

*Post Mortem.*—The head only was examined, about twenty hours after death.

The scalp was in a normal state.

The cranium was thicker than common. The dura mater presented a limited adhesion to the skull, near one parietal protuberance. The pia mater showed a few opaque spots. The vessels on the surface of the brain, and all their branches dipping between the convolutions, were turgid with dark blood. The left ventricle contained about half an ounce of serum. The right ventricle had only the usual moisture. The substance of the brain was normally consistent.

The above case exhibits the usual condition of the brain, in acute mania speedily terminating fatally.

*Case 2, (Register 2206).*—J. McA., aged 34, a married man, of good appearance, but reported to have been "irregular" in his habits, and to have been insane for two and a-half years. When admitted he was apparently in good health, had a great appetite, said he was quite well; and his friends had been told by the doctors, it would not require long to restore him to reason.

The case was most distinctly one of *general paralysis*, and the disease took the usual course. During his residence I learned that, about eight years before, he had been struck on the head with a heavy poker, and had lain in a state of insensibility for some days. He had, however, recovered, and resumed his usual occupation, at which he continued till about a year prior to his admission into the Asylum.

*Post Mortem*—The head only was examined.

The scalp and cranium were normal, showing no marks of injury.

The dura matter was normal in appearance, but extensively adherent to the skull, all over the base.

On opening the skull, the brain was intermixed with the dura mater. The anterior and lateral lobes of the brain were covered with a deposit of a white substance, resembling this membrane. The size of the deposit was such that, on dissection, it was found to be on the surface, and not carried deep. It was so soft that a gentle pressure would let it appear, and it was composed of layers of inner or cerebral matter.

Neither the brain nor the important membranes were affected.

The left cerebral hemisphere was of an extent equal to the right, and was unusually soft. It contained no unusual amount of matter.

This case manifested insanity and the usual course of General Paralysis. There was no structural change, and it was undoubtedly produced by a morbid deposit, probably dated from the injury before noticed.

That most characteristic symptom of gluttonous appetite was present in this case, in fact, the only symptom? What was the cause?