

about fifteen feet down, and was carried home in a stupor. A tumefaction was observed on the top of the right parietal bone. After a plentiful bleeding, he recovered of the stupor; a laxative was given, and he was bled again in the evening. On the third day, the stupor returned; and on the evening of that day, I was called in, when there was every symptom of compression of the brain, and next morning Dr. Monro and Dr. Austin were sent for. It was then judged proper to examine the state of the right parietal bone, where the tumefaction was at first observed. No fracture could be found; but a piece of the bone was taken out by the trepan. Nothing was seen that could occasion any pressure. The stupor, &c. continued, and he died the thirteenth day. Eighteen hours after his death, I went to open his head; but such a degree of putrefaction was come on, that a great part of the brain had come out of the hole in the bone, quite dissolved and putrid. The teguments were taken off, but no fracture was found in any part of the head.

*Case 6.* A sailor boy of fourteen fell into the hold of a ship. He was carried ashore in a stupor. There was a swelling on the middle of the right parietal bone, without any wound. He was bled, and put to bed; and, in half an hour, was so much recovered, that it was thought unnecessary to inspect the state of the bone. He was ordered a laxative to take in the night; but next morning it had not operated. It was then repeated; and in the evening he appeared very well; but there seemed to be a degree of torpor in the intestinal canal, from the laxatives not operating. A clyster was given, and the laxative again repeated. Next morning, his left arm and leg were quite paralytic, the pupil of the left eye was dilated, and did not contract when a lighted candle was brought near it, nor was he sensible of its being there; but he could read distinctly with the other eye, and the right leg and arm were very well. In the afternoon, just forty-eight hours from the time that he met with the accident, the bone was laid bare, and in the middle of the right parietal bone, a piece was found to be broken off more than an inch square. The upper side had pierced the dura mater and gone into the substance of the cerebrum. The broken piece was easily taken out, and the wound dressed. Immediately after, the pupil of the left eye contracted, and he could distinguish large objects with that eye, and the leg and arm were less affected. He had a good night, and next morning could read when the right eye was shut. On the third day after the operation, when the wound in the dura mater inflamed, and a considerable tumefaction came on, his left eye, leg and arm became again paralytic, with frequent convulsions in the left leg and arm, but without the smallest complaint in the other side. In this state, he continued for several days; a suppuration came on; the swelling went off; after which he continued well, and the wound healed up in eight weeks.

From these cases, I should infer:

1. That when one hemisphere of the brain is affected, it generally produces its morbid symptoms on the opposite side of the body.
2. That when both hemispheres are affected, the whole body suffers.
3. That though one hemisphere only is affected, when the injury is great, the whole body will suffer.
4. That though the cerebrum alone is hurt, it produces morbid symptoms in all muscles of voluntary motion, whether their nerves take their rise immediately