

physematous patches, the second that the minute vessels in those which were for the most part terminal arteries were always diseased. And, finally, it appeared in the highest degree probable that there existed a direct casual relationship between the condition of the blood-vessel, the emphysema, and the hemorrhage. For wherever there was an emphysematous patch there was a diseased artery; wherever the artery was much diseased the capillaries and venous radicles were also affected; and generally, though not always, where the terminal artery was obstructed and degenerating, there was adjacent hemorrhage. "I inferred that the initial visible movement in the malady had been some minute structural change in a terminal branch of the pulmonary or of the bronchial artery, and in consequence of this there had been brought about a more or less complete obstruction of the supply of blood through the territory involved; that following this there arose degeneration of the capillaries and venous radicles determining a true atrophic emphysema, and that the integrity of the blood-vessels being thus impaired, the formation of thrombi or recurrent condition of pressure had brought about the hemorrhage which ended in death."

What was the intimate nature of the structural vascular changes? The importance of the case lies in the primitive dynamic changes which gave the structural alterations form and meaning. "When I endeavored to determine the significance of these changes, and for this purpose studied the life history of the case—when I saw that the patient had been for years an arthritic, that he had suffered on many occasions from many of the constitutional manifestations of this diathesis, and that the structural changes in the pulmonary blood-vessels were akin in character to those which are found in the diseased articulations, I permitted myself to conclude that the malady was of an arthritic nature, and that I had seen and dealt with a case of what might be called, without serious scientific impropriety, 'arthritic hæmoptysis.'"

The second case occurred in a stout man of 50, who was rheumatic, fat, short-breathed, eczematous and indolent. There was bronchial catarrh, but no circulatory derangement. Death