a ragged, irregular form, and were attached to the heart by a vascular union, which easily yielded to a moderate traction, by which they were removed. These formations were preserved in alcohol, and after ten months present nearly the same appearance as when they were removed.

"The cause was now apparent. The organized substance found in the pulmonary artery, had been formed in the ventricular cavity, like those there found attached. By the constant action of the heart it had become detached, and by the very next pulsation was carried into the pulmonary artery, thereby cutting off the supply of blood to the lungs, left side of the heart, and brain, and causing immediate death by syncope. Whether these extraneous formations were the result of previous disease, or were produced by the same cause that caused the pneumonia, can never be known; but that inflammatory action of the parietes of the right ventricle had existed, admits of very little doubt; and that it had resulted in depositions of fibrous or coagulable lymph, seems equally certain. These had become organized by the extension into their substance of the excited vessels of the living surface, and they had become morbid growths. The unusual activity of the circulatory system during the pulmonary disease here finds its prompter; and the 'sore spot at the heart' points to the same exciting cause; while the great susceptibility to syncope may have been owing to the morbid irritability of the walls of the ventricle, and a consequent increased disposition to respond to the loss of its accustomed stimulus. The severity of the pulmonary symptoms for a while diverted attention from the cardiac difficulty; although my fears were frequently excited and as often expressed, that the heart was participating in the abnormal changes that were taking place."

Delirium Tremens following an attack of Pneumonia.—Dr. J. J. SUMMERVILLE reports (*Transactions of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina*) the following case:—

"J. C., a dealer in tobacco, from Patrick County, Va., aged 35 years, was attacked by pneumonia, May 5, 1854. This case presents nothing interesting in itself; and, but for the disease which made its appearance at the decline of the inflammation of the lungs, would not be mentioned as deserving particular attention. The treatment was that which I usually adopt in plain, uncomplicated cases of pneumonia, viz., tartar emetic in doses barely tolerated by the stomach during the day, with calomel and Dover's powder at night, vs., cups, etc.

"On the sixth day there were all the indications of approaching convalescence. On the seventh I found him up, and he stated to me that he was quite well, but that some one had been all the morning trying to shoot him through the window. The people with whom he was living told me that he had been walking about the yard that morning, and had seemed much annoyed and disgusted by the many loathsome objects which he fancied he saw on every side; nor would he be persuaded that these objects existed merely in his imagination.

"Here was a plain case of delirium tremens, and of course I made inquiry as to his habits of life. To my great surprise, I found that he was strictly temperate, seldom tasting spirits, and had never in his life been intoxicated. The usual treatment was instituted—brandy and opiates—until sleep was obtained. He continued restless and excited, with occasional paroxysms of terror, for about three days, when sleep overpowered him, and he recovered by degrees his right mind. Nothing unusual happened during his convalescence. He was much prostrated at first, but soon regained health and strength."

Poisoning from an overdose of the Tincture of Cantharides.—Dr. H. KELLY reports (*Transactions of the Eighth Meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina*) the following case of this:—

"The subject was a mulatto child, two years and nine months old. Its mother, by direction of a physician, procured an ounce of tincture of cantharides for her own case. An elder brother of the subject, in the absence of the mother, got the phial, and persuaded the child to swallow a drachm—about two-thirds of the contents of the phial. In a short time the child became very sick and