

there was, through the antecedent great hæmorrhage, a diminution of the red corpuscles to less than half the normal number, and that one expects to find a post-hæmorrhagic increase of the white corpuscles.

Nevertheless, in certain cases of leuchæmia, the number of leucocytes present in the blood is capable of great variation from time to time, and taking into account the very typical spleen and the condition of the liver, I am inclined to consider that this must be regarded as a case of chronic, or it may be termed intermittent leuchæmia, in which it has happened that the observations upon the blood have been made at a time when there has been a relatively small increase in the number of white corpuscles. The state of the liver appears to me to sustain this view. Apart from the capillaries with their injection of leucocytes, the curious cirrhotic condition of this organ, with its isolated areas of fibroid change, some old and well developed, some comparatively recent, some external to the lobules, some within the lobules—all this is what might be expected to result from capillary emboli produced from time to time in the organ by masses of leucocytes.