

"every third or fourth time." The stomach becomes reconciled to it in a very short time, and when the use of it has been long continued, the fondness of the patient for his pill becomes very remarkable. We cannot expect that an invalid will receive the same benefit in this climate from the use in any medicine in phthisis, which he might in a more southern latitude, where, from the great mildness of the air, it is very possible that absorption of tuberculous matter might take place as soon as the morbid process of deposition received a check; but even in this country, where such beneficial results have been obtained, the remedy is worth a trial. The use of it requires careful watching.

"In June 1846, I was requested to visit Mrs. Furlong, then residing in Sandwich place; she told me that she was one month pregnant of the seventh child: that she had for the previous fortnight been suffering from constant nausea and vomiting, which had reduced her strength very much, but she was still able to attend to her household duties. I succeeded after a few days by the usual routine practice, in quieting her stomach so far that she did not suffer more than the generality of pregnant women. I then lost sight of her for nearly six weeks. At the end of that time I was again called on to see her: the following was her statement:—She had been as I left her for about a fortnight, when from some indiscretion in diet, the vomiting had returned, gradually becoming worse, until at last she had to remain entirely in bed from weakness and exhaustion. She had now been fourteen days in bed, during which time she had had incessant vomiting; she could not swallow the smallest quantity of either liquid or solid, even American ice included, without its being immediately rejected by the stomach. She was reduced nearly to the state of skin and bone; her pulse was feeble, and she was scarcely able to move in bed; she had not the least constitutional disturbance, neither pain or pressure in the epigastrium, nor hot skin, nor headache, nor quickness or sharpness of pulse; in fact, it seemed to me to be one of those cases of vomiting occurring during pregnancy from some mysterious sympathy with the uterus which has heretofore but too often entirely baffled the efforts of the most experienced physician. It is needless for me to occupy space by describing my treatment, which principally consisted of the most powerful sedatives, including morphia, acetate of lead, ice, prussic acid, &c., together with blisters over the stomach, enemas, &c., none of which, however, produced the slightest effect, and she was gradually sinking, when, ere resorting to the practice so highly recommended in extreme cases, viz: that of producing abortion, I resolved on trying calomel, with the intention of bringing her system under the influence of mercury if possible, having used it before in vomiting depending on a peculiar state of irritation in the uterus of an unmarried woman. I prescribed it for her three grains every third hour; at first it was partly thrown up, but I persevered in it, and in about twenty-four hours it affected her mouth, acting like a charm. The vomiting entirely ceased, and her appetite immediately returned. I kept her for some days under the influence of the mercury, and after this she scarcely ever had the slightest nausea, and at the proper time was delivered of a fine healthy child, thereby proving that there does not exist any foundation for the popular prejudice against the use of mercury in pregnancy." (?) I may mention that this woman suffered very much from sickness during her former pregnancy.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

*Nature and Treatment of Sea Sickness.*—By F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D.—First, the sickness produced by the sea, by riding in carriages, by swinging, are all phenomena of the same nature, determined essentially by the influence exercised on the circulatory march of the blood in the movements that the body undergoes under these different circumstances. Second, this influence has its principal in diminishing the ascending force of the excitatory liquid in the aorta and the arteries branching from it; from this results a hyposthenic state of the brain by anemia or hypohemia. Third, the insufficient excitation of the cerebral organ determines, by sympathy, spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm, vomitings—which have a particular tendency to reconvey the blood which is wanting towards the nervous centre. These efforts are a crisis which takes place in a conservative end. They manifest themselves not only in a sea sickness, but in many other circumstances where the brain becomes suddenly deprived of its normal supply of blood; for example, in persons not affected by phlegmasia, who are bled.

*Treatment.*—There are two orders of means to be employed. The first consists in removing one's self as much as possible from the cause, i. e., from the motions of the vessel, in remaining in a recumbent position, in a hammock suspended without sensible friction at its points of attachment. The second has for an end to combat the effects of the cause on the organism. It acts especially to this end in stimulating the circulatory function by all the agents susceptible of increasing its energy. Thus, a tonic regimen, active corporeal exercise for some days preceding embarkation. At sea, if the weather permits, one ought to keep on deck, in the breeze, make large inspirations, walk quickly until he perspires or is fatigued; or, better still, to engage in some hard exercise, even with the sailors in working the vessel. Hard work, that which requires great muscular effort, is the surest prophylactic against sea sickness. The girdle has also its advantages in contributing to force the blood towards the head, and perhaps in seconding the contractile force of the heart. Before the manifestation of the nausea, warm and exciting drinks are favorable. Thus coffee, tea, with the addition of a little brandy, may give a greater disposition to resist it, in stimulating the circulation and maintaining a diaphoretic state of the skin. Among the medicines, those which have an analogous effect on the economy may be administered with advantage, such as opium, saffron, acetate of ammonia, &c. When the sickness is declared, recourse is only to be had in the palliatives; lemon, exciting aromatics, relieve some persons; also the horizontal position, especially with the head low, in a hammock or bed suspended like a compass. But if one wishes to shorten the duration of the nauseous influence of the sea and diminish the tribute he must pay to a nautical acclimation, he must struggle with all his energy against the tendency to inaction.

*Therapeutic employment of Sea Sickness.*—A cause which determines in the economy so great a commotion as sea sickness, without leaving any unhappy consequences, as a therapeutic agent merits more attention than has been given it. M. Pellarin thinks that it may be possible to obtain from it valuable results in many acute and chronic affections. This observation was familiar with the ancients. We read in Pliny, "Vomitings, produced by the motion of a vessel, act as a salutary remedy in many diseases of the head, eyes, chest, and in all affections for which hellebore is given." In more modern times, Esquirol and Blanche have judiciously advised its employment in cases of recent mania. But in the few attempts that have been made, there has happened, what might have been easily foreseen, from the true theory of maritime nausea, that the maniacs, highly excited, have not been affected by sea sickness, whilst the physicians who accompanied them have been a prey to it during the whole voyage. From the knowledge already acquired of the nature and etiology of sea sickness, there seems nothing in the way to second, to aggravate voluntarily its influence in a curative end. Even an apparatus might be made to produce all the effects of rolling and pitching, without the necessity of a sea voyage. By reason of the powerful sedative and hyposthenic influence of sea sickness, may we not draw from its employment the greatest advantages, not only in acute cerebral affections, but also in certain pneumonias, pleurisias, and, finally, in a great number of inflammatory diseases?—*Bust. Med. and Surg. Jour., July 28, 1847.*

## SURGERY.

*A Case of Schirrous Tumour removed from the neck of a lady, whilst in the Mesmeric state.* Communicated by W. R. GIST, M. D., of Jackson, Mississippi.—(Having been long acquainted with both the reporter of this case, and the consulting physician, and knowing them to be men of high respectability and unquestionable veracity, we cheerfully give place in our Journal. We have recently conversed with Dr. Langley, and he confirms every thing stated by Dr. Gist.—F.—*Edr. N. O. M. & S. Journal.*)

*Subject.*—Mrs. Matthews, aged 40 years, slender, rather delicate, but of ordinary health, nervo-phlegmatic temperament, and mother of eight children.

I had been consulted frequently during the last four years about a small tumour which she had, and which was located over the lower half of the parotid gland, on the left side and