

other cases, again, appear explicable by a temporary dilatation of the right side of the heart (similar to that which occurs in the left in angina pectoris), due to the high pressure in the right side brought about by the emphysema and bronchitis, which may at any time be suddenly increased by the inhalation of cold air, irritant fumes, or some similar exciting cause.

1. Albuminuria, though occasionally produced by other causes, is generally the result of increased pressure in the capillaries of the kidney, either venous or arterial.

2. Neither albuminuria nor dropsy are usually present in chronic Bright's disease; when present they indicate acute or epithelial changes.

3. The blood-condition which produces the high arterial pressure of Bright's disease is the primary condition, and is not secondary to deficient renal excretion, as held by Bright himself and subsequently by nearly every authority upon the subject.

4. The most generally accepted account of the disease and its symptoms fails to recognise it in by far the larger number of cases in which it exists.

5. Cases present themselves wearing the aspects of various forms of heart disease, of bronchitis, of cirrhosis, of cerebral disease, and many other conditions, in which we can only discover the existence of chronic Bright's disease, as the *fons et origo mali*, by the signs of high pressure in the arterial system.

6. The cardio-vascular changes, when found alone, may be taken as evidence of the existence of the disease.

7. Similar changes to those found in the kidneys exist also in the mucous membranes, in the skin, and in other parts.

8. The condition of high pressure is almost constantly present in old age, and, in one form or other, brings about a large proportion of the deaths in persons over fifty.

9. The existence of high arterial pressure in the pulse of young persons indicates a diathesis, and is of grave importance.

10. The same condition, being of frequent occurrence, after the age of fifty is not of such great importance, unless present to an excessive degree; it then produces serious symptoms, and calls for active treatment.

Of these propositions, Nos. 6 and 7, and in great measure No. 3, have been already enunciated by Sir Wm. Gull and Dr. Sutton.—*London Lancet*.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PERSISTENT VOMITING IN YOUNG WOMEN, AND ITS RATIONAL TREATMENT.

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I will now show you some interesting cases from the women's medical ward, and give a few observations upon vomiting as a symptom of disease. This patient is a German, 25 years of age. Her family history is not good; a sister and her father both died of consumption. She states, however, that she herself has always been healthy. Beginning to menstruate at seventeen, the menstrual function then stopped until she was twenty, and since then has been irregular. She married at eighteen, and became a widow at twenty-four. The irregularity of menstruation was not only during her married life, but occurred prior to it, and has existed since.

She came into the ward with what appears to be a very serious difficulty; she was vomiting incessantly, and had been vomiting for a year; she has been in the hospital just one week. You have heard her statement, that she had been vomiting for a year. Questioning her before you, she says that occasionally she could retain her meals, but of her three meals she certainly lost two every day. She did not vomit between meals. The resident physician, who has watched the case, says that she does vomit at times between meals; her own statement must, therefore, be modified, but the vomiting is certainly aggravated by eating food. She occasionally, but not often, wakes up at night to vomit. She was a stout, healthy woman, but in consequence of this disorder she has become thin and pale, although at this moment she does not look quite so pallid and wretched as she ordinarily does. She has picked up wonderfully within the last few days, and she has not vomited at all to-day.

The first thing to be done was to examine the vomited matter. This has been accomplished, with a negative result, in that it was found to contain no sarcinae, and no blood cells, nothing but mucus and particles of food.

With the condition stated, there is associated a slight, dry, irritative cough, which she says she has had during the whole period of her sickness, that is for more than a year; please observe that there is no expectoration with it.