

nerve. His sufferings, although very acute, were always of short duration, never preventing him attending his work. During the fall of 1881 this neuralgia did not reappear. Towards the end of January, 1882, passing, by chance, his hand over his forehead, he discovered a small opening in the frontal bone, covered by the skin. This he at once communicated to his friends. They found there really was a hole in the bone, and, moreover, a slight tumefaction, a lump on the side of this little opening which had then the size of a 25 cent piece. The patient feeling in perfect health, and experiencing no pain whatever, this discovery caused him no anxiety. Nevertheless, the lump augmented gradually, until at last it bulged under the skin. At the beginning of the spring the patient, becoming anxious about the development of the tumour, came to Pembroke, where he consulted several physicians. One of them plunged an exploratory needle into the lump and withdrew pure blood. They told him to return home and avoid falling or any kind of hard work, that he was affected with an aneurism, and no surgical intervention was possible. He then came to me.

To the right of the median line of the forehead there projects a lump about the size of a large orange, almost regularly spherical, except on the external side, where it seems to be elongated, decreasing in bulk. There is no discoloration of the skin, which is moveable over the tumour. The latter is elastic, moderately tense, boggy, offering to the hand the sensation of a false fluctuation. It pulsates synchronously with the heart's action. This character, although very slight, is perfectly distinct. Respiration has no effect whatever upon the tumour. By a steady and continued pressure of the hand the tumour is almost obliterated, and we perceive that a large portion of the frontal bone has disappeared, leaving an aperture of two or three inches in diameter. Through the skin the edges of this perforation appear to be serrated, irregular, and tender to the touch. The compression of the tumour and the reduction of the latter caused no feeling of uneasiness to the patient, neither any appreciable physiological phenomena. This growth, according to the patient's own observation, does not always present the same volume, but