

As the child was unable to swallow, a glyster of arrow-root mucilage, with a little spirits, as the readiest stimulant that could be procured, was administered, and with apparently good effect, as the sensibility greatly increased, and the powers of deglutition returned in rather better than an hour. Beef-tea and wine were then given in small quantities at intervals, by means of an injection-bag, and every symptom augured favourably until about eight o'clock, p. m., when the pulse rapidly sunk again, slight convulsions attacked the face, and the girl died.

Upon inquiry, it appeared that this patient had suffered excruciating agony in the situation of the disease for a period of more than three weeks; but as this was considered to arise from tooth-ache or gumboil, no advice was taken.

DISSECTION.

An incision being made through the integuments from the angle of the jaw to that of the mouth, and another bisecting this, which was continued in a straight line along the side of the neck to the point at which the artery was tied, the skin and cellular texture were dissected back, so as to expose the tumour in its whole length, which appeared of a purple colour, extended from the ramus of the inferior maxilla to the symphysis menti, and passed under the tongue, external to the glossal muscles, but internal to the digastric, including the jaw-bone in its centre.

The inferior maxillary gland was much diseased, softened in texture, and of a brown hue. Upon cutting into the tumour, it was found to contain about three ounces of grumous blood, the sac being formed by the periosteum, which was separated from the bone in its whole length internally and externally, from the capsular ligament of the articulation to the symphysis of the chin, and at the base of the bone, to a little beyond this point. Upon sawing through the bone a little to the left of the symphysis, and removing the right half of the jaw, it was found that the inferior maxillary artery was of very considerable size, diseased in its whole extent, of a dirty brown colour, easily lacerable, and so loosely attached to its osseous canal, that it was withdrawn from it entire, in the same way as a clot of blood may frequently be taken from a

vein after death. It appeared ulcerated immediately at the point where it gave off the first branch to the teeth, and there existed at the corresponding portion of the bone a carious aperture, through which the blood had issued and insinuated itself as described. The last molaris was carious, and the other teeth of the same side were loose in their sockets. The body of jaw, as might be expected, was discoloured and dead, and the gums were in a sphacelated condition.

In all probability this case might have had a more favourable issue, could the nature of the disease have been ascertained at an earlier period; but unfortunately it was incurable before advice was sought for. (*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*)

NOTICE OF NEW WORKS.

Shortly will be published, an introduction to Physiology and Anatomy, by THOMAS SANDWITH, Esq. 12mo.

In the press, a compendium of the Theory and Practice of physic, founded on the principles of CULLEN'S Nosology, by Dr. UWINS. 12mo.

JUST PUBLISHED

Traité des convulsions chez les femmes enceintes, en travail et en couche par M. Antoine Miquel.

Tome Troisième, de la Médecine Opératoire par M. Sabatier

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are not aware of having received any communications from ~~June 23~~. To our Correspondent at NORFOLK we have only to observe, that no anonymous attack on the professional character of an individual can ever be inserted in THE LANCET. The letter of 'HIBERNICUS' displays considerable talent, but it is too luxuriant an exotic for our pages. Chirurgical and other Correspondents in our next.

Want of space compels us to postpone the continuation of Dr. LAVAGNA's article on the Efficacy of Ammonia, in Amenorrhæa, to our next.