

WHEN FOUND MAKE A NOTE OF.

By Miss A. M. BURKE.

1. *Ladies' Cake*.—Beat well together 2 ozs. hard butter and 4 ozs. fine sugar, mix in gradually 3 ozs. flour, a little minced orange peel, and lastly the whites of 4 eggs beaten to a firm froth, mix quickly and bake the cake in a buttered tin.

1. *Ginger Wine*.—All the ingredients in this are put together cold and no cooking is necessary in the process of making. To every gallon of cold water add three pounds and a quarter of sugar, one ounce and a half of bruised ginger, two lemons, two oranges, and one sweet orange. Pare the oranges and lemons very thinly. Squeeze all the fruit. Put all the juice and peel into a barrel, also one ounce of split raisins to every gallon. Do not quite fill the cask at first, and stir it well till the sugar is dissolved (two or three days). Then add a little yeast. Do not stir again, but in about a week fill the cask and cork it up. This will be ready to bottle in about three or four months.

3. A little pipeclay dissolved in the water employed in washing linen cleans the dirtiest linen thoroughly with a great saving of labour and soap. The clothes will be improved in colour equally as if they were bleached.

4. If you suffer from perspiring feet bathe them every morning in water to which just a little permanganate of potash has been added, then dry very thoroughly and before putting on your stockings powder the feet with Boracic powder.

5. A burnt saucepan can be cleaned by rubbing with a damp cloth dipped in crushed egg-shell and salt. It is wonderful how this mixture will get stains and dirt off enamel, so save an egg-shell occasionally and put it on one side all ready to use when needed.

6. *Portuguese Almond Cake*.—Beat to a cream 1 lb. hard butter and 2 lbs. pulverised sugar, stir in 1 lb. almonds blanched and ground extremely smooth with one or two wine glasses of best rose water, add the yolks of 16 eggs well beaten and 1 lb. rolond, stir well, lastly add the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Bake the cake in buttered tins.

7. *Stone Cream*.—Is a simple dish and one I always find very popular. First dissolve half ounce of gelatine in a little water, then add it to a pint of sweetened milk which has been flavoured with lemon peel. When nearly cold pour this slowly over a layer of firm preserve in a deep glass dish. Serve when cold and set; stick strips of blanched almonds thickly all over the surface.

AN INTERESTING CASE IN THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

By Miss A. M. BURKE.

B. M., a lascar on one of the boats, was admitted into the surgical ward of a general hospital on the 5th February 1919, with a painful swelling in the submaxillary region on the right side. According to the history given by him, the complaint started some seven or eight years back when he noticed a small swelling in the submaxillary region which did not inconvenience him

in the least. Twenty days back the swelling greatly increased in size and became very painful on pressure. About this time he also felt pain on mastication and deglutition.

On examining the swelling, it was found to be about the size of a walnut, situated in the submaxillary region on the right side. It extended from the angle of the jaw to a line drawn perpendicularly from the angle of the mouth and from the lower border of the mandible to the superior ramus of the hyoid bone. The skin over it was not red nor hot to the touch. The swelling was firm and did not fluctuate. The skin over it was freely moveable, and the tumour was not fixed to the underlying structures. It was painful on pressure, and there was pain during mastication and deglutition. Pain was also felt on pressure in the floor of the mouth on the right side. From the opening of the duct of the submaxillary gland in the floor of the mouth a seropurulent fluid was seen to exude on pressure from time to time. The submental gland was enlarged. The teeth were dirty and there was pus in the gums. The man otherwise was healthy.

The surgeon having decided upon an operation for submaxillary calculus, it was performed the following day. The patient having been prepared was chloroformed. The part for operation was painted with Iodine. A slightly curved incision was made from the angle of the jaw anteriorly for about two inches and about half an inch below the lower border of the mandible. After dividing the structures till the submaxillary gland came into view, this was gently freed from the surrounding structures. In doing this the Ant. Facial vein and the Ext. Maxillary artery were cut, and were secured by artery forceps and ligatured. The duct of the gland was also secured by an artery forcep and cut; the whole gland except the deep process was removed. The mouth of the duct was ligatured and touched with pure carbolic acid. The wound was then washed with Saline solution, a small drainage tube was inserted and the wound stitched and antiseptic dressings applied, and bandaged.

A section of the salivary gland was made and a large stone was found lying in a smooth walled cavity in the gland.

The stone weighed 8.4 grms. It was oval in shape and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in length. It was of a yellowish white colour, and granular on the surface. A section was then made with a Hay's saw and the stone was found to be distinctly laminated, but no foreign body was found forming the nucleus.

These cases of submaxillary calculus, I do not think, are very frequently met with. This is the second I have seen in three years, the other being much smaller in size.

Miss Wilkinson, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, has taken over the duties of Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the T. N. A. I. from Miss Thacker, Cama Hospital, Bombay.