

a grain of pepper, that looked like cicatrices, but no corresponding mark could be found on the mucous surface.

The greatly enlarged spleen, firm and mottled all over with whitish spots, occupied a large part of the left side of the abdominal cavity. It was tolerably regular in form, elongated like an almond, and presented the usual notch in its anterior edge, together with several smaller sinuosities towards its lower ends. It measured about 13 inches in length,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, 17 inches in circumference horizontally at the middle of the periphery, and weighed — lbs — oz. The veins and splenic artery were proportionally increased in calibre. Dr. Osler has kindly examined the minute structure of the spleen as well as that of the other organs and tissues, and I believe has prepared a paper and microscopic sections, embodying and illustrating his observations.

The liver was considerably enlarged, and its cut surface was glistening and smooth, and of a greyer colour than normal. There was no means of weighing it. The kidneys were about normal, &c., in size and appearance, with the exception of being flattened out from pressure, the left one in particular being very much expanded. Some parts of the cortical substance were paler than others.

Some of the mesenteric glands were a little enlarged. Several of the retro-peritoneal glands were also increased in size and slipped readily from their investing tissues. They seemed to have a white watery appearance and be more friable than usual. The brain was not examined.

1, Beaver Hall Terrace, }  
Jan. 26th, 1876. }

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*Remarks on the Histology of the above case.* By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., L.R.C.P., London. Professor of Institutes of Medicine, McGill University.

Beginning the description with the blood—the tissue most remarkably altered in this disease—it may be noticed in the first place, even with the unaided vision, a peculiar creamy