catarrh of the mucosa, with some mucoid and cellular exudate upon the surface. The lining epithelium was swollen and the cells were active. The mucosa showed a moderate round-celled infiltration. On the submucosa the lymphoid follicles were swollen and proliferated, the epithelioid plates being specially numerous. The acute inflammatory infiltration extended through the muscular wall, round cells in considerable numbers being found the various layers of muscle. between The serosa was free. Small hæmorrhages were present in the submucosa and muscularis. The carbol-thionin method showed a few short bacilli with rounded ends and of moderate size imbedded in the mucus on the surface. None were seen in the deeper layers. By the Gram-Weigert method no bacteria were seen. The blood-vessels were examined very carefully in the lung, liver, and kidney with the view of ascertaining if any clots were present. The most that could be said was that in these different organs the blood in both arteries and veins showed a tendency to break down, the red cells being apparently converted into a fine granular material of pale brownish colour in which a few leucocytes were imbedded. Besides these there were certain large clear mononucleated cells which appeared to be swollen and desquamated endothelial cells. These endothelial cells of the small versels and capillaries were everywhere more prominent than usual, a condition which has been described by F. B. Mallory<sup>7</sup> as a constant feature in typhoid fever, but found also in diphtheria and some other infectious fevers. Nowhere were definite fibrinous clots of emboli observed. The condition of alteration of the blood is one that we would lay no particular stress upon, for it is one which we have often seen in other cases, particularly in specimens which have been kept for some time in methylated spirit. Nowhere were bacterial emboli, acute arteritis, or phlebitis discovered. The arterioles and the larger vessels showed no histological peculiarities.

Bacteriological examination.—Unfortunately, through an oversight, cultures were not taken from the spleen or mesenteric glands. Agar cultures were made from the heartblood, peritoneal cavity, and the kidneys. Small round pearly-white growths were developed in the peritoneal fluid. These were elevated and discrete; they proved to be cocci

<sup>7</sup> A Histological Study of Typhoid Fever: Journal of Experimental Medicine, 1898, p. 6111.