

opening the gall-bladder it was seen to contain about 15 cubic centimeters of a yellow bile. The lining of the gall-bladder was smooth and brown in color. The gall-bladder was thickened by edema, most of which seemed to be in the serosa. The firm mass just described was seen to be a large thrombus which extended from the tip of the gall-bladder to the base. At this point it had been cut across on removing the gall-bladder. The thrombus was red in color, firm, and showed evidence of organization about its edges. It lay in a much dilated vascular channel (cystic artery), which showed a very thin wall. In appearance this vascular channel had exactly the same characters as the aneurysmal sacs seen in the liver. A probe could be passed from one end of the vessel through the open cut end at the base of the gall-bladder. At the tip of the gall-bladder the end of this large dilated channel was seen as a very thick-walled artery, much larger than is usually seen in this situation. At the opposite end, where it had been cut across, the vessel was 2 centimeters in circumference. The cystic duct and the hepatic and common bile ducts appeared healthy. The portal vein showed no thrombosis.

In following the hepatic artery from the hilus into the liver a very remarkable appearance was found. Not only was the vessel of irregular external outline with occasional saccular enlargements involving its whole circumference, but on looking at the inner surface of the vessel the intima appeared curiously scarred and corrugated, frequently showing pits and longitudinal depressions, so that at first sight one was reminded of some of the characteristics of lues. As the vessel extended into the liver occasional stretches of intima were found to be fairly smooth, but then again in the midst of a fairly healthy looking surface would be found an outward pit like a little mouth entering a sac lying outside of the vessel. The appearance of some of these sacs suggested the development of false aneurysms in some situations. Some of these sacs when viewed from the outside had the appearance of a bright red berry attached to the structure of Glisson's capsule. The amount of reaction around the course of the hepatic artery and about the saccular dilatations varied greatly. In some places there was a certain amount of diffuse, pearly, fibrous tissue apparently of recent origin as observed in its succulent character.

Pancreas: Weight 75 grams. The pancreas was 18 cubic centimeters in length. It was of good size and was removed with the duodenum. It had a normal lobulated appearance. On section through the pancreas, the tissue in all portions was yellowish gray, quite firm and healthy. Its ducts and arteries were patent and clear.

Spleen: Weight 130 grams; measured 13.3 x 7.2 x 2.8 centimeters. The organ was of a dark red color and showed several small notches along its convex border. The surface was smooth, finely wrinkled, and glistening to the touch. The splenic substance was soft and mushy.