DR. BURLAND'S CASE OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY. 487

dura mater, the latter was found intensely injected, so that its entire surface was covered with points of bleeding veins; the membrane was also dark, and the surface of both hemispheres was covered by large veins gorged with blood ; the arachnoid membrane was thickened and dull in appearance, with effusion of serolymph beneath it. At the base of the brain the sub-arachnoidean spaces were filled with serum in which flocculi of lymph were floating. On making a section into the left hemisphere, in the position of the centrum ovale minus, the punctæ vasculosæ were noticed to be very large and injected. In the attempt to demonstrate the lateral ventricle the knife revealed a dark substance which on further investigation proved to be a blood clot. This latter was found to occupy the entire lateral ventricle, besides having broken down by its pressure a large portion of the matter surrounding the ventricle. The clot was firm, but very dark in appearance, and extended even through the midline into the ventricle of the opposite hemisphere. On the right side nothing abnormal was discovered excepting the intrusion of a portion of the clot as above described. We examined carefully, and afterwards removed the entire circle of Willis, with the hope of finding the ruptured vessel, but without any very satisfactory result. The arteries were, however, extensively diseased, plates of atheroma being scattered here and there over their surfaces. I saved the entire circle and beg to submit it for your inspection.

To be obliged to desist at this stage of the examination was no less mortifying to us than it will be a disappointment to you; but the wishes of the friends had to be acceded to, as they were determined that we should proceed no further. We could not even gain access to the bladder, by which we might have added another link to the evidence, by obtaining a specimen of the patient's urine. We were most anxious, besides, to obtain a view of the kidneys, which, perhaps, would have resulted in the discovery of fibroid disease of those organs. The valves of the heart, too, might have added considerably to the interest of the case, for although, as I have stated in a previous part of my report, there was no valvular murnur discovered, still there might have been some evidence of atheromatous disease in the heart itself, or the vessels immediately arising from the heart.