

by the pressure of the tumor. The tumor itself probably produced no symptoms during life. In the course of the middle cerebral artery along the fissure of Sylvius there was a soft black clot of recently effused blood. The cerebral substance was beneath this reduced to a soft reddish pulp over a space the size of a half dollar and extending to the depth of about one line. The blood had been probably effused gradually, corresponding to the gradual development of the symptoms of compression during life.

Heart.—An unusual deposit of fat on the heart and pericardium. Valves healthy except a large atheromatous patch on the upper segment of the mitral. Large white antemortem clot in the right heart.

Lungs.—Lower lobes collapsed. Congestion of the substance of both lungs. Puckering at the apex.

Liver.—Rather small but healthy.

Spleen.—Normal.

Kidneys.—Natural size. Surface of the capsule smooth and non-adherent, section shows marked congestion of the pyramids. No thinning of the cortical portion. Surface of the organs not granular, weight $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

Case of Pleurisy with effusion—Tapping—improvement

Under the care of DR. DRAKE. Reported by Mr. T. G.

HOCKRIDGE.

I. T., a French Canadian, aged 27 years, a storeman by occupation, was admitted to the general wards of the Montreal General Hospital, May 6th, 1873, under the care of Dr. Drake. Previous to his admission he had suffered for two or three weeks from chills, headache, fever and considerable dyspnœa, which increased very much when he attempted to lie upon the left side. Although he suffered a good deal, he was not confined to bed, but merely remained in the house. On admission, a physical examination revealed marked fullness in the left infra-clavicular region, with depression of the left clavicle and shoulder; measurement round the left side of the chest $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch greater