

before complete cure could be effected. However the success of the case while under my treatment serves to prove the feasibility of the operation as well as its many advantages over the old operations. In conclusion I must express my gratitude to the Clinical Clerk Mr. Pearman, for the careful and accurate way in which he recorded the history of the case.

CASES IN PRACTICE.

BY PRICE BROWN, M.D., L.R.C.P., GALT, ONT.

CASE I. Mrs. D., a primipara, was delivered of a fine healthy female child on the 1st January, 1886. The labor was normal; and the mother made a good and rapid recovery. On the third day the nurse noticed a slight pink spot, circumscribed and nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter, in the centre of the infant's right cheek. My attention was not drawn to it until the middle of February. The cheek presented a well marked case of arterial telangiectasis. The tumor was bright scarlet, half an inch in diameter, and elevated a quarter of an inch; it was very hot, compressible, and producing an elevation of temperature on that side of the face of several degrees; I advised an early operation, but ineffectually. Two months later, during my absence from home, the mother applied to another physician who vaccinated the nævus, but without any good result.

In October the mother again applied; she still refused an operation, but was willing to have anything else done. The tumor was greatly enlarged, over an inch in diameter, circular, and elevated half an inch: still the same bright scarlet color. Thinking it a good opportunity to try the experiment, I determined to try "Borugeri's Treatment or Telangiectasis." He recommends that the spots and area of skin two mm. beyond, be painted four days in succession with a four per cent solution of corrosive sublimate in collodion. "The cure" he says, "is rapid and painless." The promise of good results was at first very fair; the application produced no pain, checked the growth of the tumor, and cooled the surrounding cheek; at the same time a dense thick scab was produced; in a few days this loosened round the edges, and could be partially taken off without resulting in hemorrhage; still the nævus was there, though slightly

less elevated. Accordingly I continued to test its efficacy for three weeks, making the applications at intervals of two or three days, and taking off the scabs as circumstances allowed.

At one time there was some ptyalism; but as the infant was teething, though no teeth had appeared, I did not think it arose from the absorption of mercury; several thick crusts had been shed, and the growth did not seem to be more than at the commencement. At this stage I doubled the strength of the corrosive sublimate, carefully watching its effects; no salivation resulted; the surface was however getting raw, and the application of the eight per cent. solution produced considerable pain; the crusts were thicker; but the arterial feeding branches beneath, being fully up to their work, seemed to sustain an almost equal combat. Believing that I had given the treatment a fair trial, with a very doubtful prospect of a successful issue, the little patient was given a two weeks' rest; by this time the crusts were thrown off; the tumor presented a smooth surface, outline almost as extensive as at the commencement of treatment, and with every prospect of a more rapid growth. The vein leading down from the nævus to the angle of the jaw, was very large and distinctly visible.

The parents having reluctantly consented to an operation, Dr. Sylvester kindly administered chloroform. I ligatured according to Liston's plan, with the exception that instead of passing the first needle across the tumor unarmed, and raising it by means of the needle, I armed the needle with strong silk cord, and raised the growth on it, so as to pass the cross needle below it, thus simplifying the operation. We thought it advisable also to dispense with cutting the skin. The sutures were drawn very tightly. In the course of ten days the outside shell separated, leaving a fungoid mass in the centre. Another ligature was thrown round it, completely separating the growth in the course of another day; a healthy cicatrix soon followed; it is diamond shaped, of the same hue as the cheek, and gradually contracting, giving promise of very little deformity.

The points of interest in connection with this case are: 1st. The impunity with which a strong solution of bichloride of mercury was so frequently applied without producing absorption, and the consequent ptyalism; and, 2nd. The possibility