

eye forcibly, although she made the attempt, there was not the slightest motion observed in the eyelids. When the eye was at rest, and the patient using the sound one, about half the pupil remained visible, but during sleep was completely concealed behind the upper lid.—The conjunctiva of the eye was in a chronic state of inflammation, and exhibited through a lens a perfectly villous surface, permeated in every point with innumerable vessels. On close examination, the cornea looked dull, but at a little distance presented a borrowed brilliancy from the abundant flow of tears which were constantly secreted and pouring over the cheek. The lower eyelid drooped a little, and the mucous membrane lining it presented the same vascular arrangement as that covering the sclerotic coat. The right nostril lay flat, collapsed, and not distended on a deep inspiration, but rather closed together, and the nose pointed towards the left side. When she blew or attempted to whistle, the air escaped by the right angle of the mouth, the right buccinator not at all corresponding in action with the muscle of the left side, nor with that of the muscles of the chest and neck by which the air was expelled. In mastication, the food collected in the right cheek between it and the teeth, and the patient could not push it from its place without the assistance of the tongue, and frequently of the finger. The saliva constantly flowed out at this side, and when drinking, part of the fluid likewise escaped.

When the disease attained the size represented in the cast, it did not at all increase so rapidly as at first; and during the following thirteen months I had repeated opportunities of watching the course of the disease, a part of it ulcerated, a fungus shot out, and was attended by small hæmorrhages. I regret to say in January, 1852, this creature took typhus fever from an individual in the same lodging house, and died on the tenth day. I could not obtain permission for an examination of the parts.

It may be said, the cases of cancerous degeneration which I have brought forward all occurred in patients of advanced life. In most of the instances which have fallen to my lot for observation, it was so; but I have also seen the change brought about in early age, which the following cases will testify.

*Case 4.*—Maria Williams, aged 19, a particularly handsome girl, of dark complexion, consulted me in February, 1849, for what appeared a very irritable wart, and situated on the forepart of the neck. She mentioned it had been there as long as she could remember, but that latterly it had increased and become very painful, which she attributed to the pressure of her dress. The tumour when I saw her was the size of a filbert, hard and irregular on the surface, which at the highest point was elevated about a quarter of an inch above the surrounding