

death; body well nourished; considerable fat found in abdominal walls and other usual sites of fatty deposit. The abdomen presented no pathological condition; cortex of kidneys found rather thin, but organs appeared healthy; lungs somewhat adherent, but structure good; heart fairly large; muscular walls rather soft and chambers perhaps slightly large; valves appear normal except very slight thickening in points on mitral; no calcareous deposit; a few tough, well-formed clots amongst the chordæ tendineæ; the brain and membranes were congested, and the brain presented a mass of well-defined tumor, one and one quarter inch long by one inch in thickness, involving the greater extent of the right occipital lobe and extending over towards the right side, pressing on the lower parietal and middle temporal convolutions; the tumor on examination was found to be a glioma with the spindle-shaped cells characteristic of that variety of growth. The tumor seems to have given rise to much pressure in the region of vision. Death was evidently due to coma in consequence of gradual increase in the intracranial pressure.

Gower says: "It seems to have been established beyond question that hemianopia results from disease of the occipital lobe which thus constitutes a centre for the fibers from the same-named half of each retina, and thus receives the impressions from the opposite half of each field of vision." In this case it would seem from the clinical record that the loss of vision as first detected early in July was due to pressure from the tumor on the visional centre of the right occipital lobe, and that the gradual growth of the tumor slowly gave rise to pressure on the opposite lobe thus accounting for the extension of the blindness to the right eye. Hughlings Jackson, whose clinical studies laid the foundation for our present knowledge of cerebral localization, reports a case of glioma in which the symptoms lasted for ten years, and there are many other cases reported in which several years elapsed from the appearance of the first indications of the disease until death. This case has a somewhat unique history lasting four years and two months from the first symptoms—(no convulsions, and absence of headache and vomiting)—and having the rather remarkable occurrence of an abatement of all symptoms for a considerable period during which he regularly worked. On this account I have thought it might be of sufficient interest to bring before this society.