

*History*—David B., aged thirty-five, had been out of health for about ten months, suffering from pains, supposed to be rheumatic, in the neck and shoulders. These were at times greatly relieved by Turkish baths. About three months before his death his figure began to alter, the neck becoming shorter and thicker, so that he could no longer button his shirt-collar; but he was able to continue at his work as a clerk in Pickford's warehouse up to one month before his death, complaining, however at times of difficulty in guiding his pen. On the evening of Tuesday, February 23, he had a Turkish bath, but the pains, which had become very severe, were aggravated rather than relieved by it, and he passed a very bad night. The following morning, February 24, whilst at breakfast he suddenly found himself unable to raise his cup to his mouth with his right hand, and on attempting to walk into his bedroom he found he had lost almost all power in the left leg. He was then brought to the Hospital, and the loss of power soon became complete and universal in the limbs and trunk; but the sensibility remained perfect up to within a few hours of his death, if not to the very last. He died somewhat suddenly, after an agony of about two hours, of dyspnœa.

*Post-mortem.*—Body sparely nourished; still slightly warm; posteriorly somewhat livid. Rigor mortis present in muscles of lower jaw; the limbs flaccid. Head—The only appearances noticed were, that the scalp was slightly adherent; the vessels of the pia-mater somewhat minutely injected, and a small bony mass in the falx cerebri. The ventricles contained about the normal quantity of fluid. Spinal cord and its membranes were apparently healthy, except opposite the second and third cervical vertebræ and the corresponding interstitial cartilages. Springing from the bodies of those vertebræ with which it is intimately connected, and which are partially destroyed by it, the cartilages having suffered in a less degree, is a tumor the size of a walnut, by which the cord is greatly compressed, and softened apparently throughout. The tumor was also connected closely with the outer aspect of the theca, but had not penetrated to its inner surface, the spinal arachnoid being healthy, and the effect on the cord due, seemingly, to pressure alone. Under the microscope the tumor was found to consist of nucleated cells of irregular shapes, presenting the usual characters of so called malignant growths. It contained no oil-granules or globules. No secondary deposits were detected in any of the neighboring lymphatic glands. Heart—Twelve and a-half ounces; healthy. Pericardium contains half-an ounce of clear fluid. Pleuræ—Left, no adhesions; right, some slight adhesions at apex and posteriorly; no tubercle in either. Spleen—Nine and a-half ounces; soft and pulpy; greatly congested. Liver—Congested, but healthy. Gall bladder con-