

Scattered through the liver substance are eight or ten pea to walnut sized quite firm walled purulent masses, and one large mass in the right lobe measuring about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in line of right nipple and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches transversely. This mass was continuous through the liver substance with the sac behind the liver, and also communicated with the sinus in the line of right nipple.

While the general appearance reminded one of tuberculosis, there were some very marked departures from such type, and as is well-known tuberculosis in this form is very rarely seen in adult human beings.

Permission for examination of other organs was not forthcoming, but some small pieces of liver were taken for further examination. The result of this latter examination is as follows:—The pus from nodules shews leucocytes, fat granules, and broken down liver cells, with staphylococci and ray like clumps of fungus corresponding to streptothrix actinomycosis. Further search confirms this, so that the case is one of actinomycosis of the liver.

W. G. ANGLIN.

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We are in receipt of the introductory page of a work entitled "Code of Medical Ethics," by James E. Spargue, M.D., C.M., of Stirling, Ontario. As we have not been honored by a copy of the work we are unable to speak of its merits or demerits. The work is that of a medical gentleman who has been for more than thirty years actively engaged in medical practice as well as a voluminous writer for medical journals. It should be not only interesting but instructive reading.