

Both *lungs* were but masses of advanced tubercles; yet the patient never had cough or expectoration.

*Post-mortem* 161.—Register 2376.—A woman, name unknown; age about 30; resident  $7\frac{1}{2}$  months, gradually emaciated, without cough or expectoration. A few days before death she took to bed, and appeared very feeble, but presented no remarkable symptoms. Great respiratory difficulty followed, and she died.

*Post-mortem*.—In the left thorax about three pints of serum, but very little in right. Both lungs presented old adhesions, and were completely studded with tubercles. A cavity of some size was found in the apex of the left, and numerous smaller ones in other parts; vascular terescence shewing recent inflammation over the left lung. The right was much engorged, presenting various stages of tuberculous inflammation.

This patient died of the inter-current pleuro-pneumonia; but even under this attack was exempt from cough.

*Post-mortem* 163.—Register 1781.—M. E., a woman, aged 29, of small size; resident nearly five years, all of which time she kept her bed. Never had cough or expectoration. Died much emaciated.

*Post-mortem*.—*Brain*, normal.

*Lungs*—The left adherent all over, and full of tubercles. A cavity as large as a hen's egg, filled with pus of very foetid odor, in the apex. The right lung also tuberculous, and had a smaller cavity in its apex, filled with pus. The lower lobes of both lungs normal.

*Transverse colon*, deflected down into the pelvis.

It cannot be necessary to extend these notes, in order to show the importance of autopsical examination, with reference to accuracy of record in the statistics of insane mor-