

portion of the cheek, became implicated, exposing to view a ragged ulcer of no moderate dimensions. Oct. 15th. The necessary operation was performed which consisted in transfixing in the usual way, and removing from the lip and cheek two V shaped pieces opposing each other. This being satisfactorily accomplished, their margins were approximated and retained *in situ* by four twisted sutures. Cold water dressing was applied and the patient ordered milk diet. The needles were removed on the fourth day, and the entire lower incision with the greater part of the upper united by the first intention. The existing deficiency was rectified by a second operation which proved entirely successful. The transverse facial having been divided was ligatured, and the threads separated on the tenth day.

The sub-maxillary glands were healthy and there was no tendency towards the development of the cancerous cachexy. Three weeks afterwards McM. was discharged. Within the last few days I have been informed that he now enjoys good health and exhibits very slight disfiguration, considering the extent of texture removed. The margins of the lips appear quite healthy, no pain is experienced, the parts possessing their requisite pliability and lubricated by healthy secretion.

Millar in his Principles, p. 31, says "It is universally received by Surgeons that these varieties of morbid growth are connected in some inscrutable way, with a constitutional affection, which is to be regarded as either the cause of the primary local lesion or its immediate and inevitable result." Our organs and organisms are formed on one general plan, still each system in itself possesses certain predispositions difficult to define. One when exposed to any undue influence, rapidly develops disease, whereas another exposed to the same escapes; thus we trace peculiarities *ad infinitum*. Tobacco in excess produces a powerfully sedative effect upon the system, which through time becomes inured to its influence, or in other words the sensibility of the system becoming obtuse is not so readily brought under its specific influence. Cancer being, according to the most recently received ideas, intimately connected with derangement of the blood, who can deny that in many instances perverted action, whether the result of alcohol or tobacco, may bring about in the extreme capillaries of a part, or even within the structure of an organ, that *peculiar state* which, when subjected to constant irritation, as in the latter case, or violence as in the former, only forwards the germs which through time were acquiring the *necessary alterations* previous to *thorough development*.

*Case 3.—Remarkable case of Foreign Body in the left Meatus Auditorius Externus for 13 years.*

Mr. G. æt 38 years, muscular, tall, well formed, of active business habits, and in the enjoyment of tolerably good health. At a late hour on the evening of April 18th, 1858, I was called upon to visit Mr. G., who complained of severe, dull, heavy pain in the back part of the head, and inclined to the left side, pulse full and hard, skin warm, tongue moderately furred, look of oppression marked in his countenance, slight intolerance of light, and at short intervals the expression of erratic ideas, conjunctival muc. memb. not extra vascular, bowels costive,