

CASE 3.—Wm. T.—, aged 58, a private patient in the Hospital, was admitted Feb. 13, 1869, having had severe symptoms of stone for about two years or rather more. The urine reddened litmus, and contained a little mucus, but no albumen. The meatus of the urethra was so small that I had to divide it, and then a large lithotrite passed easily into the bladder. In this case I had to operate 15 times, and crushed about 100 fragments most of them seemingly phosphatic. After the second operation he complained so much of pain that I had to give him chloroform, and a most enormous quantity was used, usually 4, 5 or 6 ounces, before he became insensible. He is the only patient to whom I have ever found it necessary to give chloroform when performing lithotrity. The first operation was on the 22nd of February, and the last on September 29th, 1869, (seven months from first to last) but this arose from his leaving Toronto several times, and staying away a long time. It was, owing to the great irritability of the bladder, a most troublesome case, but he left the Hospital a few days after the last operation, saying that micturition was no longer frequent or attended with pain.

He wrote to me about four months after, saying that he was "quite smart, and thought there was no stone left."

TORONTO HOSPITAL REPORTS.

During the past two months, there has been a good deal of Typhoid Fever in the Toronto General Hospital.

The disease has not presented any very special features, being rather low in type in a few instances, and in all requiring liberal support and more or less stimulation. The Diarrhœa has been found troublesome in a few cases, and in one, no doubt from ulceration of a blood-vessel, death took place from Hemorrhage.

Milk diet, with beef-tea, rice and corn starch were the principle means of support; and whisky judiciously given with the food, in quantities varying from ℥iv or ℥vi to ℥xii or even ℥xviii in 24 hours, according to the necessities of peculiar cases.

As medicine, Tonics have been freely used, combined with Anodynes and Diaphoretics, Quinine, in gram doses, with Nitrate of Potash or Chlorate of Potash; and Tinct. of Opium, in doses of v. to x. drops, is a favorite plan with some; while in cases evincing much ulceration of the bowels, Ol Terebinth is often added, in 4 or 5 drop doses to the mixture. This stimulates gently, and appears to promote the restoration of a healthy state of the mucous membrane, besides acting beneficially where there has been congestion of the vessels of the lung, as not unfrequently occurs.—*Cor.*