

very end there was absence of pain and of any disturbance in the bowels or kidneys.

The necropsy on the following day revealed no disturbance of other regions, save great emaciation of face, extremities and chest and slight œdema of the lower lobes of the lungs. Upon opening the abdomen the bowels were found to be behind and to the right side of the tumour, with the exception of the descending colon which was stretched over the growth and which during life could be felt passing across towards the right side and the front of the tumour. This was covered by the expanded mesentery and peritoneum. There were a few slight attachments which were readily removed by the finger, and the tumour came away readily. With it came the left kidney and the spleen. The former was firmly adherent to and, in fact, imbedded in the growth, its lower extremity was atrophied by pressure and flattened, the ureter passed down along the back of the tumour to the bladder and was pervious; the spleen was partially imbedded in the tumour but not deeply, and it came away with comparative ease; the right kidney was healthy and unaffected: the liver had been pressed upwards and its measurement from above downwards was diminished. On section it presented the normal appearance. There was a loose adhesion of the pancreas to the growth.

The tumour when it reached me the next morning weighed 41 lbs., and that, after three pints or more of pus had been removed. Taking this into account together with the loss of fluid during transit, 44 or 45 lbs. would seem to have been the weight at the time of the necropsy. The kidney and a portion of the colon were still adherent, and the tumour presented a coarsely lobate appearance, the lobes being bound down and covered by several irregular and thin layers of fibrous tissue. Upon cutting into the tumour well-marked bands of connective tissue could be seen passing between the large lobes, which varied in size from that of a man's fist to that of a man's head; upon the upper and anterior surface were three or four lenticular lobes that appeared to be composed exclusively of fatty tissue and were completely cut off from the main mass by loose connective tissue; these in fact were capable of being moved to a slight extent over the surface of the rest of the growth. Within the lower and anterior portion of the tumour was a large cavity of which the front wall had fallen in. This still contained grayish-green pus and the tissue around was extensively broken down, of greenish colour, with here and there thrombosed vessels and patches of old hæmorrhage which had assumed a dark green tinge.

Sections from various regions showed that the tumour was in the