

cells of the size of blood-cells, and free nuclei; also large epithelial cells of various shapes, with two or three nuclei each, some of the cells being spherical, others ovoid, fusiform, or polygonal. A thin section showed irregular nucleated cells, lying side by side, and held together by fine fibres. Some of the cells contained oil-globules, and appeared shrunken. There were no distinct broad cells filled with large nuclei, and no laminated corpuscles.

*Autopsy*, Oct. 15th.—Stump of tongue in a healthy state; but the soft parts forming the floor of the mouth were in a very sloughy condition. Corresponding to the swelling behind and under left angle of jaw was an indurated lymphatic gland, a section of which presented characteristic cancer cells. Thoracic and abdominal organs perfectly healthy. Lungs crepitant throughout, sections from both bases floating well on water.

The rapid enlargement of the gland beneath the jaw after the removal of the tongue was a striking fact, though not noticed during life, the gland must have been slowly on the increase some time; and the malignant deposit with which it was infiltrated somewhat lessens regret at the poor man's speedy death, for he could not have survived the glandular disease many months. Such a complication militates against the operation, but, even if suspected, would not necessarily be a bar to it. Most surgeons have amputated limbs and removed other parts where the neighbouring lymphatic glands have been enlarged, but they have regained normal dimensions on the subtraction of the irritating cause. We can never be certain that such will be the case but the risk must often be taken, in the absence of special indications to the contrary.

With the incisions for the submental aperture according to Regnoli's directions I am quite satisfied, for they fulfil the great indication of giving plenty of room without involving considerable vessels or important structures; they permit of the safe administration of chloroform throughout the operation, bring into view the whole extent of disease, and place under command the possible sources of hæmorrhage. Prof. Regnoli ligatured the stump of the tongue in several portions before he excised, and his case made an excellent recovery; it was not until four years later that cancer returned in the tonsils and proved fatal. At the foot of my copy of Regnoli's pamphlet I find this note, made in Florence the 15th of April, 1852: "The author told me the day before yesterday that he has performed the operation six times; only one of the patients, an old woman, died after a few days. He does not know what became of the other four cases that survived."

With the *écraseur* I was not satisfied, and should not employ it again