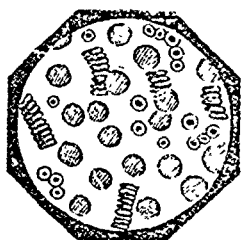
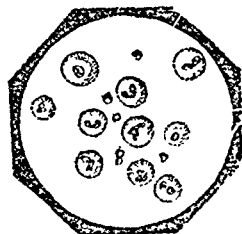


ammon. and senegr. She continued to grow rapidly worse, and died on the 26th June. On proceeding, six hours after death, to make an examination of the body, we found, on making an opening into the chest, that both lungs were implicated: the right lung very much congested, tough, and its lower lobes so much deprived of air as to resemble more the feel of the spleen; its colour was not that of ordinary congestion, being many shades lighter and more of dark stone colour. The left lung was not so much affected, the tubes being more engaged than the substance of the lung; both pleura contained a large quantity of puriform deposit non-adherent, leaving the membrane when washed free of deposit, but under the common magnifier showing the surface roughened. On examining the abdomen we found about two pints of yellowish fluid in the cavity, and the intestines smeared over irregularly with shells of unorganisable lymph, and which were easily removed from the surface on which they were deposited. The uterus was very much congested, and contained about 2 oz. of reddish yellow thick fluid; the liver was remarkably pale, easily broken down, and tore with a ragged fracture; it rendered the fingers sticky. The spleen was large, also pale, but did not appear in structure to be affected. The kidneys were likewise very pale, friable and easily torn; the tubular structure was healthy. Some blood, carefully removed from the left ventricle, was examined, when we found that as, in the other cases, there was a large increase of the white globules, which we have also endeavoured to illustrate by a diagram.



MARY LINESBY.



I shall not, on this occasion, give the history of two other cases which occurred in the Charity at the same time, as they would only be repetitions of those already noted, the appearances of the blood being exactly similar. Nor shall I, in this number of the "Journal," notice some other cases of this state of blood occurring in children and adults, but will only offer a few reflections on the facts immediately before us.

That the increased presence of the white globules was due to an extensive morbid condition of the system must be admitted, although what the peculiar nature of the poison was we are ignorant; whatever it was, it had the effect of interrupting the further appropriation and development of the white globules, and caused their permanent stay in the circulating fluid. Mr. Paget, in his lectures on Inflammation, has offered some valuable remarks on this point, and supports his views by an appeal to facts borrowed from the comparative anatomy as well as pathology. "In many frogs," he says, "especially in those that are young, or sickly, or ill-fed, the *white corpuscles* are abundant in the blood; they are