

a mass was found on the left side extending from the left costal margin almost to the pubes and forwards to the middle line. Resistance was most marked in front near the umbilicus, less so in the loin. The mass was quite moveable. The percussion note was dull over the whole of the left side of the abdomen and left flank. The urine was normal.

A blood count at this time showed 3,800,000 red corpuscles, 12,000 leucocytes and 40 per cent. of haemaglobin.

A differential count showed the different varieties of leucocytes to be in about their normal relative proportions, viz.:

Polymorpho nuclear .....	65 per cent.
Lymphocytes .....	17 "
Large mononuclear and transitional ....	17 "
Eosinophiles .....	1 "

The pelvic organs were free from disease. The tumor was thought to be renal, and on November 16 Drs. Nevitt and Bingham cut down on it through an incision in the loin. The kidney was examined and found to be healthy while the tumor could be felt within the peritoneal cavity. This was opened by prolonging the incision forward and the tumor was found to be the spleen. It was lying well down in the left iliac fossa, its upper end being opposite the hilum of the left kidney and its notch lying against the anterior superior spine of the ileum. A broad pedicle in which were two large branches of the splenic vein and the splenic artery extended from the hilum to the neighborhood of the hilum of the left kidney. In fact the veins were in the perirenal fat and it was the damage done to these in the necessary manipulations that made it safer to remove than to anchor the wandering organ. The vessels were ligatured without difficulty, the pedicle then tied en masse and the organ which was nowhere adherent removed. About a pint of blood escaped from it. The wound was drained. The operation lasted 1½ hours and there was considerable shock which was combated with saline enemata and strychnia. The same night bone marrow extract ʒii every four hours was begun. Abdominal pain and distention associated with some nausea and constipation, and a rise in temperature and pulse rate were features of the first few days following but were relieved by purgation and enemata. The drainage tube was removed on the fourth day and the stitches by the end of a week, but the discharge, sanguine purulent continued for some time.

A blood count on the ninth day showed 2,990,000 reds and 8,800 leucocytes. Of these 75 per cent. were polymorphonuclears, 12 per cent. lymphocytes, and 12 per cent. large mononuclears and transitional. Eosinophiles formed less than one per cent.

As the bone marrow extract nauseated her very much haemaboloids was substituted on December 9 and has agreed very well.

On Dec. 14th she sat up, and on the 27th was out of bed.

A blood count Dec. 29th showed 3,250,000 reds and 8,000 leucocytes.

Polymorphonuclears formed .....	67 per cent.
Large mononuclears and transitional formed	17 "
Lymphocytes .....	14 "
Eosinophiles .....	2 "