

moveable in every direction; the integuments are not at all adherent to its capsule; and the consistence of the tumour is that of scirrhus, as it is impossible to make any impression upon it by firm pressure, from its firm and hard character, and scarcely any pain is induced. The glands on the opposite side of the neck are not affected, nor are the glands in any other part of the body. The sternum is curved forward, and the chest anteriorly is prominent and rounded; in other words pigeon-breasted, said to be produced here by the occurrence of former fracture? The general health appears good; there is no perceptible lesion of any internal organ.

The child had been seen and carefully examined by my friend Dr. Wright; and we coincided in the opinion; as to the propriety of removing the tumour by the knife. The parents would not immediately consent to the operation, preferring to get further advice as to the expediency of this treatment.

I will here remark, that an operation was justifiable at this time, from the nature and character of the tumour;—its peculiarly fibrous hardness, which was opposed to its being scrofulous;—its great mobility and superficial situation over the deep cervical fascia;—its circumference being well defined;—none of the deeper structures of the neck being either adherent to, or engaged in the diseased mass;—and the patient's health being good without any internal complication, for after a careful examination of the thoracic and abdominal viscera, no lesion could be detected.

At a later period, however, one of the abdominal viscera became engaged, no doubt owing to the contamination of the circulating fluid by the malignant disease.\*

On the 28th February I again saw the little fellow, and found the tumour very slightly increased in size. He was suffering from diarrhoea, for which I prescribed some powders. The parents had not made up their minds as to what they should do, as they said other gentlemen whom they had seen had declared an operation inadmissible.

On the 5th March the tumour appeared to be still further increasing, and spreading in a direction downwards and inwards.

On 15th May, for the first time, he began to complain of pain in the abdomen, and on examination a hard body was felt, roughened or tuberculated on the surface, extending from the superior part of the left lumbar, towards the middle of the umbilical region, and which proved to be hypertrophy of the spleen. The liver was of normal dimensions, and the kidneys were healthy as the urine presented nothing unusual. From this time to the 28th June the tumour kept slowly increasing in size and extending in a direction further upwards and downwards, becoming more adherent near the angle of the jaw, and pushing the head towards the left side. He suffered at times from spasmodic cough, with occasional fits of dyspnoea, expectoration of frothy mucus, and a dislike to have any thing around his neck. He, however, ate well and slept comfortably.

During the months of July and August nothing material was noticed in the progress of the case, excepting visible increase in the size of the tumour, and further enlargement of the spleen. He did not suffer from any pain, but his cough was much more troublesome, requiring special treatment. On the 2nd September he complained of pain in his

where he has shown the contamination of the blood in that disease, and has given a microscopical analysis of the blood in ten cases.

\* This fact is supported by the observations of Heller, in his "Pathological Chemistry of Cancer,"