

which, with the other general symptoms, has been already described under history.

It will be observed that the symptoms partook of those of Aneurism and of tumor of the bone, so that in a broad way the diagnosis lay between them. Practically, the decision was of little importance, for a similar treatment was applicable in both. Amputation at the shoulder joint being certainly the only resource in the case of such an extensive tumor as the present; and in the eyes of many, a more judicious expedient than deligation of the subclavian artery, had it proved to be an immense Aneurism. The sources of fallacy were striking and important. The considerations which leaned to the side of Aneurism were the fact of previous fracture,—the presumption of a wounded artery from the huge ecchymosis of ancient date,—the presence of tangible thrill since the time of this occurrence,—with this, the additional signs of bruit, pulsation, &c. Without, however, having become acquainted with these minutes of the history, and judging simply from rapid sight and casual touch, the primary impression formed was that the disease was a tumor, probably an osteocephaloma. But a more lengthened review of the merits of the case led to a confirmation of the opinion in favor of Aneurism, for the firmness of the mass and the condition of its surface—the ostensible opponents to this view—were both explainable upon the supposition that the fracture had been badly set, the bone grown together again in an incurvated fashion with the convexity of the curve directed outwardly, producing a kind of bed in which the sac rested. The union of the bone in this round way would also account for the extensiveness of the hard covering, as the enlargement would provoke an increase in the deposition of provisional callus, and a spreading out of this material to strengthen the bone in a position naturally weak. The same interpretation would also serve to render some other obscure features intelligible, such as the undecided manner of the expansion of the tumor, the doubtful quality of the pulsation, &c. The peculiar thrill—so well sustained and invariable,—and the manifest bruit over the course of the artery, and even to some extent off its track, tended yet further to assure the mind of the observer that the brachial artery was in an Aneurismatic state. The probability, however, was that with this some tumor of the bone also existed. For the size to which it had attained,—the unabating suffering it had given rise to,—the fulness of the veins—the unfavorable change to an unhealthy whitening and withering of the face,—the concurrent experience of a deliterious influence preying upon the general health furnished by epistaxis, night-sweats and other serious symptoms, inclined to the well-founded belief that the disease