

been added to our list within 20 years. I might refer to that most important and unexpected means of removing the dread and horror of operations,—the use of Ether and Chloroform. I might point out improved modes of operating and treating surgical complaints, and in like manner advert to the many improvements in obstetrics; but it is unnecessary, as I have adduced sufficient to bear out the recommendation I made to you, of not standing still while the tide of medical improvement is hurrying past you.

If I have succeeded in impressing you with the propriety of not lagging behind in the advance which your profession is continually making, I shall point out to you one easy means by which you may always know what is doing in the world of Medical Literature. It is to take one or *more* of the Periodicals which are now so numerous and so low-priced, that no one is justified in remaining in ignorance, with so easy a method of acquiring information. Many of you, no doubt, will fix your residences in country parts, where you may have little opportunity of communion with other practitioners, and you will therefore be very likely to become "rusty" in regard even to the knowledge which you now have, and much more in regard to that which is being developed every day. The best way of preventing this is to take a periodical whose pages contain a condensation of the mass of new matter which is monthly and weekly poured upon the profession. The practice of reading such works may have another benefit: it may stir you up to communicate the results of your own experience, and many valuable facts and observations may thus be saved and rendered useful; and hereby you will be fulfilling in some measure the duty which I pressed upon you, viz., that of becoming a credit to the University.

ART. IX.—*Contributions to Clinical Medicine.* by ROBT. L. MACDONNELL, M.D., *Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, University of McGill College, Physician to the Montreal General Hospital, &c.*

No. 3.—*Extensive Encephaloid Disease of the Left Lung, attended by unusual symptoms: with observations.*

March 2nd, 1850.—I was called to attend Miss ———, aged 17, daughter of Captain ———, the history of whose illness has been furnished to me at great length by her father, from whose notes I have condensed the following account. Two years before, she caught cold, having sat in damp clothes for a whole day; the catamenial discharge, which had been just established, was suddenly arrested, and did not appear for five months; she was attacked with pain in her left side, back, and top of the left shoulder. These pains continued, and were followed by difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie upon the right side, but *without cough or expectoration*. After some months a small tumour appeared above the left clavicle, somewhat painful to the touch, and to which, tincture of iodine was applied by her medical attendant. In the month of July she was sent to Upper Canada for change of air, but derived no benefit from it, and returned to Montreal in September, much worse. The tumour noticed in the neck had become enlarged, although not yet conspicuous; but it was painful, and this sensation extended up along the side of the neck. At this period her father noticed *slight ptosis of the left eyelid, and contraction of the pupil of that eye*, "and the iris did not expand and contract equal to the other, in the transition from light to shade." "During the winter of 1848-49, she complained