CASES OF HODGKIN'S DISEASE-BY DR. OSLER.

or more above the norme. Diarrhœa set in, and obstinately resisted the use of astringents and other remedies. Exhausted by the very severe pain, which constantly required hypodermic injections of morphia for its relief, by the diarrhea, which was generally copious, by the fever and by colliquative sweating, he gradually sank and died, 1st March, 1877. The case was certainly one in which it was extremely difficult to arrive at a positive diagnosis. The opinion held during life was that there was either deep-seated abscess in the abdomen (peri-nephritis?) or that malignant disease occupied the deep abdominal glands and pressed on the lumbar nerves. The former seemed the more probable explanation, being favored by the rigors, fever, sweatings and diarrhœa in the later stages. The autopsy alone revealed the true nature of the case-lymphadenoma of the retroperitoneal glands, there being also a large spleen. This condition was not suspected during life, which will not be wondered at when the extreme rarity of such an occurrence is considered, and the fact that there were no enlargements whatever in the external parts which might have led to a suspicion of similar trouble in the corresponding internal lymphatics. It should be said that the extreme corpulency of the patient quite precluded the possibility of recognizing a moderate enlargement of the spleen. The blood was not examined. It is doubtful if, even had this been done, any material assistance would have been rendered in the diagnosis.

Autopsy, 24 hours after death.—Body that of a large-framed, somewhat corpulent man. Abdomen large; no œdema of legs. Skin very pale. External lymph glands not enlarged.

In peritoneum, about 30 ozs. of turbid serum ; intestines of a dark slate-grey colour. In thorax, a few onnces of turbid serum in pleurae. *Heart* soft, and the sub-pericardial fat is in excess; chambers contain dark blood and clots; valves are healthy; muscle substance very pale, of a yellowish-brown colour.

Langs are crepitant throughout. No enlargement of bronchial or mediastinal glands.

Spleen is much enlarged, measures 35 cm. in length by 15

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