

normal, that at night he slept with his mouth open, and that his breathing was noisy.

There was no record of traumatism, or of foreign bodies in the right eye, nor even of conjunctivitis.

*Present condition.*—On examination, we observed a tumour hanging on the cheek by means of a large pedicle inserted at the bottom of the superior cul-de-sac of the right eye. This neoplasm was of granular appearance, bled at the slightest touch, and was of an angry red colour. It was partly covered by the conjunctiva of the upper everted eyelid. A sero-purulent discharge escaped continually from this eye, causing a slight redness of the cheek. The tumour measured in its antero-posterior diameter about two centimeters; it was five centimeters in length and seven centimeters in width. On lifting it we observed that the cornea was normal, and that the pupil reacted well. The ocular tension was not increased; there was no exophthalmos, nor any depression of the eyeball. The movements of the eye were naturally limited, but the direct vision was as good in the right as in the left. There had been no pain since the beginning of the illness, and there was an absolutely normal condition of the left eye. Anterior rhinoscopy of the two sides showed nothing very interesting, but the posterior rhinoscopy allowed us to observe adenoid growths.

There was slight hypertrophy of the tonsils. The ears had never been diseased, and there was no hypertrophy of the cervical nor preauricular glands. No symptoms of hereditary syphilis or of tuberculosis were discovered.

A small piece of the neoplasm was removed for microscopic examination and entrusted to Dr. St. Jacques, who was good enough to send the following report: "The microscopic examination of the preparations shows a mass of cells arranged without order. Here and there, debris of the conjunctival fibres are observed. One of the preparations shows a tendency towards alveolar arrangement. The cells are small and round, the nuclei rather large, very variable in size, presenting numerous karyokinetic figures. In the field there appeared a large number of vascular formations, very characteristic of sarcoma, among others, openings whose walls were formed by the cells of the growth itself. The greater part contained no blood corpuscles.

"There was no epithelial covering visible on the surface of the tumour. Near the periphery are found capillaries containing red corpuscles. These capillaries are seen sometimes in transverse, sometimes in longitudinal section. Some, however, contained comparatively large number of white corpuscles, which is easily understood seeing that from the