suffering from vomiting, and as having had one fit of
convulsions. During the night, he had a second;
and on the following morning, a third; soon after
which he became semi-comatose, and died, appa-
rently without pain, on the 28th.

Post Mortem Appearances. To my friend Dr.
Mackintosh I am much indebted for conducting the
post mortem examination.

The body was much emaciated, especially in the
face; but the abdominal integuments contained a
very large quantity of fat.

The lungs were emphysematous; and there were
adhesions to the thoracic parietae.

There was most marked fatty degeneration of the
heart, which was small.

The liver appeared healthy.

The spleen was soft and friable; and, after making
incisions, a large quantity of fluid escaped, in colour
resembling frothy mulberry-juice, and imparting an
oleaginous feeling when rubbed upon the hand.

The kidneys were enlarged.

The right suprarenal capsule was greatly thick-
ened, and nearly half the size of a normal kidney.

There was an abscess at the lower part, attached to
the hооd and the posterior wall of the abdomen. On
making a section of the upper part, a large quantity
of tubercular, cheesy-looking matter, presented it-
self, which could be removed like the yolk of a hard
boiled egg from the white portion; and the walls of
the bed in which this was contained were in thick-
ness of about the same relative proportion as the
white of a hard boiled egg would bear to the yolk
firm in texture, and of a whitish blue colour. A
gritty feeling was imparted on first coming to the
yellow tubercular matter.

The left suprarenal capsule was not so large, and
contained no abscess; but, in other respects, pre-
sented the same appearance as the right. There was
more gritty matter in the left suprarenal body than
in the right one.

CASE OF INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE.

By G. Mallett, F.R.C.S., Bolton.

At an early part of this year, I was requested to
meet in consultation Mr. Clark of Farnworth, on the
case of the housekeeper of a gentleman in the neigh-
borhood.

Arriving at the house a few minutes before my
friend, I awaited his arrival in the drawing-room. I
had not been there more than one or two minutes
before one of the servants rushed into the room, and
begged me to go up directly as the patient was dying.
I went at once, and found the patient moribund. She
gasped three or four times, and then all was over.

The patient was about 50 years of age, very stout,
and ghastly pale. I was informed that for three or
four days she had complained of pains in the abdomen,
accompanied with weakness and a feeling of faint-
ness. About this time was white, but in other
respects normal. The bowels had been regularly
moved; and there was nothing unhealthy in the ap-
pearance of the evacuations. There was no indica-
tion of any particular functional derangement or dis-
case. From the absence of any symptom sufficiently
severe to account for death, and from the presence of
excessive paleness, we at once diagnosed internal
hemorrhage; but in what part there was no indication.
There was no cough nor pulmonary hemorrhage, no
bleeding from the stomach, bladder, rectum, or uter-
us.

An examination of the body was made; and upon
opening the abdomen, all appeared natural. The
omentum completely covered the small intestines;
but the stomach and transverse arch of the colon
were exposed, and to all appearance in a healthy con-
dition. Upon raising the omentum, the whole of the
small intestines was found to be perfectly black—not
merely dark coloured, but black as ink. The peri-
toneal covering was smooth, glistening, and free from
any trace of inflammatary influence, as well as in its
appearance. A portion of the intestine was removed
and slit open. Under the muscular coat—that is, be-
tween it and the mucous membrane—was found a layer
of blood about one-fifth or one-sixth of an inch in
thickness; extending from the pyloric orifice to the
colon, and then ending suddenly, as if divided with
a knife from the adjacent parts; the stomach and
colon being perfectly free from any unnatural appear-
ance. Every portion of the intermediate intestine
was encircled with the layer of blood, which, by its
pressing upon the mucous membrane, caused the in-
testinal canal to be very much contracted. The in-
terior of the bowel was not only very much con-
tracted, but also nearly empty, and contained not a
trace of blood. There was no large accumulation of
blood in any part; but the layer appeared through
its whole course to be of equal thickness. Neither
could I find that the abdomen had been opened in
any way prior to the primary lesion. We, therefore,
came to the conclusion, that the true pathological condition was
such a weakening of the tone of the vascular system of
the small intestines as to allow a general exuda-
tion; but, if this be the true solution of the case,
why should that weakened condition cease so sud-
denly at the commencement of the duodenum and ter-
mination of the ileum?

ANIMAL VACCINATION. In a paper lately read by
Dr. Lanoix, the author described the results
he had obtained during a period of six months
with lymph supplied by heifers, and remarked that he had
succeeded in 80 out of 380 revaccinations. He recorded
the equally favourable returns forwarded to him by
MM. Michel, physician of the Institution of Fonte-
nay, a branch establishment of the College of Stant-
Barbe in Paris; Dheré, physician of a seminary for
young ladies; Millet, physician of the Agricultural
Penitentiary of Mistray; Chipot, of Châteauneuf-
sur-Loire; and Dr. Verrier, member of the Commit-
tee of Vaccination at Rouen. At Fontenay, charac-
teristic pustules were produced in count of the large
400 revaccinated children. In 71 subjects between
the ages of 14 and 20, revaccination succeeded in 31.
In 200 adults aged from 20 to 40 years, the operation
was successful in 97. The proportion of successes be-
tween the ages of 40 and 50 was 36 per cent., and of
five revaccinated after the age of 50, characteristic
pustules were developed in 2. M. Lanoix remarked,
in conclusion, that his personal experience and his me-
ditations on the subject strongly confirmed his belief
that the propagation of vaccine from heifer to heifer
is always attainable, and in quantities sufficient for
every purpose; that the lymph does not deteriorate,
but preserves its activity for a longer time and with
greater certainty, in its passage through the system
of animals than through that of man; that first vac-
cinations are almost invariably followed by positive
results, and that revaccinations supply an average of
success more considerable than that obtainable with
lymph gathered from the human subject; that vac-
cination with the matter derived from heifers is an
easy operation, which, during epidemics of small-pox,
affords a most valuable resource to check the progress
of that formidable disease in the mass, and that proper
ly collected and dried lymph which can at will be supplied
whenever it may be required. (Journal of Practical Medi-
cine and Surgery.)