

1901, a lump about the size of a pea was noticed slightly to the left of the middle line of the abdomen near the symphysis pubis, hard but painless and subcutaneous. In May two or three appeared in the middle line an inch above the umbilicus; then two or three were discovered in the back. In June two others appeared to the right of the middle line of the abdomen. In July several additional lumps were discovered in the right breast, in size from a pea to a bean. Loss of weight occurred. In August the liver was noticed to be enlarging. Commenced taking arsenic in September. In October a large tumor appeared in the left breast, and a small one was also noticed in the left thigh. Patient began to suffer from rheumatic pains. In November and December the tumors appeared in enormous numbers over the chest and back, abdomen, thighs and arms above elbows, neck and over back, sides and top of head. In January, 1902, chains of tumors, bean sized, were noticed in the cervical region, submaxillary and suboccipital regions. By March the 8th she had thousands of tumors, most quite hard. Excisions were made and microscopic examination revealed a type of spindle-celled sarcoma, in which the prevailing cell was very long. As regards treatment, the patient took arsenic with no influence on the condition. Thyroid extract produced slight diminution in the size of the tumors. Patient died.

Without autopsy one cannot say where the primary seat of the disease was, although from the great involvement of the liver, that might be the source of the disease.

On Some Points in Cerebral Localization, Illustrated by a Series of Morbid Specimens and some Living Cases.

At an early morning session held in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Dr. James Stewart conducted this clinic.

On the Asylum—The Hospital for the Insane—and the Study of Psychiatry.

Dr. Stuart Paton, Baltimore, Md., advocated hospitals or wards in Insane Asylums, for proper treatment of acute cases. He also pointed out the benefits to be derived from having medical men to form a consulting staff to an asylum.

Anesthetic Leprosy.

Two very interesting patients, father and son, were presented by Dr. C. N. Valin, Montreal, according to whom, they proved to a certainty, the contagiousness of this disease. From the way they had progressed under treatment Dr. Valin considered the cases hopeful.