Animal experiments have not given definite results as yet, but it must be remembered that such in the case of leprosy are always conducted with great difficulty. Even implantation of tissues into animals has only once been successful in the hands of Melcher and Ortmann, of Königsberg. We are thus, necessarily to a great extent, tied down to reasoning from chemical and morphological phenomena. And, as far as these are concerned, we think that we may claim more for our bacillus than Uffreduzzi, Gianturco, and Boinet before us could do. There seems to be no doubt that the staining reaction, to a great extent, depends on histological and chemico-physiological changes, and it may be fairly hoped that in time we may succeed in making our bacillus as resistant against nitric acid (20 per cent.) as the bacillus in the tissues. In conclusion, we wish to state that tubes have been despatched to several Continental laboratories to invite the criticism of authorities like Professors C. Fraenkel and Baumgarten, and that we hope shortly to give a more detailed account of our work.

UNILATERAL ABSENCE OF EAR, BILATERAL SUPERNUMERARY AURICLES, AND DEVELOPMENTAL DEFORMITY OF RIGHT SIDE OF FACE AND FEATURES.

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MAN A FOOK, Chinese male, aged 38; previously a silk worker in Canton, but now a beggar in Hong Kong, not from inability to work, but from being thrown out of employment owing to the works having been burnt twelve months ago.

Front View.—1. The face is observed to be oblique, owing to the lower jaws projecting downwards on the right side. 2. The forehead is seen to remain smooth when the left is wrinkled. 3. The right eyebrow is placed three-quarters of an inch lower than the left. 4. The right eyelid aperture is a mere slit. 5. The right eyeball is undeveloped, its place being held by a mere immovable stump of connective tissue. 6. The right nostril is almost infantile. 7. The mouth droops

to the right, and is drawn to the left in attempts to whistle. 8. The right naso-labial line is present not from muscular action, but owing to the oblique development of features.

The Right Side of the Head shows: 1. Absence of any trace of the ear in the usual position; instead the skin is quite smooth, the mastoid process is unnaturally prominent in consequence, but smaller than normal. 2. The zygoma is absent, and the malar bone presents a small nodule, cartilaginous to the feel, at the spot where the zygoma ought to join it. 3. There is no temporal muscle. 4. The pterygoid ridge of the sphenoid can be felt close to the skin. 5. There is no masseter muscle. 6. Most interesting of all, the coronoid process of the lower jaw is undeveloped, the ramus running up as a mere round rod to support the condyle. 7. One inch and a half in front of the tip of the mastoid process, and one inch below the level of the same, is a heap of tough subcutaneous (probably cartilaginous) tissue, with a depression or concha near the centre. This might be regarded as the representative of the normal ear; but that it is not so may be seen by examining and studying the conditions met with on the left side.

The Left Side shows a perfect ear, but in front and below the tragus, and below and in front of that again are subcutaneous tough tissues with a central concha-like depression, almost identical with the excrescence on the right cheek.

The excrescences are almost identical in appearance, position, and apparent structure; and one is forced to the conclusion that, whilst the left is present with a perfectly developed ear, and the right side shows no other structure, therefore the right ear is totally absent.

There is no hearing on the right side, and sight, smell, and taste are absent. The right side of the tongue is smaller than the left, the right upper jaw seems compressed, the right Eustachian tube cannot be felt through the mouth, and the right palate is immovable, and speech is seriously interfered with, the patient speaking with a mumble, and almost all articulation is by lower jaw movement, and not by the tongue or lips.

The hyoid bone is present. The limbs are symmetrical. Circumference of the skull, which is fairly symmetrical, 19½ inches; cross measurement from mastoid to mastoid, 13 inches. Both measurements are considerably below the average.

The conclusions are: 1. That the right ear is entirely absent. 2. That the excrescences upon either cheek represent embryonic attempts at ear formation which by some restraining influence were wholly stopped, but that, whilst all further attempt failed on the right side, a complete ear was developed on the left. 3. That the excrescence on the right side is in no way representative of the right ear, as an almost exactly similar excrescence exists on the left side with a completely perfect ear; therefore, that the homologue of the left perfect ear is altogether absent on the right side, but that the homologue of the left excrescence or accessory auricle is met with as the right excrescence or accessory auricle. 4. That it is unique, as no case of entire absence of the ear has been recorded. 5. The conclusion as to the developmental condition appears to be that a local arrest took place during the development of both ears at the upper end of the first post-oral cleft, ending in the production of the accessory auricles met with on either cheek. That the causes of the arrest were withdrawn on the left side, whilst they obtained upon the right. 6. That the first post-oral cleft had on the left side extended beyond the seat of the first attempt of a new ear development begun upon the freshly formed part of the cleft. That on the right side no growth or extension of the cleft took place, therefore further attempts were impossible. 7. The nature of the developmental change in the petrous bones were probably of an ossific nature, preventing the possibility of the epiblastic depression necessary for the formation of the different regions of the ear. 8. That the facial nerve was never formed, accounting not only for the absence of right facial movement, but also for the absence of the development of the right muscles of mastication, owing to the motor supply of the facial nerve to the ganglion being undeveloped. 9. That some local obstruction to development during the early weeks of fetal life took place in the middle fossa of the right side of the skull, interfering with the formation of the eye and ear. The condition does not seem to be the result of cerebral but of cranial trouble.