An examination of the body was made six hours after death. The following was the condition of the lungs and larynx :

The lungs were completely studded with tubercles in various stages ; at the summit of the right lung was an abscess capable of holding about eight ounces ; considerable serum was found in the chest.

The liver was of enormous size and of a mottled color ; the left lobe a little softened ; other abdominal organs healthy.

The larynx presented a mass of disease ; the investing membrane was studded with granules of variable size, some of them being nearly as large as a split pea ; by the process of ulceration it was completely detached from the cricoid cartilages, and could, by the means of a probe, be entirely raised from these bodies. By the side of these cartilages were ulcers of the size of a five-cent piece, which communicated with the œsophagus. The connecting ligaments were gone, except one which was much thickened. The epiglottis was much thickened, and the arytenoid cartilages were nearly destroyed by ulceration.—*The Annalist.*

APOPLEXY FROM THE RUPTURE OF AN ANEURISM OF THE ARTERIA CEREBRI MEDIA.

By E. M. Hodder, C.M., Toronto.

MASTER H., æt. 10 years, fair complexion and highly nervous temperament, received a severe shock at about half past 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th of November last, in consequence of a fire, which at the moment was supposed to be in the building in which his father had his offices. The child had always been observed to become highly nervous whenever the alarm of fire was given. He had a largely-developed head, pale countenance, a somewhat delicate constitution, and generally depraved appetite, preferring crude vegetables and unripe fruits to more wholesome food.

In consequence of this, he suffered occasionally from derangement of the stomach and bowels, always attended with severe headache ; but an occasional emetic and purgatives relieved him in a day or two.

Three or four weeks prior to the present date, he had had an attack as above described, during which time he complained very much of his head, but for the last fortnight he had appeared in perfect health.

On the alarm of fire being given, he ran into the street, but returned immediately to the house and watched the progress of the flames from a bed-room window ; in three or four minutes he gave a sudden and violent scream, complaining of acute pain in the head, behind the left eye ; the pain continued some minutes (two or three), during which time he uttered frequent screams.

He was taken down stairs to the sofa by his mother, but finding himself uncomfortable there, he walked into the next room, and was assisted on to the bed. His mother ran out of the room for a glass of water, and upon her return found that he had fallen off the bed, and was completely insensible.

Drs. Rolph and Rankin were the first medical men who saw him ; he

was still insensible, the surface of the body cold, pulse very slow and thready, in fact scarcely perceptible, as were also the carotids; the right pupil was much dilated, the left contracted, his breathing spasmodic, with long intervals between each inspiration, the bronchi charged with mucus, producing a very loud râle, and threatening suffocation. A few drops of blood flowed from his mouth when first attacked.

On my arrival, about half an hour from his seizure, his breathing had become more regular, the râle somewhat diminished, and the pulse, which was still very slow (45), rather more perceptible, but in other respects he continued as above described.

He remained in this state until about 10, P. M., the pulse at times a mere thread, at others somewhat fuller; the mucus now increased in quantity, the respiration becoming more laborious and spasmodic, the left pupil began to dilate, and bloody frothy mucus flowed in large quantities from the nose and mouth until about half past 10, P. M., when he expired.

Sectio cadaveris, fifteen hours after death.—The face and body generally were pale and exsanguine, but the ears and posterior part of the scalp were of a purple color. On dividing the scalp half an ounce of dark fluid blood flowed from the wound; the bones of the cranium also bled freely when cut with the saw.

On removing the calvarium, the dura mater was found highly congested, and between it and the tunica arachnoides on the left side, an extensive clot of extravasated blood was perceived extending from the middle of the anterior to the back part of the posterior lobes of the cerebrum, and reaching upwards to within an inch of the sagittal suture. On removing the brain from the skull, blood was found extensively extravasated between the pia mater and the substance of the brain, particularly around the circle of Willis, and more on the left than on the right side. The exact spot from which it had flowed could not be found until a very careful dissection of the arteries was made, commencing with the basilar.

At the termination of the internal carotid in the arteria communicans posterior, arteria cerebri anterior, and arteria cerebri media, a small clot was discovered which seemed to proceed from one of the above-named vessels, and upon a more minute examination, the arteria cerebri media was found dilated about a quarter of an inch from its origin to the size of a small garden pea, which dilatation was filled with a clot connected with the small external coagulum above mentioned, by means of an irregularly shaped opening in the dilated part of the artery, and from which it was evident the whole of the blood had flowed. The continuation of the arteria cerebri media in the fissure of Sylvius was normal. The brain itself, although very large, was perfectly healthy, nor were there more vascular clots perceived on cutting it than usual. The lateral ventricles contained about 3 ij. each of bloody serum. The plexus choroides in the left lateral ventricle was somewhat paler than that on the opposite side, a fact arising no doubt from the rupture of the arteria cerebri media, so near the origin of the artery of the plexus choroides.

Chest.—The lungs were somewhat congested, particularly their poste-

rior portion, nor did they crepitate as much as in their healthy condition ; on cutting into them, a very large quantity of frothy mucus, tinged with blood, flowed, and the trachea and bronchii were completely filled with the same. Each pleural cavity contained about two ounces of clear serum.

The heart appeared to us as if the left ventricle had contracted very firmly on a hard clot, as it gave the idea of being completely solid, but upon opening it, its cavity was quite empty, but its walls thickened or hypertrophied to very nearly an inch. The other cavities and valves were quite healthy. The thymus gland was very large for a boy of his age. The whole of the abdominal viscera were quite healthy—the bladder was half filled with urine.—*British American (Montreal) Journal of Medical Science.*

BETTERING GOOD HEALTH.

“ A THEORY prevails that long life runs in families, and yet Sir John Sinclair found that amongst 508 persons who had passed the age of 80, only 303 could make it appear that they had even one parent, male or female, who had been as old as themselves. All *data* on the subject is involved in confusion ; and it must be still more confused ; for although we have better means than formerly for arriving at statistical facts and details, individual habits become more diversified as commerce increases, as the powers of intermixture and change of locality are multiplied ; and as knowledge, mixed with error, and diversified to infinity, is diffused among all classes, both of rich and poor, individual diversities become beyond all calculation, and defy all powers of classifying and generalizing. Alcohol slays its thousands and tens of thousands amongst the poor, and quackery, with ill-directed passions, performs the same service for the rich—quackery, not only advertised and wholesale, but individual and secret. A short digressive anecdote, which I had from a friend, may be both illustrative and amusing.

“ Sitting in the parlor of an eminent administrator of very useful medicated baths, in Marlborough street, a gentleman entered the room full of sturdy health, and overflowing with fine animated spirits.

“ ‘ Sir,’ said he, ‘ I suppose you are going to take a medicated bath ?’

“ ‘ No, sir, I am waiting for a friend who is taking one. I have perfect health.’

“ ‘ Sir, I take one every day, well or ill, and generally two a day.’

“ ‘ I have never taken five shillings worth of medicine in my life.’

“ ‘ Oh ! sir, I see you are a most temperate liver.’

“ ‘ No, sir, I am ashamed to say, that from 18 to the present hour, I have been the reverse. Of all men living, my poor father was the most regular and temperate, and his afflictions were many, severe and fatal.’

“ ‘ Aye, aye, I see how it is. When Judge —— found any weaknesses of extreme old age, he questioned them as to their habits, and made memoranda of their answers. He discovered that the temperate