

would was placed over the upper and outer part of the cheek, and a thick flap, removed the pedicle being formed from above near the outer angle of the orbit. This disposition of the pedicle allowed the flap to be readily turned into the vacant space without the slightest twisting of any portion of it. The circumference of the flap was then accurately applied to the pared edges and retained by points of interrupted suture. The edges of the space left by the removal of the flap were brought together by one point of twisted and two of interrupted suture. Scarcely any bleeding occurred during the operation; two or three small arterial branches spirted after division, one only of which, however, required a ligature. The left nostril was lightly stuffed with lint, and the whole covered with water dressing.

March 6th.—Patient passed an easy night. Pulse 84; soft and full. There is some œdematous swelling of the lower eyelid; otherwise, everything appears to be progressing favourably.

March 7th.—Parts apparently united. Transplanted flap of a healthy colour and natural temperature. The integument of lower lid still swollen, and exhibits a somewhat erysipelatous blush. Pulse 86; full and soft. Tongue thickly coated in the centre with a yellowish-white fur. \mathcal{R} . Pulv. \mathcal{R} hei. grs. xii.; Hyd. \bar{c} . cretæ, grs. x.; M. ft. pulv. To be taken immediately.

March 9th.—All erysipelatous appearance has disappeared. Removed to day all the threads of suture and the needle. Union by primary intention has taken place nearly throughout, the exceptional points being a small place by the side of the pedicle, and the opening through which the ligature issues. Dressed it with adhesive plaster.

On the 10th, the ligature came away, after which the suppurating points gradually cicatrized, and he left the hospital on April 7th,—the deformity in a great measure obviated, and his appearance vastly improved on what it had been.

CASE 2.—*Removal of a "Recurring Fibroid Tumour."*

The term Recurring Fibroid has been applied by Paget to a class of tumours which, while they exhibit a close resemblance to the ordinary fibrous tumour, are characterized by their tendency to recur, and by the peculiarities of their microscopical structure. He has collected together and reported in his twenty-sixth lecture seven cases, two of which came beneath his immediate notice, having occurred in the practice of Mr. Stanley, whilst the remaining five were noticed by other observers. "These," he says, "will suffice to prove the existence of a group of tumours having these remarkable characters in common:—1st. A general