

death, and the following notes have been transcribed from the post-mortem book.

Body.—Medium sized, well-formed and well nourished. Right arm and hand much swollen and cedematous, pale in colour, and double the size of the limb on the left side. In the right axillary region, and involving the shoulder is a large tumour surrounding the tissues in the neighbourhood of the head of the humerus. The largest mass fills up the axilla, being moulded upon the chest and convex externally. Above it reaches the clavicle, below the level of the seventh rib. Anteriorly it projects below the clavicle as a flattened tumour, extending to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the sternum. Lower down it reaches the mammary line almost touching the nipple. Posteriorly it fills up the subscapular fossa, infiltrating and destroying the muscle in this region. The axillary vessels pass directly through the central part of the mass. A probe can be passed through the artery but its lumen is much narrowed. The vein pursues a sinuous course, and in places is almost obliterated by the projection into its lumen of nodular masses. It is not ulcerated at any spot. The cords of the brachial plexus are also compressed, but not infiltrated. The deltoid muscle where it passes over the head of the humerus is much thinned, while in its lower part it is infiltrated and in part destroyed. Immediately beneath the acromion process, and to the outer and back part of the head of humerus, is a large rounded projection which elevates and involves the terminal portions of the infra-spinatus and teres minor muscles. The coracoid process, and the tissues immediately in front of it form a large projecting mass which involves the fibres of the pectoralis minor. The scapula in the neighbourhood of the glenoid cavity is eroded, the articular surface being loose and almost separated from the body of the bone. The coracoid process and upper border of the bone are involved, the new growth passing through the bone and infiltrating the supra-spinatus muscle. The articular surface itself is not affected. The articular surface of the humerus is surrounded by cancerous tissue, presenting a peculiarly dry leathery appearance. It is non-vascular and not unlike the old fibrous laminæ of an aneurism. The ligaments are all