

and through that to the diaphragm, so that the organ was very much torn in being removed.

HEART—Normal in size; valves not thickened or deficient; substance soft, and under the microscope showed fatty degenerations with oil globules and fat granules deposited throughout the fibres.

LIVER—Of normal size, but congested and dark in colour, with strong peritoneal attachments.

SPLEEN—Enlarged, of firm consistence, and black from pigmentary deposition.

KIDNEY OF RIGHT SIDE—Somewhat larger than in health, and on section showed the secreting portion considerably thickened. In the pelvis were seen three or four spots of tubercular matter, and in the medullary portion as many sacks, varying in size from a pea to a small marble, and containing a sero-purulent matter.

LEFT KIDNEY—Was seen to be half as large again as natural, with great thickening of the cortical portion and capsule, which latter was strongly adherent both to the substance of the kidney itself and to the peritoneum. On making section of the gland some nine or ten abscess-cavities, in size from a wall to a hazel nut, were opened, besides a number of smaller ones that would hold a pea. The larger cavities were filled with a greenish-yellow-mucopurulent fluid of the consistence of thin cream, and in their walls and filling the smaller cavities was noticed a yellow cheesy deposit. These cavities were directly continuous with the mucus membrane of the pelvis, which was likewise thickened and degenerated. The larger cavities were incompletely separated from each other by more or less healthy renal tissue. A few of them were lined by a smooth membrane, except at their opening into the pelvis where some tubercular matter was deposited. The canal of the ureter was occluded, so much so that the smallest probe could not be introduced.

The **SUPRARENAL CAPSULE** of the right side was large and ulcerated in the interior, and that of the left likewise greatly enlarged from chronic inflammation and strongly adherent to the spleen.

The **INTESTINES** were found glued to each other and to surrounding organs from old tubercular peritonitis, small granules being scattered over the membrane.

BLADDER.—The cavity was sufficiently large to contain an orange of medium size. The walls were thickened and indurated in some places, but chiefly about the neck. The mucus membrane was slightly congested and studded with deposits of tubercle. These were scattered and scanty except over the trigone, where the deposit was very abundant in the form of small granulations the