

The tongue was clean though dry, the gums were normal, there was no abdominal distension or tenderness, the liver was not palpable, but the spleen was slightly enlarged but not tender. The heart and lungs were normal, as was the urine. The penis showed marked priapism, which condition was continuous and painful. A blood examination showed red corpuscles 1,620,000 per cubic millimetre and leucocytes 920,000 per cubic millimetre and it was found that the excess of leucocytes was due entirely to the large lymphocytes. On the twelfth day it was found that the spleen was still further increased in size and distinct enlargement of the glands in both axillæ and in both groins was felt. The patient sank rapidly and died nineteen days from the commencement of the illness.

The following points are, I think, worthy of note: 1. The duration of the illness. The entire illness lasted less than three weeks. 2. The general symptoms. The mode of onset and the general symptoms (headache, malaise, pallor, and continued fever) suggested the probability of typhoid fever and the possibility of tuberculosis or of malignant endocarditis or some "septicemic" condition. Typhoid fever, however, was excluded by the absence of any other symptoms or signs of the disease, including Widal's reaction, and, moreover, the course of the pyrexia and the presence of priapism militated against that disease. Tuberculosis and malignant endocarditis were excluded by the history and by a thorough examination. 3. Splenic enlargement. This was not noticed until the thirteenth day of the illness. The spleen was only slightly enlarged and it was very firm and not tender. The splenic enlargement, associated with pallor and with purpuric spots on the flanks, suggested some diseased blood condition. It is to be remembered, however, that in cases of lymphatic leukemia the spleen is not always obviously enlarged. 4. Glandular enlargement. Enlargement of the lymphatic glands did not make its appearance until after the thirteenth day, by which time the diagnosis had been made by means of a blood examination. It may be noted that the glandular enlargement progressed rapidly in the last few days of life. 5. Blood examination. This showed conclusively that the case was one of acute lymphatic leukemia. An interesting point in this connection is the enormous number of lymphocytes present. 6. Priapism. During the whole of the time that this patient was under observation there was marked and continuous priapism and this condition gave rise to much distress. In conclusion, one may say that a case like this shows the very great clinical importance of a blood examination in