

nation which afforded most relief was the following :—R *Acidi hydrocy. m. xl.* ; *morphi sulphæ gr. iss.* ; *aquæ, ʒvi. m.* A table spoonful to be given every fourth hour. Very little change occurred in his condition until about a fortnight before dissolution, when colliquative diarrhœa set in ; emaciation and debility became extreme ; he rapidly sunk and died on the 3rd October.

*Post-mortem* twenty-four hours after death. Reported by Dr. Craik

On opening the chest, both lungs were found to be completely adherent to the parietes of the chest by organized lymph, so much so, that it was impossible to remove the lung without lacerating them. The upper part of the right lung was interspersed with large vomicæ, and was so much disorganized as to be broken down by the slightest attempts at separating the adhesions. The lower part of the lung was infiltrated with softened tubercular matter. Throughout the whole of the left lung crude tubercles were plentifully disseminated, and at the apex there existed a small vomica.

The thymus gland was seen projecting into the thorax on the right side, and was considerably enlarged, being about an inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$ th in length and one inch in breadth. In form and consistence it resembled closely a bunch of enlarged mesenteric or lymphatic glands.

Pursuing the examination upwards the thyroid gland was found altered in appearance and size. The right lobe was about twice the size of the left, and measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth. It was semi-transparent, with a smooth surface and the consistence of cartilage.

The heart and the pericardium were healthy. The abdomen was next opened, and all its contents found to be unusually vascular. The liver was slightly enlarged, but in other respects was normal.

The spleen was large, weighing  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and was firmer in texture than usual.

The coats of the stomach seemed slightly thickened, and there was considerable vascularity of the organ.

The left kidney was next carefully removed without separating it from its capsule, which latter was found much enlarged, forming a large projection on the upper part of the organ fully an inch in diameter. It had lost its flattened cocked-hat shape, and was almost round. On cutting it, it was found to be tough and cartilaginous in structure, and divided into several distinct lobules or masses, which were all included in the same investing membrane. The appearance was uniform throughout, and no trace of a division to be found. A thin section being made and placed beneath the microscope, it presented a fibrous stroma containing in its meshes, which were widely separated, a granular plasma.