



A: The irregular edge of the alveolar process after extraction of the lower incisors.

BB: The right and left remaining portions of the free border of the under lip, drawn down, and adherent to the cicatrix C, covering the point of the chin.

DD & EE: are placed on the thick black lines, which mark the incisions for the flaps. The dotted lines shew the positions of the flaps, when rotated, and brought into the positions in which they were fixed by the hare-lip pins.

FF: The triangular vacancies left by rotation of the flaps. These spaces, after being filled up with granulations, and after cicatrization, were greatly reduced in size.

*Case 2nd.—Atresia oris—Contraction very great—Operation—Restoration of the aperture to its normal size.*

Hannah Shea, æt. 25, was admitted into the Toronto General Hospital, under my care, June 25th, 1846.

A dense, unyielding cicatrix, caused by a severe burn, surrounded the mouth, the aperture of which was nearly circular, and would only admit a small finger; from which condition she experienced great difficulty, or trouble, in taking her proper quantity of food, and some indistinctness of articulation. I was informed that she had been operated on a few months before, for the purpose of remedying this contraction, and that the operation consisted in making a strait incision on each right and left side of the aperture, the incisions opening the cavity of the mouth, and cutting through the free border of the aperture. Their length I do not know.

With the view of preventing the growing together of the cut surfaces, a hook was placed in the posterior termination of the incision on each side, and being drawn towards the ascending ramus of the jaw, they were tied behind the patient's neck. An attack of Erysipelas followed, the hooks were obliged to be removed, and the contraction became as great as before the operation.

On June 25th, I operated by making a straight incision on each right and left side of the aperture, extending towards the