

THERAPEUTICAL RECORD.

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Calculi.—M. Denamiel proposes a new method of crushing calculi in the bladder, which he terms lithothliby. It consists in seizing the concretion between the ordinary steel sound and the index finger introduced into the rectum and pressing the sound with a sufficient force to fracture the calculus. The fragments are then treated in a similar manner. Lithothliby is, of course, only applicable to the treatment of large and friable concretions, and even in these cases, appears to us to be greatly inferior to lithotripsy. For the rest, the author admits he has little experience in the treatment of calculous disorders.

Carbuncle.—Dr. Caissasi, recommends, that the best frankincense (*Boswelli thurifera*) should be powdered and made into paste, and spread on linen, for an application to carbuncles.

Colica Pictorum.—Dr. Swett, of N. Y., calls attention to the treatment of bad colic by strychnia, which he proposed a year or two ago, and which has become the settled practice at the N. Y. Hospital. Dr. Watson applies a cataplasm of tobacco on the abdomen, and sometimes a cigar into the rectum. Relief is generally obtained in 4 hours.

Odontalgia.—M. Buchaert has cured more than a hundred soldiers of the 6th regiment of line, of toothache by simply *extracting* the offending tooth and then allowing it to grow again in its place. The teeth thus replaced are dead and are exempt from morbid actions, and are only affected by physical and chemical causes, while the periosteum contracts adhesions with the alveolar process and continues to live.

Phthisis.—Avicenna considered sugar the best palliative of phthisis. Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, undertakes to cure phthisis by sugar, administered in the form of vapor. He requires his patient to spend many hours daily in a sugar manufactory. It appears that the saccharine vapours which pervade these establishments arrest phthisis almost instantaneously.

Puerperal Fever.—M. M. Paul Dubois and Grisolle, have employed tincture of aconite in this affection, in three cases; two of the patients died after a much longer period than puerperal fever usually requires to arrive at its fatal termination; the autopsy revealed numerous abscesses, pus in the uterine sinuses and other lesions of puerperal fever. The third recovered after presenting all the symptoms of purulent infection, left M. Dubois' ward perfectly well. M. Tessier, has recommended aconite in large doses in purulent absorption.

Typhoid Fever.—When meteorism, heat of skin, pain in the abdomen and attacks of colic are predominant symptoms in this disease, M. Sandras advises the application of ice to the abdomen. If nocturnal delirium, stupor and congestion of the head occur, a bladder of ice should also co-