

*Case 2.*—T. J., aged 6, was first seen by me on the 28th of January, 1866. He had been ill for about a week with feverish symptoms. He was restless, cried aloud every now and again, and complained of pain in the forehead. The pulse was 80 and intermittent. Tongue red at the point; pupils natural. Body emaciated, belly sunken, skin dry and dingy. There were some purpura-like spots on the arms and trunk. The urine was acid, slightly albuminous, and of specific gravity 1033. Under the microscope numerous amorphous masses of urate of ammonia were seen. The iodide of potassium, three grains every four hours, was prescribed, and as there was some tenderness on pressure over the stomach, a mustard poultice was applied. Wine, beef-tea, and milk were also ordered to be given frequently.

On the 29th the pulse was 132, and irregular. The breathing was gasping and shallow, eyes sunken, but natural. He complained of pain over the spine in the dorsal region, when pressure was made there. He was quite sensible, but tossed about in bed, and coughed a good deal. As the bowels had not opened, an enema was ordered, and blistering fluid was painted on behind both ears.

On the 30th patient still continued conscious, but had some difficulty in speaking. The breathing was laboured, pulse 120-140, and very feeble and irregular; pupils unaffected.

On the day following—viz., the 31st January—the bowels became very loose, the pulse fell to 96 beats in the minute, and he vomited some black bad-smelling matter. Towards evening his motions were very foetid, and passed involuntarily in bed. At midnight he was seized with violent convulsions, which affected chiefly the left side. During the attacks the pupils, which hitherto had remained unaltered, became dilated, and the arms were pronated forcibly. The pulse at this time could hardly be felt, and patient moaned much. He died on the 1st of February, having retained his consciousness till near the close. No examination of the body could be obtained.

*Remarks.*—In this, as in the preceding case, the patient retained possession of his faculties till the close; but it differs from Case 1, in being accompanied by convulsions. The boy was evidently of a strumous constitution, and had previously suffered from pneumonia,

The iodide of potassium has been greatly extolled of late in the treatment of the head affections of children, but like all other remedies, it is too generally found to be of little service. There is one case, however, recorded in the books of the Edinburgh Children's Hospital, in which, after the manifestation of the usual symptoms of hydrocephalus, including convulsions, recovery took place under frequent and full doses of this drug.