yesterday. I have not myself met with an instance of that kind. Andral states, that, at most, there are but five or six such cases to be found in the records of medicine. Since his work on *Pathological Anatomy* was published, another example of the same lesion has been detailed in the *Journal Hebdomadaire* for May, 1830. I show you a drawing after Dr. Carswell, representing an ulcer which laid open the coronary artery of the stomach, and caused fatal hæmorrhage. In such cases, we have, first, the symptoms of chronic gastritis; next, faintness, or actual syncope, from the sudden abstraction of a large quantity of the vital fluid; and, lastly, the visible eruption of the blood itself; for vomiting seldom occurs until a large quantity of blood has accumulated in the stomach."

PERTUSSIS AND ITS TREATMENT.

[Read before the Middlesex (Mass.) East District Medical Society, January 19th, 1853, by H. HOLMES, M.D., and communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

I. V., four and a half years old, and generally in good health, had, on the forenoon of Nov. 22d, 1858, a very flushed face and dizziness, which lasted from nine to ten o'clock, accompanied with "screechings." I saw her at eleven, A.M., and found her heavy-eyed; conjunctivæ and skin around the mouth, yellowish; cheeks dingily flushed; tongue coated; pulse 120, not very hard; respiration not much accelerated. Has been whooping one week, and for two weeks previous had catarrhal cough. For the last three nights has not slept one whole (consecutive) hour, on account of the paroxysms of coughing. R. Hydrarg. chlorid. mit., gr. i.; sach. alb., gr. x. M. Et in chart. iii. divide. One of the above powders was given at eleven, A.M.

The following mixture was left, with directions that the child should take one teaspoonful of it every two hours, beginning as soon as the calomel should operate. R. Acidi nitrici dilut., ʒ xii.; tr. cardamom. comp., ʒ iii.; syr. simpl., ʒ iiss.; aq. puræ, ʒ i. M.

Nov. 23d, 11 o'clock, A.M.—The mother reported that the powder operated at 5 o'clock, P.M., and that at 6 she gave the first spoonful of the acid mixture; from about 2 to 6, A.M., there was no paroxysm of coughing, and during most of the time the child slept well. The yellowness remains, countenance more natural; pulse 95, soft; tongue cleaning. Continue acid mixture.

Dec. 13th.—The mother reports that, from my last visit, on the 23d ult., the child has had very few coughing spells in the night time, a majority of the nights being passed in uninterrupted sleep.

Jan. 1st, 1859.—For the past week, the child has seldom coughed, day or night. Has been taking two teaspoonfuls of the mixture three times daily.

L. J. had been whooping two weeks, and had been coughing for four weeks, when I saw her on the 20th Dec., 1858. Is three and a half years old; generally healthy; has chronic moderate enlarge-

ment of tonsils. Have not been called upon before this day, because the mother thought little or nothing could be done for whooping cough but to let it take its course. For the last three or four nights, the little girl has had many severe paroxysms of coughing, so that the night-rest of both parents has been seriously broken in upon.

From 10, A.M., the child took one teaspoonful of the acid mixture mentioned above, every two hours, regularly, until 10, P.M. From 11, P.M. until 3, A.M., she slept quietly and peacefully. Dec. 28th. The cough is reported, by the mother, to be "not troublesome;" there are two and sometimes three paroxysms in the twenty-four hours. Jan. 10th, 1859.—Child has not had a paroxysm for two days; takes three spoonfuls of the mixture in twenty-four hours.

O. and I. L., twins; one year old on the 4th Nov., 1858. Patients of Dr. Rickard, of Woburn, who saw them for the first time on the 18th September. They had been sick for several weeks with cholera infantum, principally under homœopathic treatment.

On the 13th October, I saw these children in consultation with Dr. R., and many times with the Doctor after the 22d. As these cases will probably, hereafter, be reported in full, all that is necessary for me to say at present, is, that about the 20th it became evident that whooping cough had supervened upon their other troubles. A mixture containing sulphuric acid was given, in the hope of favorably affecting the condition of the stomach and bowels, as well as the whooping cough. This, in a few days, was changed to the nitric acid mixture, and with evident benefit to the children, in all respects, which, however, was only temporary. They died when little more than a year old.

During the last twelve months, I have been called upon to prescribe for no case that had not been whooping for, at least, two weeks. There are eight other cases on my note-book, besides those mentioned above, in which I have employed the nitric acid treatment with evident advantage.

I sometimes use the following prescription:—R. Tr. cardamom. c., $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.; syr. simpl., $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss.; acid nitrici, gtts. xxxii. M. From five drops to one teaspoonful to be given frequently, according to the age of the patient, and the severity and frequency of the paroxysms.

Army Medical Correspondence.

GUN-SHOT AND OTHER WOUNDS IN THE ARMY.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

Gun-shot Wound in the Right Arm.—P. E. D., of Company D, received a bullet in his right arm, about midway between the elbow and the shoulder, which cut and tore obliquely upward and outward, through the skin, cellular tissue, and biceps flexor of the arm; producing a ragged and irregular wound of about three and a half inches in extent,