two grains per day, until the boy took sixteen grains in twenty-four hours; on the sixth day absorption commenced, and by the twentieth the knee was little larger than natural. The effects of the remedy were excessive alvine evacuations; great diminution in the strength and quickness of the pulse; weakness of the voice; profuse nocturnal perspirations; and the appearance of a leaden colored circle around the eyes; the appetite was good; the urine scanty; and at no time during its exhibition was there the least inclination to vomit. To the tartar emetic I ascribe the boy's recovery, and as the remedy to me was quite new, I feel it my duty to give it the publicity which it deserves, in the confident expectation that some of your numerous readers may be induced to give it a further trial.

Gomersal, near Leeds,
Nov. 30, 1842.

SWELLED LEG AFTER FEVER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL JOURNAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Should you deem the following case of swelled leg after fever of sufficient interest, I shall feel obliged by its insertion in the Provincial Medical Journal.

Yours respectfully,

J. T. JAMESON,
Surgeon to the Rochdale Dispensary.

Nov. 29, 1842.

It will be sufficient to state that J. H., aged sixteen, passed favorably through an attack of common continued fever, requiring, so far as depletion was concerned, merely the application of a few leeches behind the ears, on account of pain in the head. When the febrile symptoms had disappeared, and there was every prospect of a speedy convalescence, he began to complain of a most distressing pain in the lumbar region, so severe as entirely to deprive him of sleep. This pain continued unrelieved for a couple of days, notwithstanding the free use of opium. A strong turpentine liniment was then ordered to be well rubbed upon the part, and on the following day the pain in the back was much relieved; but he complained of a pain equally severe, situated behind the trochanter major, and beneath the gluteus maximus of the left side. There was no redness to be perceived, nor much tumefaction, but exquisite tenderness on pressure; bowels regular; urine, which had hitherto been high coloured and clear, exhibited a lateritious deposit. He was ordered to take two grains of calomel, and half a grain of opium, three times a day. The liniment to be continued.

I found next morning that he had passed a night of excruciating agony from the pain in his thigh. His sunken and haggard countenance bore ample testimony to the severity of his sufferings; the pain has left the back part of the hip and descended to the thigh, the whole of which is very much swollen, and exceedingly tender on pressure, particularly along the outer side and a little below the trochanter major; the pallor is not so marked as in phlegmasia dolens. Since the swelling of the thigh took place the pain has

been less excruciating. The limb was ordered to be gently rubbed with soap liniment, and afterwards wrapped in flannel; calomel and opium to be continued. In the course of this day, and the subsequent one, the swelling gradually extended to the leg and foot, that of the thigh remaining stationary. During the night of the 4th day of the attack he was seized with vomiting and purging; on the morning following the tumefaction of the thigh was observed to have diminished considerably, being softer and less painful on pressure; the swelling of the leg continued undiminished. To take half a grain of opium three times a day, in place of the calomel and opium, and a mixture of aromatic confection with a little aromatic spirit of ammonia; the liniment to be continued, and a flannel roller applied. After going on favorably for some days, the swelling and pain of the extremity fast disappearing under the use of the liniment and roller, he was seized with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied with an increase of fever, which gradually disappeared by the application of a few leeches, followed by a blister, and a little calomel and opium internally. With the exception of a slight swelling and tenderness on pressure affecting the right extremity, his convalescence from this period was uninterrupted. I had an opportunity of examining the limb several months afterwards, and found the veins to be slightly varicose, and some degree of swelling to exist, which, he informed me, subsided during the night, and appeared again in the evening, after standing at the factory all day. His general health was very good.

REMARKS.

The above case bears great resemblance to two or three interesting cases related by Dr. Tweedie, in vol. xxx. of the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." It presents some points of difference, however, which I will briefly notice.

1. The subject of the present case was a male. Dr. Tweedie's patients were all females. He had been informed that one case occurred in a male, but he had not been able to trace the history or treatment.

2. In all the instances which came under his notice, active depletion had been employed in the treatment of the fever, so that the convalescence was rendered somewhat tedious. In the present case the treatment was particularly mild, eight leeches behind the ears constituting the extent to which depletion was carried.

3. In Dr. T.'s cases, local depletion was very actively made use of. In the present case, neither leeches nor cupping were resorted to. I may state that my patient, as soon as ever he felt able to accomplish it, was up and down stairs, and very soon after that he was at the factory, standing all day, and careless as to the proper application of the roller, which circumstances may, perhaps, be sufficient to account for the long continuance of the swelling of the limb, and the varicose condition of the veins. Had he remained in the horizontal position, with the bandage properly applied until the parts had regained their tone, and the general health been somewhat more restored, I am disposed to believe that the sequelæ above mentioned might have been prevented.