

save that below the ensiform cartilage the left lobe showed for the extent of three-quarters of an inch. The spleen, which was of a dull pale bluish colour with well rounded edges, extended forward and downward to within an inch of the umbilicus.

The result of the examination of the various organs was as follows:—The spleen measured 20 x 8 x 3.5 cm. and weighed 410 grms. The surface showed a reticulated fibrous condition. The splenic vessels at the hilus were large, but not abnormally thick; there was no local evidence of interference with the circulation of the organs. Upon section the trabeculae were distinct and prominent; the pulp was relatively scanty and pale, while the Malpighian bodies were not prominent. The microscopic examination bore out these naked eye characters, the most noticeable feature being the general interstitial fibrosis more marked in some regions than in others, although everywhere the trabeculae were enlarged.

The liver was small, with sharp irregular edges, and weighed only 610 gm.—one half as much again as the enlarged spleen. The organ was very pale and had a distinctly cirrhotic appearance. On section, however, much of the fibroid change appeared to be superficial, and while the organ was firm and cut firmly, but few bands of fibrous tissue could be made out passing from the surface deep into the substance. Here and there were small isolated fibroid patches in the liver tissue. The gall bladder was small and covered by an unusual layer of fat, more than 0.5 c.m. in thickness. The ducts were pervious. Microscopically the main characteristic of sections of the organ was its leucæmic appearance; the capillaries throughout were large and easily recognizable, though there was not the slightest indication of central atrophy of the cells, of nutmeg liver; contrariwise, it was difficult to recognize the individual lobules. The capillaries contained an undue number of leucocytes, in fact, certain of them were completely injected with these corpuscles. In addition the organ was markedly cirrhotic, but the cirrhosis was not of the common type. There was not anything approaching to a framework of increased fibrous tissue, but here and there were isolated patches of fibrous overgrowth, many perilobular, while some were within the lobules. The growth was of various periods; some of the patches were of well formed fibrous tissue, but there were occasional areas of recent cirrhosis with small cell infiltration.

Certain capillaries in the heart muscle showed also this injection with leucocytes; otherwise the heart muscle was normal, save that it showed, where the fibres were cut transversely, peculiarly well marked vacuolation. This vacuolation is frequently to be noticed in the cardiac muscle fibres of children, and it is questionable whether it should be regarded as a pathological condition.

Beyond their pallor, the kidneys, which weighed each 90 grms., presented nothing calling for remark, either macro- or microscopically, nor was there anything noticeable in the other abdominal and pelvic organs with the exception of the intestines.

The stomach contained 8 ozs. of clotted blood. There was no ulceration or evidence of localised or general inflammation. Careful examination, both by the naked eye and by the microscope failed