

The mesenteric glands are enlarged and softened from hyperplasia of their cellular elements. The liver is little changed in size but is somewhat softened.

Meigs, in a paper before the Philadelphia Pathological Society, describes the lobules as being more distinctly outlined than in health, and giving evidences of degeneration and inflammatory action. He describes a peculiar gelatinous inter-cellular substance.

Handford, in the transactions of the London Pathological Society says the most characteristic change is the presence of small rounded areas that stain imperfectly, are infiltrated more or less thickly with leucocytes and surrounded by a dense ring of cellular infiltration. In small patches the liver cells cannot be distinguished at all. Some patches are hardly distinguishable from miliary tubercle and others from miliary abscess.

The bile is thin and pale, of low specific gravity and often of an acid reaction.

The kidneys are more or less congested and their tubuli and malpighian tufts to a greater or lesser extent denuded of their lining epithelium. Albumen may or may not be present, and Pepper says he has known it absent where the kidney was extensively diseased.

The toxic power of the urine is markedly increased.

The lungs frequently show inflammatory changes. Some observers think these changes are found in almost every case.

Meigs, in the address referred to above, refers to hæmorrhages into the lung substance as a common occurrence.

The condition of the nerve centres has not been sufficiently investigated.

Blood staining has been observed in certain points of brain and cord but no constant lesion. The blood is impoverished from the lack of its normal supply through the lacteals, from diminished red cell formation, due to the altered conditions of the blood-forming organs, and loaded with waste and poisonous products. Endarteriitis occurs in a considerable proportion of cases and may produce gangrene from thrombosis or embolism.

Keen, of Philadelphia, in a paper before the Massachusetts Medical Society, had collected two hundred and three cases of gangrene from this cause.

From the adynamic tendencies of the disease we have inhibition of the splanchnic nerves with engorgement of the large venous trunks and lowering of arterial tension. The heart muscle, in common with the general muscular system, is subject to degeneration, the papillary muscles of the mitral valve being very prone to this change. These degenerations are largely due to the height and duration of the fever.