

tumour; its base measured 9 mm. in diameter, and to it a globular head measuring 5 mm. was attached by a narrow neck or pedicle measuring 2 mm. in length. The wound healed readily without complications, and seven months following operation the patient reported herself in good health. The microscopic examination made by Dr. Fred. Tooke, Ophthalmic Pathologist to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, whom I wish to thank for the careful manner in which he has prepared the specimen, is appended.

"The specimen supplied is that of a globe which has been slightly macerated in the process of bisection, mostly manifested by a small oblique tear of the cornea. The contour of the eyeball has, however, been maintained, and, extrinsically, the globe shows no further pathological manifestation. The intraocular chambers are apparently void of anything suggesting pus or blood, the iris is in position, and no macroscopic indications of adhesions can be determined. Within the vitreous chamber the retina is seen detached from all points except at the papilla, and it is folded upon itself as a grey lustreless membrane. In the posterior half of the eye, beneath the retina, one sees a new growth, which lies obliquely, extending to within 2 mm. of the point where the retina is fixed to the globe from a point about midway in the circumference of the globe. This tumour is about the size and shape of a shelled almond, and is of a light gray colour, except posteriorly and to one side, where it is distinctly pink tinged. The tumour mass can scarcely be described as soft, nor, on the other hand, is it as firm as one expects to find in tumours of the sarcoma group. The specimen was fixed in formalin, hardened in progressive strengths of alcohol, and imbedded and cut in celloidin; the stains employed have been Hæmatoxylin and Eosin, and Van Gieson's stain.

"Microscopically one sees in the conjunctiva bulbi at its corneo-scleral attachment, a very moderate degree of infiltration of mononuclear leucocytes, the vessels are somewhat dilated, and the connective tissue cells swollen, presenting an œdematous appearance. An exfoliation of the superficial corneal epithelium is manifest; this has no doubt, been mechanical as the substantia propria of the cornea is clear throughout. Bowman's and Descemet's membranes have been unimpaired. One filtration angle is slightly distended, and the adjacent canal of Schlem shows evidence of slight infiltration along its course. The anterior chamber is clear with the exception of a few endothelial cells which occupy the filtration angle just referred to. Scarcely any evidence of an iritis is to be made out; all that one notes is a rather abundant supply of lymphocytes with a slight dissemination of the uveal pigment in the iris stroma. There are no blood cells in the anterior chamber, and nothing