a quarter were found in children from eleven months to two years of age. The foreign bodies were removed very nicely from the upper end of the esophagus. While this is quite possible by the usual methods, one does the work more carefully, with less traumatism and with more exactness than by the usual methods. With two hands free a part can be lifted, points protected, bodies rotated, the cricoid lifted and moved from side to side in order to permit dislodgment and extraction without tearing the mucous membrane or otherwise injuring the parts. It also facilitates the introduction of the esophagoscope in certain cases.

I prefer, however, when working with an esophagoscope for a bronchoscope to introduce the tubes unaided. If suspension is necessary for their introduction the patient should be relieved from the suspension apparatus after the tube has been passed so that subsequent manipulation will not be interfered with.

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The Treatment of Epithelioma of the Lower Lip. RUSSEL H. BOGGS, *Interstate Med. Jour.*, May, 1916.

As experience has taught that an epithelioma of the lower lip is rather a regional than a local lesion, surgical removal, wide and radical, has proved inefficient because a recurrence takes place in over 50 per cent of cases when there are no palpable glands at the time of operation, and in over 75 per cent of cases when glandular involvement is present. The author believes that radiotherapy (meaning radium and the Roentgen rays) will give better results than surgery and surgical removal should only be done in selected cases. The technique, when using radium or the Roentgen rays, must be varied somewhat for the individual case. One advantage of radium is that it produces a more intense reaction, which disappears much more rapidly than a reaction of the same degree produced by the Roentgen rays. Before a case is considered clinically cured the resulting scar must be healthy, pliable, without any retraction and without scaliness. The treatment of the adjacent glands is most important and should never be omitted, no matter how small the lesion.

P. F.