At the time when these cases occurred, I had not read Broussais's Pathology, in which the above quoted proposition is contained, *id est*, that irritation of any other organ can produce gastritis; but I was familiar with his other works, and was accustomed in the treatment of all diseases to watch for the symptoms of gastric irritation, and to present further indications, for, although not as yet well knowing how these symptoms had been brought on, still I had observed that there were few diseases in which they did not appear first or last, and I had always found that the disease was diminished or aggravated in proportion to their intensity.

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APOPLEXY FROM EXCESSIVE REPLETION OF THE STOMACH.

BY E. GEDDINGS, M.D.

A COLORED woman, aged about 50, somewhat corpulent, and the mother of several children, after a hearty meal of animal food, peas and rice, tumbled down in a state of insensibility, and immediately expired. I was requested by a medical friend, who had been called to see the case, to make a post-mortem examination. As soon as the cranium was opened, a considerable collection of blood was discovered about the base of the brain, much of which was still in a fluid condition. When the organ was removed from its cavity, a large coagulum was found occupying the fissure of Sylvius, and extending for some distance into the corpus striatum. There was likewise considerable extravasation within the corresponding lateral ventricle. The arteries of the brain were rigid, much dilated, and studded over with numerous points of ossification. The extravasation had taken place in consequence of a rupture of their tunics.

We next proceeded to examine the stomach; and here we had fully revealed the source of the mischief inflicted upon the brain. This organ was impacted with peas, rice, hominy, and other articles of the individual's repast, to a degree to which it would scarcely be possible to believe could be borne without extreme suffering, and an extensive embarrassment of the functions of the whole of the associated organs. Its condition was such as to encroach upon the intestines, compress the aorta, and the vessels given off by it in the epigastric region, press upon the plexus of nerves behind the stomach, and finally force up the diaphragm upon the lungs, so as to interrupt their play, and thus embarrass the function of respiration, thereby interrupting the passage of the blood through them, and consequently impeding its return from the head. Being thus confined on the one hand to the vessels of the brain, by these causes, and driven upon it, on the other, by the pressure sustained by the aorta, which prevented the distribution of the usual quantity of blood to the lower part of the body, it is not to be wondered, when the fragile state of the tunics of the cerebral arteries is considered, that they should have been unable to sustain the onus suddenly thrown upon them, and that they gave way under its influence.—*North American Archives.*