

somewhat edematous. In a few places this edema was accompanied by a slight amount of lymphocytic infiltration.

Aorta: The general character of the aorta was well preserved. The intima was slightly thickened. The thickening in places had the appearance of an edema with relatively little proliferation, while in other places this loose thickening was accompanied by the presence of a considerable number of large, round cells having endothelial characters. These cells contained fats and lipoids. For the most part these cells lay quite superficially in the loose meshwork of the sub-endothelial layer. Some hyperplasia of the fixed tissues was also evident in the thickened areas, but it was not possible to distinguish a muscular thickening in any coat. Occasionally the intimal reaction was accompanied by an infiltration of lymphocytes which appeared to be making their way from the surface inwards. The media of the aorta was virtually without change. Along the inner surface it was slightly involved in an edema and slight hyaline degeneration. In the adventitia the small blood vessels were distinctly outlined by a perivascular infiltration surrounding the vasa vasorum, so that these small nutrient vessels were clearly outlined from the surrounding loose tissue. This inflammatory response was more prominent in some portions of the aorta than in others. It was particularly marked in a section taken from the abdominal aorta close to the celiac axis. The inflammatory reaction was entirely periarterial, and was found to follow the vasa for short distances into the outer portion of the media. The infiltrating cells were almost entirely composed of lymphocytes, a few plasma cells, and only rarely polymorphonuclear leucocytes. The aortic wall in the vicinity of the vasa showed evidence of injury in the destruction of neighboring elastic fibers.

Liver: The parenchymatous tissue of the liver was altered, but the changes were not uniform throughout the organ. In a number of places necroses were found which involved the greater part of a lobule or several lobules. Some of these necroses showed an infiltration by lymphocytes with very polymorphonuclear leucocytes. In other portions of the liver the lobules were quite distinct, though everywhere the liver cells showed an atrophy and degeneration so that the sinuses were more prominent. There was more or less infiltration by lymphocytes in the liver substance. In certain regions the liver lobules were decidedly jumbled as if severely disturbed by nutritional or other change. In these areas the sinuses appeared large, and lymphocytes and blood cells were not uncommonly seen lying between the walls of the sinuses and the liver cells. Various grades of degeneration could be observed in the liver cells. In a portion of liver tissue taken from the area of sub-capsular hemorrhage it was found that the liver tissue was in a much disorganized state, the structure having the appearance of a severe but early necrosis, and the whole being flooded with blood.