

region, which he thought was caused by the puncture of the hypodermic needle. It was very tender and increased rapidly in size extending outwards towards the axilla, and upwards over the shoulder. The arm at this time began to swell, and soon became double its natural size. He weighed at this time 207 lbs. All these symptoms increased rapidly. He lost appetite and became thin and weak. He was obliged to take to his bed and to take increasingly larger quantities of morphia to relieve the pain. When admitted on the 11th of April, he weighed about 160 or 170 lbs, (having lost about 30 lbs. within three months), had a sallow and cachectic appearance and was very weak. A large, firm, lobulated tumour was felt in the right infra-clavicular region, extending from the costal cartilages into the axilla, and up on to the shoulder. The right arm and hand were double the size of the left, and had a tense, brawny feel. The liver was much enlarged, and very tender extending three inches below the ensiform cartilage in the median line, and from the upper margin of the sixth rib to the level of the umbilicus in the nipple line. No systematic examination of the heart and lungs was made on account of his great prostration, and as there were no special symptoms referable to them. There was œdema of the whole right side from the shoulder to the crest of the ilium. His left upper eye-lid was paralysed, and his left pupil dilated. Dr. Buller examined his eyes, and found that all the ocular muscles of the left eye were paralysed, but that the optic nerve and retina were perfectly healthy. He stated as his opinion that the interference with the functions of the 3rd, 4th, and 6th nerves, was probably due to pressure on those nerves just before their entrance to the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure. A consultation was called on the 13th, and Dr. Fenwick's diagnosis (malignant disease) was confirmed, as also his opinion that no operation could afford any relief, and that the disease must very soon terminate fatally. He became gradually and rapidly weaker, and died on the evening of the 15th. His intellect remained clear throughout, and no new symptoms were developed.

The autopsy was made by Dr. Osler, eighteen hours after