

ether was discontinued and the skin was infiltrated with novocaine. The large mass on the left side was dissected out. The trachea was found flattened and pushed to the opposite side but the larynx itself was free from infiltration. The patient's condition was now so bad that it was decided to do nothing further; the right side was left alone as it was not pressing on the trachea and she was breathing quietly. The wound was closed and the patient removed to the ward. She died some twelve hours later.

The postmortem, which was performed by Dr. Rhea, pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital, showed the following interesting findings:

"The thyroid gland cannot be found as such; corresponding to the site of the right lobe is a large, firm, calcified mass, 6 x 4 cm. with a mass of soft tissue at the lower extremity. The trachea at this point has been displaced to the right and shows flattening on the left side. Occupying the site of the left lobe is a cavity from which a mass of tissue has been apparently removed. The tissues around the trachea are infiltrated with new growth and the phrenic and recurrent laryngeal nerves are bound down and involved by tumor tissue. The left innominate vein is enormously distended and on palpation contains a firm, irregular mass, which on opening is found to be a new growth springing from the posterior wall of the inner surface of the vein and almost occluding it.

"*Lungs.*—In the superficial portions of both lungs several firm, round nodules are felt. Upon section these are found to be small metastatic tumors. They are found mostly in the lower lobes. No thrombi could be demonstrated in the veins or arteries.

"*Microscopical Description.*—The tumor tissue is of the same character wherever found. The tissue consists of cords, groups of cells and acini, separated by a connective tissue stroma. The relative proportion of these elements varies somewhat in sections from different locations. The essential cell of the tumor is epithelial. These cells vary in size and shape, depending on the pressure to which they are subjected. The acini are small and most of them are empty, but some contain colloid material.

"Sections through the wall of the innominate vein and tumor attached to the inner surface show the following: The wall of the vein is thickened and attached to its inner surface is a mass of tissue consisting of tumor cells and stroma; mediastinum and peribronchial tissues show no tumor cells."