In short, the condition of hemochromatosis is of bacterial origin and, just as Hintze,[40] and before him, von Recklinghausen,[41] pointed out that the slightest case of hemochromatosis presents itself merely a brownish coloration of the intestinal walls, so here we may have a succession of cases in which at first only the intestinal walls and the mesenteric glands become the seat of the deposit of this pigment, and to a slight extent the liver, through cases in which the liver is involved and there is associated or accompanying cirrhosis, to cases in which the pancreas also becomes the seat of this abundant deposit of the minute pigment granules, of modified "corpses" of bacilli in the cells. I have no doubt concerning this; the diagram is a faithful reproduction of a portion of one of these livers of hemochromatosis, from a case described by Kretz,[42] which has come through several hands into that of Dr. Abbott. You will see that whereas in certain regions it is dense and it is impossible to make anything out, there are other parts in the cells where these little diplococcoid bodies definitely take on the reaction for iron.

Where we have *diabète bronzé,* or again extensive cirrhosis of the liver with hemochromatosis but without diabetes, there deposit of this iron is so extreme that certain of the cells, more especially at the periphery of the lobules, become little more than a mass of agglomerated iron-containing pigment, and what is more, this pigment is now to be found in the connective tissue at the periphery of the lobule and, as Dr. Abbott points out, and as others have also concluded, the little masses of pigment indicate the remains of liver cells. In fact, the condition is a very extreme one.

PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.

The nature of this deposit of pigment in the liver in conditions of hemochromatosis is identical with, though more extensive than, that first recognized by Quincke, and of later years more especially dwelt on by Wm. Hunter, which is found in the liver in pernicious anemia. There is the same finely granular nature, the same tendency for the pigment to be accumulated in the cells in the