

This morning there was a *post mortem* performed on the body of a woman aged 65, whose disease was diagnosed as pernicious anæmia during life. Although no cause could be found to account for the anæmia, Nothnagel was suspicious that it might be a case of cancer of the stomach running its course without any direct proof of its presence. His suspicions were probably rather aroused by the fact that recently some physicians in connection with the hospital had been surprised to find at the *post-mortem* of a case, diagnosed by them as idiopathic anæmia, extensive malignant disease of the stomach, than by any evidence of the existence of such disease. The only changes found were extensive hemorrhages into the retina and fatty degeneration of the heart. The medullary cavities of several of the long bones looked normal to the naked eye. The liver was atrophied, but not fatty.

Recently, Nothnagel, in connection with a case of chronic obstruction of the bowels in a young man, gave his hearers a detailed account of some valuable experiments he performed during the summer months on the intestinal movements. Before referring to these investigations, I will give an account of the case. The patient, aged 23, complained of frequent nausea, pain in the belly and vomiting. He was much emaciated, and very anæmic. His present troubles commenced about four months ago, with pain in the abdomen and vomiting. The pulse varies between 30 and 50; temperature under the normal. The tongue is red and dry. There is great thirst and loss of appetite. He vomits three or four times daily, and generally from two to three hours after eating. The vomited matters are colorless, slightly acid, and distinctly fæculent. There is obstinate constipation. The injection per rectum of a 10 per cent. solution of common salt brings away fluid exactly resembling the vomited matters, and which is found, on microscopic examination, to contain muscle fibres colored by the bile pigment, fatty needles, and starch. From the presence of the latter it was concluded that the intestinal digestion was faulty. In speaking of the clay-colored stools, it was remarked that they may appear in disease of the liver and intestines, where there is not a trace