

been those of adults, and while they have been described as of much larger proportions, it will doubtless be conceded that the case I have detailed exceeds them all, when the age and development of the parties are taken into the account. The hemorrhage attendant upon this operation, although considerable, was quite easily controlled. The oozing of blood was very little after the sutures were adjusted.

The inflammation, for several days, was severe, causing the tongue to swell so largely as quite to prevent deglutition even of the blandest fluids, and rendering the child, most of the time, restless from pain. This acute state passed pleasantly away about the fourth day, when the ligatures from the arteries came off spontaneously. The treatment consisted of cold applications and washings, mainly, with a very limited use of antimonials and opiates.

The sutures were not removed until the tenth day, when the union was nearly complete.

The recovery of the child has been rapid, and the indications now are of a perfect success. The lips can already be closed, and the teeth nearly so. There is every prospect that, in a few weeks more, both will come together in a perfectly natural way, and this great deformity will never again offend the sight of the patient or her friends, or subject her to the numerous disabilities which its existence occasioned.

Surgeons have generally been deterred from amputating any considerable portion of the tongue on account of its great vascularity, and the danger of an uncontrollable hemorrhage. The success of this case, and of others that have been reported, prove that this peril is not so great as it has been supposed to be.

Cases of this kind are not of frequent occurrence—at least, few have been reported. Dr. W. G. Delaney, U. S. Navy, in a case reported by him in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, No. 32, October, 1848, says that his case, and two others, recorded by Dr. Thomas Harris, Phila., in the same journal, November, 1830, and May, 1837, were the only ones of the kind, to his knowledge, in the United States.

Since that time few, if any, cases have been put on record. But be this as it may, the case, in any view that may be taken of it, will, doubtless, be regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to merit a place in the annals of surgery.—*New York Medical Journal*.

**MENORRHAGIA.**—Give a drachm of finely powdered matico in two ounces of water.—*Braithwaite, Part 16, p. 347.*

**DYSMENORRHEA.**—Give quinine and prussiate of iron.—*Western Lancet.*