

portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, with its inevitable result—paralysis of the side of the face, and one of its rather comical concomitants, inability to close the eyelid of the affected side. Such, therefore, are the only physiological results to be expected in *every case* of total removal of the parotid gland.

John Sherman, aged 47 years, a farmer, residing in the northern part of Clinton County, some thirty miles from Plattsburgh, and well known as the man with the “big lump on his face,” called at my surgery on the 19th Oct. 1853, and requested my advice in relation to a tumour that had been growing on the side of his face and neck for over twenty years. He was a man of excellent constitution, very athletic, and over six feet in height, had never been ill, though for some weeks past he was suffering very unpleasantly from the effects of the enormous growth occupying the parotid, lateral facial and cervical regions. From careful examination and questioning, I ascertained the following facts:—A couple of years after he commenced shaving, he noticed a small lump, the size of a pea, just in front of the ear, which he repeatedly cut with his razor; and this happened so very often that he had, in the end, to use a pair of scissors to remove the hair and avoid the bleeding consequent upon the slightest wound. The tumour kept slowly though steadily increasing, and for years he had consulted, in turn, pretty nearly all the medical men of Clinton and Franklin Counties, till it had reached to such an enormous size that they dissuaded him from entertaining the idea of submitting to such a severe and certainly dangerous operation as the removal of his old friend. However its great size, dizziness of the head, with more or less pain in the face and neck, his incapacity of doing the least labour having to support the tumour with his right hand when walking or stooping to relieve the difficulty in breathing and swallowing from its pressure on the trachea, esophagus and large bloodvessels and nerves of the neck, he had come to the determination of submitting to its removal, provided there was anything like an even chance of success.

The dimensions of this appendage to his otherwise not unpleasing physiognomy were by accurate measurements as follows:—*fourteen inches* in length, *twelve inches* in width, *ten inches* thick, and a circumference at its free border of *forty-seven inches*, while its attached surface to the face and neck measured *thirty-one inches*. Commencing near the external angle of the right eye, it covered the whole side of the face from the commissure of the lips to the base of the jaw, thence downwards covering the entire lateral surface of the neck and overlapping the trachea, its attachment terminating opposite the first rib, and two inches more, unattached, limited the inferior boundaries of this extraordinary growth; passing backwards and upwards the tumour spread back upon the shoulder, the posterior cervical region, over a portion of the occipital and temporal bones, pushing upwards, displacing and stretching the ear which measured some six inches, full three inches more than its congener. The tumour was very hard, tense, variously lobulated, quite insensible to pressure except at its median and anterior portions, perfectly immoveable in its facial attachments, and much more moveable as it proceeded downwards; the integuments were highly vascular of a deep red colour, and bleeding freely whenever injured, a circumstance that happened very frequently, as from its great size and awkward situation it was always