CASE 5.—D. W——, a little girl, six years of age, recently recovered from scarlatina, was brought to me by her mother. She had swelled legs, and was very pale, feverish, and irritable, the countenance being expressive of much uneasiness. The urine was in the usual condition, and the lungs also seemed cedematous. As there was cough, and a certain universal dulness, without any moist rhonchus, mustard poultices were ordered to the chest; while she took tartrate of antimony, a quarter of a grain; tincture of opium, three drops; camphorated tincture of opium, three drops; tincture of hyoscyamus, five drops; simple syrup, a drachm; every two or three hours; also castor oil every morning. After four days the feverishness, dropsy, and loaded urine were much improved, though the cough continued troublesome. A blister was applied to the chest, and the medicines continued. At the end of eight days all the renal symptoms had left, and the cough was loose and easy; while the sounds under percussion were much clearer, and the respiration more puerile than before. On the twelfth day she began the use of tonics, and completely recovered.

CASE 6.—S. A——, a young girl about ten years of age, not long recovered from scarlet fever, was presented to me with a very miserable, pale countenance, furred and speckled tongue, dilated pupils, and very great anasarca of the lower extremities. She had severe pain in the back, the urine was intensely loaded as above with albumen, tube-casts, epithelium, and the lithates, (specific gravity 1030.) On this date (July 18th) a belladonna plaster was ordered to the loins, and owing to her great irritability she took the following—viz., tartrate of antimony, a quarter of a grain; tincture of opium, six drops; tincture of hyoscyamus, twelve drops; colchicum wine, eight drops; simple syrup, two drachms; every two or three hours. After one week of this treatment the anasarca had completely disappeared; the urine was almost natural, excepting from the presence of an excess of the lithates, (specific gravity 1025.) She continued to take the same medicine for some days longer, though only three times a day, and was then fit to enter upon a course of tonics and nutrients.

The above are a few examples of the nature of the cases, and the mode and results of treatment. The effects appear so decisive and satisfactory as to be well worthy of consideration, being especially attested by the second and the sixth case of the series.

Almore-row, Birmingham, August, 1853.

CASE OF CARCINOMA OF THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE UPPER JAW.

REMOVAL; RECOVERY.

BY ALLEN DUKE, Esq., M.R.C.S., &c.
SURGEON TO THE CHICHESTER INFIRMARY.

SARAH H——, aged fifty-six, admitted into the Chichester Infirmary on the 8th of April, labouring under the following symptoms:—About two months since thinks she caught a cold, which was followed by swelling and pain of a severe character on the left side of the face. There is now a large elastic swelling protruding under the integuments, and pushing the nose to the opposite side, over the upper and anterior part of the superior maxilla, having an indistinct feeling of fluctuation; the gum is considerably thickened, and partaking of the same structural disease; the integuments are perfectly healthy, and move freely over the tumour. There being some little doubt as to whether it contained fluid, it was, after a consultation, thought desirable that it should, previously to subjecting the patient to a severe operation, be punctured with a grooved needle; but as nothing escaped, and the true character of the diseased manifested itself, the patient's health being in every respect good, it was determined that the whole jaw of the affected side, including the tumour, should be removed by excision.

Operation.—Having put the patient under the soothing influence of chloroform, and placed a sponge in the back of the mouth, an incision, extending from the angle of the lip to the zygomatic process, anterior to the exit of Steno's duct, was made to the diseased part, the integuments carefully reflected, the external surfaces of the tumour and jaw fully exposed, (two or three arteries being secured in order that bleeding from them should not interfere with the future steps of the operation;) a horizontal incision through the soft parts, immediately behind the palate bones, leaving the uvula, &c., in their natural positions, was then made, and the attachments of the zygomatic, nasal, and palatine processes divided by the bone nipper. By a slight effort I readily removed the jaw with

nearly the whole of the tumour in one mass, the duration of the operation being about half an hour.

The tumour, which appeared to have commenced in the antrum, extended from absorption of its parietes, through the front and tuberosity, weighed, with the jaw attached, three ounces five drachms, and bore a decidedly malignant character. After the operation, the cavity whence the disease was removed would nearly admit the fist of an ordinary sized man. The integuments were carefully adjusted and retained by three or four sutures, and an anodyne administered.

I have no remarks to offer with regard to the after treatment of this case. Suffice it to say, perfect union took place in a few days, no untoward symptom occurred, the woman recovered most rapidly, and was in the course of a short time able to eat a mutton chop with tolerable ease.

It was really astonishing how wonderfully nature closed the internal parts, for when the patient left the hospital, which was seven weeks after the operation, there was scarcely space sufficient to pass two fingers into the cavity whence the disease had been removed. On being asked a few weeks after her discharge whether she experienced much inconvenience in masticating her food, she replied, "I can eat the hardest crust that ever was baked." Her voice, of course, had the nasal twang, but her articulation was pretty distinct.

ON THE TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA BY ACIDS.

By J. H. TUCKER, Esq.

I FEEL that I should be much to blame if I did not, at the present moment, when the treatment of cholera occupies the thoughts of many, forward to your journal the impression made upon my mind as regards one of the *rational* modes of treatment of diarrhœa, and perhaps cholera.

On this subject I wrote a letter intended for *THE LANCET* in September, 1852, but for reasons I need not explain, it was not forwarded.

I find, on referring to the article written on that occasion, that my object was to direct the attention of the profession to the possibility of the remedy, which had proved so efficacious in the hands of some in diarrhœa, being rendered available in cholera, should the disease visit this country again.

I began, as I shall now do, by directing attention to Mr. Herapath's letter published in the number of *THE LANCET* for Aug. 2nd, 1851, "On the Austrian remedy for cholera." Mr. Herapath's letter was also published in the *Times* for Sept. 27th, 1853.

On reading the letter in the *Times*, I felt that a portion of what had appeared in *THE LANCET* had been omitted, to which I beg to draw the attention of your readers—those in the provinces in particular.

Mr. Herapath concludes his letter thus: "This horrible complaint has hitherto baffled all practitioners, and eluded every mode of treatment that I have seen practised; but this remedy comes with so good a character, and is so unlike any of those I have hitherto heard of, that I think it well worth a trial; nor can I refrain from mentioning that it has been remarked that Asiatic cholera does not prevail in cider counties, where the general beverage has some resemblance to this medicine, though weaker in degree."

Sulphuric and nitric acids, sugar, and water, are the component parts of the "Austrian remedy," according to Mr. Herapath's analysis.

I was much interested with Mr. Herapath's remarks as regarded cider districts being free from attacks of cholera, as it was a subject which had engrossed my attention.

I had read of the exemption from chronic of some localities in Herefordshire, and wishing to ascertain if the same existed in my native county, Somersetshire, I wrote to some friends for that purpose. The results of my inquiries were published in your journal for Aug. 3rd, 1850, a portion of which, for the sake of those who cannot refer to *THE LANCET*, I hope you will publish again, as follows:—

From Mr. Sharpe, Surgeon, Wedmore, Somersetshire.

"I beg to state, in answer to your inquiries respecting the late visitation of the cholera, that I believe that in the parish of Wedmore, comprising a population of upwards of 4000, there have not been more than three cases of true Asiatic cholera, and very few cases of diarrhœa. Why such was the case I cannot give an opinion, for in some of the districts the inhabitants are both badly fed and clothed. The principal beverage is acid cider, of which they take an immoderate