

found about the capsule of Glisson, and this thickening is found in the continuity of the ramifications throughout the organ. The substance is so hard and elastic that a piece of it thrown on the floor will absolutely rebound as if it were rubber. Its color is yellow, and almost as transparent as opaque glass. Little granules which he compares to wheat will be found dotted here and there throughout the parenchyma. In the small prismatic spaces formed by the hepatic acini agglomerating together will be found round lymph cells collected into small lobules, these being microscopic gummata. In older children the gummata, similar to those in adults, are found.

Hepatic Syphilis.—DR. CHAUFFORD, in a recent clinic on the above subject, gave a very clear idea of the important differences that exist between this disease in children and in adults. He said: "It has been often said that infantile pathology did not constitute a clearly defined specialty, and while it may be true that a certain number of diseases have points in common, both in adults and infants, still a very large number of maladies are entirely different in infants, and have special and separate characters distinct from the same trouble in adults. Syphilis of the liver is one of these, and the principal differences may be classed under two heads: 1. The difference in etiology; 2. The pathogenic. As to the first, liver syphilis is in the adult an acquired disease. It is true that an infant may get syphilis, but if it should do so it would not go to the liver, so that it may be said that, in the child, hepatic syphilis is always hereditary. Next as to the pathogenic differences, an adult gets his hepatic syphilis, just as he would cerebral or any other syphilis, and that is to say that the syphilitic germs attack by the liver or any other viscera, by the arterial route. It is, in fact, a processus endo-arteritis, and the disease is propagated or carried by the hepatic artery in this case."

Now it is entirely different in the infant. If you will call to mind your anatomy of the fetal circulation, you will remember that the mother's blood comes by the umbilical vein directly into the liver, carrying from the placenta the nutritive principles furnished by the mother, and, most likely, with them the germs of the disease. This is why hepatic syphilis in the infant is so diffused and massive in its character. It is not at all the same in the adult. He gives the following example: A woman who had entered with syphilis in her fourth month of pregnancy had been put under specific treatment at once, and when the baby was born it looked well; but after two months it was found to have an immense liver that was hard and painful. Mercurial inunctions of three grammes a day were given, and the child took by the skin three hundred grammes of mercurial