

posteriorly to it, where its consistency was destroyed for about an inch and a half. There could not be found any indications of apoplectic clots either old or recent. The tumour juice contained numerous irregularly ovoidal cells, mostly containing another nucleated cell (Fig. B). No multipolar or fusiform cells could be found. On section the tumour was seen to be composed of fibrous elements with apparently amorphous material, amongst which were numerous cells and granules similar to those seen in the juice (Fig. A). All the viscera of the thorax and abdomen were examined and found to be healthy.

*Apoplexy Following Railroad Injury of Head. Death, Autopsy, etc.*

Dr. JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., read the following report of this case:—

O. H. S., aged about 40, was received into the Episcopal Hospital about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of October 16th, 1863, having fallen in attempting to get off from the cars of the New York line, on the morning of the same day. He had a deep cut through the buccinator and masseter muscles on the right side, penetrating to the bone. He was then (about six hours after the injury) in a state approaching coma, unable to articulate or swallow, but restless and uneasy. I saw him about 10 A. M. on the morning of the 17th, when his condition was as follows: Skin rather cool and clammy, and in the face very dusky, in some places almost blue. Pupil of left eye rather more dilated than on right side, and both apparently insensible to light. Mouth slightly distorted; all the left side of the face seemed flabby and relaxed. The jaw was dropped, and the tongue, which could not be protruded, stiff and very dry; breathing stertorous. When first admitted some bleeding occurred from the right ear, but had now ceased. Slight palpebral but no orbital ecchymosis. Urine had been passed without aid of a catheter.

From the symptoms and history of the case I suspected fracture at the base of the skull; the autopsy, however, proved this to be incorrect.

No marked change occurred until the patient's death, which took place about 8 A. M. of the 18th, nearly forty-eight hours after the injury.

*An autopsy* was made seven hours after death with the following results:

*Rigor mortis* strongly marked; no external injury apparent except the wound of the face above referred to.

*On opening the skull* a considerable quantity of fluid blood escaped, and between the membranes and the brain, pressing on the base of the latter on the right side and posteriorly, was a clot the size of a pigeon's egg or larger.

There was also much uncoagulated blood bathing the base of the brain, and the membranes were exceedingly congested. Altogether not less than four to six ounces of fluid blood had been poured out upon the brain.

*The thoracic viscera* appeared healthy; some old adhesions existed in the right pleural cavity. A long fibrinous clot occupied the right ventricle of the heart, extending into the pulmonary artery.

*The liver* was enlarged, and gave evidence of fatty degeneration; this, with the fact of a whiskey bottle having been found in the patient's pocket, made it probable that he had been a drinking man. *The gall-bladder* was distended. *The spleen* was lobulated but healthy. *The right kidney* enlarged and congested; the left of the usual size and healthy.

No other abnormal appearances were observed.