

the tumour, but a very few cells were free on the field of the microscope. The smaller appendages of the large tumour, presented nothing marked from the ordinary glandular structure.

Thorax.—The angular curvature of the sternum outwards was particularly striking. The lungs, bronchi, and pleurae were perfectly healthy; three ounces of dark straw coloured serum were present in the cavity of the right pleura, and about an ounce in that of the left. The pericardium contained two ounces of serum, and was together with the heart quite healthy. No abnormalities either in form or texture in any of the great vessels arising from the heart.

Abdomen.—On pushing aside the small intestines, the *spleen* enormously enlarged was presented to view. It was irregularly nodulated, of a mottled crimson colour, with circular white patches scattered on its surface. It was exceedingly hard and resisting to the knife, and a section showed the dark structure of the spleen itself with white lines scattered throughout, and numerous circular sections of hard tubercles in various parts, varying in size and colour, the largest about half an inch in diameter. Some of these tubercles under the microscope, showed granules free and in clusters, fat globules, large circular cells containing granules very much resembling the compound granular corpuscule of Bennett, and most probably the result of inflammation; and a number of melanotic granules but no globules. The spleen weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The *liver* was healthy but of a sea-green colour from decomposition; there were about four white spots scattered over its surface, showing the existence of tubercles the size of small peas, extending into the substance of the gland. The gall bladder

was nearly empty and shrivelled up. The stomach, large and small intestines, mesentery and mesenteric glands were quite healthy; so also were the kidneys, which were rather pale. The bladder was filled with urine. *Head* was not examined.

Remarks, &c.—Madame P—— has had five children, and all are dead excepting the last born in May, 1850. The first child, a boy, died of teething at the age of $9\frac{1}{2}$ months. The second, a girl, died at the age of 18 months, with sores about her face, body and abdomen. The third, also a girl, died of cholera in 1849 at the age of $6\frac{1}{2}$ months. And the fourth the subject of this paper, at the age of six years, with a cancerous disease. The mother states, that all have had vomiting and purging of blood before death, more particularly severe in the third child; and up to the period of illness in each, they were fat and healthy children.

On examining into the hereditary predisposition, I find that Madame P——'s maternal grandmother died of Phthisis at the age of 36. Her maternal uncle died of the same disease at the age of 29. Her mother is still alive and in good health, and all her relations and those of her husband are perfectly healthy. Madame P., herself possesses a mixed temperament of the nervous and lymphatic, is very pale, but looks healthy. She says that she has been delicate since the age of 6 years; and suffers a good deal when pregnant, from a feeling of choking. She tells me that she has had an inflammation eight times, for which she has been bled and otherwise treated; and she has had the cholera twice. Her husband is labouring under Dyspepsia, which is undermining his health; and has suffered from Hæmorrhoids for the last 16 years. His father died at the