

A CASE OF MOVABLE KIDNEY.

BY WM. BETTRIDGE, M.A., M.B., STRATHROY.

I first saw Mrs. T. on March 12th, 1878, in consultation. She is 22 years of age, and has two children aged three years and sixteen months respectively. She states that with the exception of great pain in her back and loss of motion in her lower extremities, from which she suffered six years ago, and which lasted a year, and from which she quite recovered, she has always been healthy. About one year ago she noticed a tumour about the size of a hen's egg, below her ribs on the right side. This came lower down, and got larger she says, until by degrees it got almost to her groin. She had some nausea if she manipulated the tumour much. Present condition: She is pale and emaciated, feels very weak, has no appetite or rather fears to eat on account of the nausea that follows. Menses regular but profuse. Urine normal. Bowels irregular. On examining the abdomen I found on the right side a tumour about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches along, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, which could be freely moved over a space of four inches or more. It could be pushed back under the ribs up into the loins, and also downward and across to the umbilicus. It descended when she took a long breath, was smooth and hard to the feel, and was not painful on pressure, but pressure caused a feeling of sickness and a sensation of weight. There was a depression in the right lumbar region, which was slightly tympanitic on percussion. There was dulness over the tumour. When she lay down the tumour fell back and could be pushed into place, and the resonance before elicited in the lumbar region was found to be absent, and the depression had disappeared. Mrs. T.'s medical attendants, Drs. Thompson and Hoare, concur in my diagnosis, that it is a case of movable kidney.

The conductive properties of water for the electric current vary rapidly according to its degree of purity, the resistance decreasing with the purity of the water. It is possible, it is said, in this manner to detect, with great ease the presence of small quantities of organic matter in the water.

Translations.

From *La France Médicale*.

TREATMENT OF MEGRIM (HEMICRANIA.)

BY DR. E. ORY.

The diversity of the causes which produce the various symptoms referred to megrim, at once explains the multiplicity of the remedies and the frequency of the insuccess daily met with in the treatment of megrim. It is for the physician to recognise in each case the point of departure of these nervous symptoms. The following are some formulæ which are frequently employed. Debout recommends the following pills:

Sulphate of Quinine 45 grains.
Powder of Digitalis $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Syrup a sufficiency.

Divide into 30 pills, of which one should be taken at bedtime every night for at least three months. Cazenave (of Bordeaux) suggests a pomade composed of

Pure Chloroform 3ij.
Cyanide of Potash 5jss.
Fresh Lard 3ij.
Wax q.s. to make a pomade.

Fomentations may also be prescribed with cloths dipped in

Cyanide of Potash 3i.
Distilled Water 3vj.

For nervous headaches, Barrailler orders to be taken in 3 doses with an interval of half an hour the following potion:

Distilled Peppermint Water 3ij.
Muriate of Ammonia gr. xlv.
Syrup of Grange Peel 3vj.

You may also prescribe:

Extract of Stramonium.
Extract of Opium, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Oxide of zinc 3ij.

To be made into 40 pills of which 1 to 8 should be taken per day in increasing doses.

The bromide of potash has sometimes given good results. According to Lokridge:

R Bromide of Potash 900 grains.
Tincture of Aconite Root 75 drops.
Distilled Water 3ij.
Simple Syrup 3ij.

A dessertspoonful in a little pure water; to be repeated in two hours if no relief be ob-