

retained, paralysis generally affecting lower extremities and rarely loss of control of sphincters, rigidity of the lower extremities, moderate fever; prognosis guardedly favorable.—*Phila. Med. Jour., Med. Review.*

## NEW OPERATION FOR EPITHELIOMA OF THE LIP.

W. W. Grant describes the following method: A straight perpendicular incision is made on both sides of the diseased area and extending well below it; these are united by a transverse incision, removing a quadrangular block of tissue. From each lower angle of the wound an incision is then made, obliquely downward and outward over the upper and lateral surface of the chin, the length, an inch or more, to be determined by the amount of tissue removed from the lip. These incisions give two large triangular flaps, which, with little traction, slide easily over the stationary tissue of the chin. The flaps are first united in the center by four interrupted silkworm-gut sutures and the lower borders by continuous catgut sutures. The incisions are confined to the elastic portions of the lip and cheek; there is less tension of the lip, and it is more prominent and natural in consequence than after the old V-shaped incision.—*N. Y. Med. Rec., Med. Review.*

## THE ANESTHETIZER AS A SPECIALIST.

D. H. Galloway believes that the people seem to be more alive than the profession to the desirability of expert anesthetizers, but that surgeons also are now awakening to the necessity of skill in this as well as in other departments of medicine. The anesthetizer will have to make his own place in medicine, and as soon as he has demonstrated the value of his services the profession will concede him the position which the importance of his duties entitles him to occupy. After discussing the qualifications necessary in one who would be considered an expert anesthetizer, Galloway defines his duties from the time he meets the patient until after the operation is completed and the patient has regained consciousness. The prevailing mode of compensating the anesthetizer is radically wrong, and results in dissatisfaction to all parties concerned.—*Phila. Med. Jour.*