

treatment? Yes. Remember that we tried it alone here, because we have not as yet found it necessary to use anything else in these cases. I have also used the bromide of sodium, which lessens reflex irritability and is not offensive to the stomach; it may be given in ten or fifteen grain doses, three or four times daily. I also purge the patients occasionally by stimulating enemata, or a saline aperient by the mouth. If the stomach will bear it, any of the bitter waters, Vichy or Carlsbad, will answer well. I occasionally, also, use a blister to the spine. I do all this quite irrespective of any treatment that may be called for by the uterus itself, which should receive early attention. In our patient we have not resorted to anything in the way of systematic local treatment, but she shall have, to-day, an appropriate pessary introduced; but you may now see the effects of the general treatment before any local remedies are used. No permanent reliance, however, can be placed upon palliative measures until the source of the reflex irritation is overcome; while, on the other hand, the long continued habit of vomiting may not be made to cease immediately simply by the removal of the uterine disorder. These cases of chronic vomiting are difficult to manage, and you will often find them unsatisfactory to treat.

The diet shall be gradually and cautiously extended. Her tongue is cleaning, and it will not be amiss to give her pepsin—say five grains of saccharated pepsin three times a day, while the ice bags are continued, to keep down the irritability of stomach and the sensitiveness of the spinal cord. These shall be applied at least twice a day. If you like after a while to administer some bitter tonic, it will come in very well.

Before dismissing this patient, I will call your attention to the resemblance which this case bears to what is called purely hysterical vomiting, but in which you will not, as a rule, find any marked ulceration, or flexion of the uterus, as we have here. Moreover, in this case we have not the symptoms of this nervous state which has been termed hysterical. The maladies are similar but not alike. In conclusion, I will remind you that in so-called hysterical vomiting you need not expect the same results from treatment that we have obtained in this case.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

## NOTES ON TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

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As diphtheria has lately occupied considerable attention, I may be permitted to narrate the treatment I have pursued for the last eleven years with almost unbroken success. Looking, with the late Dr. James Begbie, on the disease as allied to erysipelas, I have treated it with one of the persalts of iron, and I may say that, however successful the tincture of perchloride of iron has been in erysipelas, I believe the form of the persalt that I have used is quite as efficacious in diphtheria. My cases of the disease have occurred at all ages, from under one year up to seventy-six, the last being that of my oldest patient. The fatal case (seen in consultation) was one immediately following scarlatina, and it proved fatal in two days.

A large number naturally comprises a vast proportion of cases of slight severity, some of which would probably have done well under any treatment which did not lessen the powers of life; but upwards of twenty were cases very severe, if judged by the great depression of the vital powers, the dusky hue of the countenance, the deep redness of the fauces where the exudation did not conceal it, and, lastly, the appearance of the characteristic of the disease—the throat exudation.

The general form of prescription, which I have used invariably, modifying dose and frequency of administration according to the age of the patient and the severity of the disease, is as follows: Tincture of perchloride of iron, three to four drachms; solution of acetate of ammonia, an ounce and a half to two ounces; chlorate of potash, one drachm to a drachm and a half; water to eight ounces. It must be observed that in this mixture the perchloride of iron is converted into the peracetate, and there is also contained a portion of muriate of ammonia. There is also chlorine liberated; at least it is so when the tincture or solution is added to chlorate of potash; but as these notes have reference solely to treatment, I need not refer further to the changes which take place.