

and a portion of the heart, were destroyed during the temporary absence of Dr. Howard, who had generously undertaken to examine them microscopically.—Dr. Howard's opinion of the tumour is, that it was an enlarged bronchial gland, undergoing fatty degeneration.

Abdomen.—The viscera in this cavity were sound with the exception of the kidneys which presented one or two small cysts and isolated fatty deposits.

REMARKS.

I believe the suffocating sensation about the larynx resulted from pressure on the tumour on the left recurrent nerve, and by its communications affected the superior laryngeal nerve, and other portions of the sympathetic system.

It is impossible to determine the priority of birth, or age of either the tumour or the atrophy. The nearest indication of their existence I could ascertain was, that during last spring and summer, "he suffered occasionally, from giddiness of the head, and fluttering in the chest if he stooped or drank a glass of spirits, after his day's work; and that he once had a fit of an obscure nature, in which he became dizzy, and staggered as if drunk, his sight failed, and he fell down." He did not at this or any other time suffer from headache or sensation of fulness about the head;—but had felt latterly the ascent of a stair and fancied his occupation of shipping powder in the magazine too arduous for him,—he also stated that he had sometimes during the attacks of weakness felt his pulse, and that he could not count it at the left wrist.

In looking for the source of the atrophy, we must point to the diseased condition of the coronary arteries. It has been suggested that their abnormal state depended "on the general impairment of nutrition throughout the system."—I incline rather to the belief that "the general impairment of the system" was secondary to that of degeneration in these vessels; and think Mr. Paget's description of atrophy, highly applicable to this case.—"The principal character" (Mr. Paget says) "which all these cases seem to present, is that they who labour under this disease, are fit enough for all the ordinary events of calm and quiet life, but are wholly unable to resist the storm of a sickness, an accident, or an operation."

I think the attacks of syncope exceedingly interesting as marking the periods of hemorrhage from the coronary artery and in thus prolonging the life of the patient by affording a condition for coagulation and plugging of the vessel which could not otherwise have occurred in a vessel so near the centre of circulation. It is evident that the blood within the pericardium excited some amount of pericarditis from the