

from albumen, tube casts and renal cells. About four pints passed daily. His breathing is short, especially when exerting himself, but he is free from cough and expectoration. His blood of rich red color; red corpuscles collect into rolls, are abundant, of uniform and fully average size; while they are tolerably numerous, but not excessively so; small granules present in moderate amount.

In forming an opinion as to the nature of this case, we will begin with the chest, the right side of which is so much retracted and smaller than the left.—What are the conditions known to produce marked retraction of one side of the thorax with dull percussion resonance?

1. Infiltrating carcinoma of the lung; 2. General collapse of one lung, both rare affections; 3. Chronic pleurisy, with retraction; 4. Chronic phthisis, both common affections, and 5. Cirrhosis of one lung, a comparatively rare affection.

Let us endeavor to determine which of these conditions obtains in this young man.

1. Carcinoma of a lung, especially when diffused, may produce retraction of the side of the chest. But the circumstance that the patient has suffered from his disease for over two years, and that, instead of losing flesh and becoming weak and cachectic, he is gaining weight and strength, is quite incompatible with the existence of infiltrating carcinoma of nearly an entire lung; a disease which is uniformly progressive and usually fatal in from two to two and a-half years. And there are several other facts opposed to such a view.

No mediastinal tumour, so frequently present in pulmonary carcinoma, exists, for the dull percussion note does not extend beyond the middle line—rather it falls short of it—nor are the veins on the front of the chest and shoulder, and at the root of the neck, enlarged and varicose; there is no contraction of one pupil, no alteration of the voice, no œdema of the neck and of the affected side of the chest; in short, the pressure signs of intra-thoracic tumour are wanting.

Hæmoptysis and red or black currant jelly-like expectoration have not occurred. There is no enlargement of any of the