

ing around behind the ascending colon, with a large clot deposited behind the cecum, and also in the perinephritic tissue, it appeared to follow the attachments of the mesentery and mesocolon. The pouring out of these enormous amounts of blood behind, and pushing forward the intestines and crowding upward the lungs, was the cause of the great distention of the abdomen, the difficult and costal breathing, and the cyanosis. The kidneys, appendix and all other organs were normal. The pancreas was six or seven times its normal size, the head a large indurated mass and the body torn and disorganized. A smear for bacteriological examination from the pancreas was taken, but we had only one sterile tube in our possession, and this, unfortunately, got destroyed, thus we were deprived of the bacteriological knowledge to be obtained.

*Pathology*—The gland was swollen, congested and enlarged five or six times its normal size. It was torn and damaged. The head was enlarged, hard and indurated. The blood and escaped ferments had dissected and penetrated the gland substance. The lobules and acini destroyed in parts and replaced by areas of necrosis, in which were seen at the margins of the necrotic areas deposits of blood cells and pigment polynuclear leucocytes and fibrin. Necrosed, disintegrated, columnar epithelium lined the minute ducts, as also was the condition of the columnar cells lining the acini. Normally these columnar cells of the acini show an outer homogeneous or faintly striated portion, which becomes deeply stained with dye, and contains the nucleus and an inner granular portion, which does not easily stain. In this case these cells would not stain as usual, showing the fatty necrosis. The islands of Langerhans are not so susceptible to the corroding action. You will pardon my introducing this point here, but it is interesting. The Islands of Langerhans originate through a proliferation and differentiation of the cells of the primitive secreting tubules, and Opie has shown that a certain proportion of cases of pancreatic diabetes have a definite relation to lesions of the islands of Langerhans. These observations have been confirmed by German and American investigators that these islands have a physiology distinct from the remainder of the pancreas, and concerned especially in carbohydrate metabolism and, therefore, of prime importance in the pathology of diabetes.

*The Pancreas: The Neglected Gland*—Of the medical and surgical diseases of this most important organ and their treatment our knowledge is in its infancy, but the eyes of the profession the world over are being turned in its direction. Operative interference for disease of the pancreas is still at the present time the most incomplete chapter in the realm of surgery. It is scarcely twenty years since Gausenbauer