

ma, with numerous tubercle corpuscles scattered through it. The kidney itself was of the usual size and presented nothing remarkable.

On proceeding to remove the right kidney the supra-renal gland was found also much enlarged, but so much softened as to render it impossible to remove it entire. It was so soft as to be easily broken down between the fingers. Tubercles in the process of softening were distributed through the cortical portion of the organ.

The brain was examined and found healthy.

The foregoing case differed materially from those of Dr. Addison's, as regards the deepness of the integumental discoloration, if we are to take, as faithful, the representations made by the artist for his monograph. There was certainly a general sallowness, which was not, on the patient's own testimony, his natural complexion, but this did not amount to more than what we observe in various cachectic conditions of the body. The true browning was limited to the places mentioned in the notes of the case. The spots on the surface of the chest with their mealy desquamation, were such as I have been accustomed to regard as *pityriasis versicolor*, when it is of a brownish tint. I regret now that I did not examine for the fungus discovered by Eichstadt. For, if that had been found, it would have assisted in determining a question which has yet to be worked out, viz: Is there any connection between those diseases, characterized by disordered chromatogenous functions of the skin, which are known under the different names of *melanopathia* or *nigrities*; *melasma* or *pityriasis nigra*; *pityriasis versicolor*, *chloasma*, *macula hepatica*, *macula gravidarum*, &c., and disease of the supra-renal capsules? I have now a case under observation which, should it pursue the usual fatal course of supra-renal disease, will tend to throw some light on the subject.

The most marked symptom in Fraser was certainly the peculiar sensation of pain which he experienced in the epigastric region. When questioned as to his feelings he invariably referred to it as the only condition which was worthy of attention. The cough, though very severe, and debility, though well marked, were not the subject of complaint. His constant appeal was, "relieve me from this pain and I'll be comfortable." And when the dull gnawing, depressing sensation at all abated from the action of medicines, he became comparatively cheerful. The relation of the supra-renal capsules to the sympathetic system, sufficiently accounts, in my estimation, for the character and persistence of this sensation.

The fact of the other ductless glands exhibiting departures from a normal condition, is rather interesting. The thymus was long and