

nay in almost all ordinary cases of stone in the bladder in adults, the operation of Lithontrity is advisable, and is capable of curing the disease (stone in the bladder), with the least possible pain, the least danger, and though perhaps not in the quickest manner, still its greater safety would, in all practicable cases, claim a preference over Lithotomy.

We must acknowledge that in some cases of great disease of the prostate gland, in cases of stone engaged in a cyst of the coats of the bladder, and in very young children, the process of Civiale is not applicable. It is hardly possible to offer a stronger proof of the estimation in which the operation of Lithontrity is held by pre-eminent professional men, than the observation at page 144, in the 19th No. of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for May, 1832, where we find a statement that Mons. Civiale had operated on MM. Dubois and Lisfranc, with success. There are few medical men capable of forming a more just estimation of the comparative merits of the operations, Lithotomy and Lithontrity, than the two who have been just now named.

Calcutta, 4th October, 1832.

CASE OF SCARLATINA MALIGNA.

Case of Scarlatina Maligna successfully treated by Cold Water. By SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D., of Northumberland.

My oldest daughter, of 11 years, was, a few weeks ago, seized with cynanche maligna, with far more fever than usually attends that malady. Her fauces were universally inflamed, and on the second day the cineritious specks appeared. I bled her in the height of the evening paroxysm to eight or ten ounces, though I knew that the fever was certainly typhus, with the pulse 160. But the difficulty with me consisted in the choice of gargles. From some experience and much contemplation last fall, I had fixed my mind on sac. sat. as the most proper *till* sloughing might take place.

To this I then resorted, but quickly became dissatisfied lest she might swallow so much as to cause lead colic. The nitrate of silver was then tried, twenty-four grains to the ounce of water. From this I had some hope, derived partly from the Medical Recorder, vol. xiii. p. 123, and partly from the known effects of a milder solution in ophthalmia. But I soon became dissatisfied with the use of a stimulus to parts so highly inflamed, notwithstanding all that has been said in favor of stimuli in these cases. My anxiety on this point became excessive, for I was possessed of the opinion that on the speedy improvement of the local disease depended the fate of my child. I had lately seen cases successfully treated by my friend, Dr. Vansolap of Lewisburgh, eight miles above us, by means of stimulating gargles, particularly the capsicum, but I could not prevail on myself to use them, till further mortification might reduce the inflammatory action.

Cold water she desired above all things, and I determined to give it a fair trial. She was then permitted to drink the coldest ice-water, and to hold ice in her mouth; but this last experiment was dangerous lest she might swallow it, and bring on spasms of the stomach. It was then en-

closed in a gauze bag, and put far into her mouth to be dissolved and swallowed. Now, for the first time, the fourth day of her disease, I felt satisfied with my prescriptions, and she was desired to use the ice freely, and to drink largely of ice water. The good effects were immediate, surprising, incredible, and almost divine. Within a few hours the pulse was reduced from 160 to 120; the circumscribed crimson disappeared from her cheeks; the extremities became warmer as the fauces and stomach were cooled; the whole countenance was changed; the typhus distress left it, and something of the vivacity of common fever supervened. No other remedy was thenceforward used except some laxatives; and in three days from the time the ice was tried, there was no fever left, nor any sign of inflammation in the fauces.

This disease was, last fall, epidemic a few miles above us, and some died. One of my other children had it in the course of the winter, but very slightly; and, as I hope to have no further need of this remedy, and can give it no further trials at present, I commit it to your consideration. I have just heard that scarlatina cycanctica is mortal in your city; and as this is certainly the same disease as the cynanche maligna, I hope you will give my remedy whatever attention it may seem to merit, independent of what little I have done.—*American Journal*.

A CASE OF PROTRACTED PREGNANCY.

BY POWELL CHARLES BLACKETT.

S. C., ætat. 30, of a delicate and irritable habit, in October 1820 miscarried, and in the beginning of December 1820 was attacked with retchings and sickness in the mornings, and was occasionally seized with vertigo, drowsiness, complaining of pain and tension in her breasts, which she looked upon as the first indications of pregnancy.

This patient, during her four former pregnancies, had a regular monthly discharge, similar in appearance to her menses, but from the time of her miscarriage till the above-mentioned symptoms, no menstruation made its appearance; about two weeks after the symptoms of retching, &c. mentioned above, she had her usual discharge, and this continued monthly until she was confined. This patient continued as usual in every respect, as in her former pregnancies, and of course expected to be confined in the middle of September, 1821. Yet during this time she never felt the motion of the child. Being obliged to leave town the beginning of September, I introduced Dr. Henry Davis to her, and requested him to attend her for me. I returned the 22nd of September, and found her still in the same state, excepting that she complained of a violent pain of the right side, exactly in the region of the liver. I ordered fomentations, &c., and applied a liniment of camphor and opium, which appeared to relieve her. This pain, about the 5th of October, returned with increased violence. I then examined the abdomen, and perceived that the parietes were very much on the stretch, and that the centre, that is to say, taking the navel as such, was surrounded by a black circle, which it would have required a common dinner plate to cover. I applied a blister to the right hypochondriac region, which took effect, and she in-