

hyo-glossus muscle, by a curved incision, with convexity downwards, starting a little below and external to the symphysis of the jaw and ending a little below and to the inner side of where the facial artery crosses the inferior maxilla. The centre of the incision will be opposite the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. After division of the integument, superficial fascia and platysma muscle, the submaxillary gland is identified, the deep fascia overlying it is divided, and the gland elevated and held up by a retractor. The fascia exposed beneath this gland is incised, the mylo-hyoid muscle at the anterior angle of the wound, and the tendon uniting the two bellies of the digastric at the central part of the wound, defined. The hypoglossal nerve is now sought for, where it crosses the hyo-glossus muscle, on which, both it and the digastric rest, and, when found, there is seen a triangle with this nerve as the base and the bellies of the digastric as the sides. Running across this triangle, about midway between apex and base, is the ranine vein, the situation of which corresponds to that of the lingual artery, separated from it, however, by the hyo-glossus muscle. This vein is displaced upwards and the underlying muscle divided, transversely, at the point on which the vein previously rested, when the artery will be exposed, accompanied by two small venæ comites, which will, in all probability, be included in the ligature.

*Nerves.*—The *facial* has been stretched for the relief of uncontrollable spasms of the muscles of the face, and the incision for this operation starts at the root of the mastoid process and ends near the angle of the jaw. The parotid gland and the anterior edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle are identified. These are separated from each other, the former being drawn forwards, and the latter, backwards, the posterior belly of the digastric is exposed