

was not simply an abnormality in the physical condition of a part of the vascular apparatus, but, on the contrary, an independent growth or formation of a suspicious character. The natural force of these reasonings received material support from the adjuvant considerations which have previously engaged us, but to preserve the investigation as simple as practicable, these need not here be re-entered upon. And this is another testimony to the necessity for general investigation on "the classical method," for to confine the attention to the local signs, it were extremely difficult, if not impossible, to escape the belief that the case was merely an Aneurism.

I believe the local evidence was of as strong a character as that which has been the source of deception in other examples, with perhaps this difference, that in them it was not so fully, if at all corrected, by the collateral testimony afforded by other parts; here a knowledge of the history chiefly unveiled some of the mystery,—but in them this intelligible assistant sent forth no available teachings,—nothing could be derived from it that aided in dispelling the obscurity which through similitude or imitation the notable signs of the part evinced. Mr. Stanley, *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, Vol. 28, has an interesting article upon the subject of "pulsating tumor of bone," in which he observes "it is certain that there have been instances of the tumor of bone, the pulsations of which were in every particular identical with those of Aneurism." Again the same gentleman, in his treatise on the diseases of bone, in reference to the same subject, says, "the character of pulsations has been in many instances so perfectly identical with the pulsation of Aneurism that the most experienced surgeons have been deceived by it." But it is not pulsation alone is deceptive; he also alludes to the apparent perfectness in the results which followed in these cases from compression of the artery on the cardiac and distal sides with those of Aneurism, and to the fact that even direct compression of the tumor caused a partial emptying, and slowly remitting the pressure, the sense to the fingers of a rush of blood into the tumor. In a case he details the strongly marked bellows sound of Aneurism; and in one by Mr. Guthrie "the whizzing sound, attendant on the flow of blood into an Aneurism, could be very distinctly heard." Individual cases may, furthermore, be encountered, presenting peculiarities in their own features; in some there may be either a slight thrill or vibration through portions of the tumor, while in others there may be the deep heavy pulsation of Aneurism in every part of it. Seeing then how highly probable a mistake in diagnosis may be in certain cases, we are prepared to expect it may lead to inconsistent details in practice. Indeed several authentic cases are on record where these apprehensions were fulfilled