

wise hopeless, and necessarily fatal character of the disease, is, to their minds, clearly established. In the case reported the cancerous disease was of rapid growth, and involved the floor of the mouth and lower jaw as well as the tongue. The tongue being secured by a ligature through its tip and the requisite teeth being extracted, Mr. May carried an incision through the median line of the lower lip, under the jaw, to terminate at the hyoid bone. The tissues, including the gum and periosteum on either side, were then dissected back nearly as far as the angle of the lower jaw on the left side. Holes were then drilled in the jaw outside the line of the intended section, the bone cut away with a straight saw, and the soft parts at the floor of the mouth divided with scissors. The tongue was then removed with a chain écraseur. Patient was fed by the rectum for six days; period of convalescence 28 days.

Dr. Fenwick, at the Montreal General Hospital, performed a very similar operation to this in a very similar case some six months ago. The patient recovered completely, and has since had no return of the disease.

In the *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery*, Dec., 1881, Dr. Joseph Howe records two cases of entire removal of the tongue, and describes a "safety-pin tourniquet," whose use, he thinks, will render the extirpation of the tongue an exceedingly safe and simple operation.—(*American Jour. of Medical Science*, April, 1882.)

*Treatment of Acne Rosacea.*—At the meeting of the Harveian Society, held April 27th, 1882, Mr. Malcolm Morris gave a short account of the treatment of severe cases of *acne rosacea* by scarification. He pointed out that there were two classes of cases: the one consisted of acne spots, surrounded by red patches, the nose being considerably enlarged from hypertrophy of the tissues; in the other there was flushing of the nose, erythema, a varicose condition of the veins, and hypertrophy without acne. It was in the latter class of cases that Mr. Morris advocated scarification. This condition of the nose occurred in people of feeble circulation, whose hands were generally cold, and who were easily affected by changes of temperature; in a