m., complains of headache, pain in the back of the neck, and limbs; the pain at the back of the neck increased by motion; skin hot; a slight redness and tumefaction of the right eye-lid; pulse 90; tongue moist, covered with a brownish fur; slight thirst; loss of appetite; bowels natural; urine high coloured.

R Hyd. Submur.

Pulv. Antimon. aa gr. v. Fiat. Pulv. S. S.

R Magnes. Sulphat. ʒi.

Acid. Sulphur. Dilut. ʒij.

Potas. Nitrat. ʒi.

Aquæ. Menth. Piperit. ʒ vij. M. Hujus. mist. sumat. cochl. quart. omni hora. donec venter rite solutus fuerit.

R Liq. Plumb. Acetat. Dilut. Ol. Lint. quadruplicat.