

were divided, after a piece of twine, previously passed through the tongue, had been intrusted to an assistant. The bone was then sawed through, on the left side, at the ramus, and on the right, at the mental foramen.

The tongue now engaged attention. Drawn well forward with the cord through its tip, I divided its substance and investing mucous membrane at its base, passed the chain of the *ecraseur* through the aperture, and separated the *hyoglossus* and *geniohyoglossus* of the left side. Notwithstanding the employment of the *ecraseur*, blood spouted from the lingual artery, but was readily arrested by a ligature.\* The chain was then used in the same way on the right side. The advantage of dividing one side at a time was evident. Blood spouted from both linguals as if they had been cut with the knife, but hæmorrhage was arrested in one before the other was severed. The *stylo glossi* with any *debris* of mucous membrane were divided with the knife, and the tongue was removed. There was very little loss of blood at the time and not much oozing afterwards. The soft parts were brought into close approximation by interrupted sutures at short distances, and sufficient dry lint was inserted to keep the lower lip, chin and cheek from falling in. The patient was then placed in a prone position in bed. A couple of hours afterwards I proceeded to feed him. On opening his mouth, and on looking across the floor of lint, the whole epiglottis, from its broad rounded upper extremity to its narrow thyroidean attachment, could be seen with ease. It stood almost erect, like a watchful sentinel, bending slightly, as is usual in ordinary respiration, over the aperture whose function it is to guard and protect. The elastic feeding tube attached to the stomach pump, pressing against the epiglottis, gave no trouble, produced no spasm, no effort at coughing, no resentment of any kind, but it permitted itself to be handled as if dispossessed of sensibility altogether.

The patient made a surprisingly rapid recovery. Union took place throughout the whole extent of the horizontal wounds, and throughout all but the most dependent part of the vertical incision, by first intention. The two ligatures came away on the ninth day, and on the day, after he left the hospital, cheerful and happy, for his home near Rouse's Point.

Four months have now elapsed, and so far there is no appearance of a return of the fell disease for

the removal of which the patient had submitted to the knife and saw.

He came to Montreal yesterday, at my request. He presents a healthy appearance, swallows without difficulty, and evidently to good purpose, as his well-conditioned state attests.

That you may see the inconsiderable deformity which now remains, and hear to what extent speech is restored, notwithstanding the entire ablation of the chief organ which gives it articulate utterance, the patient is now before you.

Linden Place,

Union Avenue.

February 7, 1873.

*Case of Acute Purpura*, by FRANCIS WAYLAND CAMPBELL, M. D. L. R. C. P. Lond., Professor of Physiology, University of Bishop's College.

On the 10th of January of the present year, about five o'clock in the afternoon, I was called to Mrs. A——, a lady of good social position, in labor with her sixth child—the fourth under my care. The labor progressed satisfactorily, and about half-past seven a large female child was born. The infant was to every outward appearance, in perfect health, cried fairly loud, and when given into the nurse's arms promised to do well. The funis, however attracted my attention, from its singular shape and strange color: from end to end it was as regular a corkscrew as it is possible to conceive, and so black as to suggest the idea of putrescence, yet it was firm and elastic to the touch. The blood which escaped when the cord was divided, was exceedingly dark, as was that from the mother, and the blood from the mother showed little attempt at coagulation. The uterus contracted well, and after seeing the child washed and dressed, I left. On the following day (11th) both at morning and evening visit, everything was satisfactory, the child had eagerly taken the breast, which contained a good supply of milk.

On Sunday, the 12th, when I made the visit in the forenoon, I was informed that, during the night, the child had bled freely from the nose, and soiled handkerchiefs produced, proved the truth of the assertion. On examining the child I found still some oozing from the nose, while the skin which, was of a dusky hue, was covered with small petechial spots—on the face and head they were particularly large. The child still took the breast readily, and the bowels had moved freely, and were of a healthy color. I ordered one drop of the muriate tincture of iron every two hours, and left a solution of tannin to brush the inside of the nose with, should severe

\*The third or fourth time only I have used the ligature in six years, accipressure having always sufficed.