

were pale, non-adherent, showing a few puckerings at apices and some hypostatic congestion and collapsed lobules along posterior surface. The trachea, bronchi and bronchial glands were normal as was also the oesophagus. The pericardial sac contained six ozs. of a pale serous fluid. The epicardial fat was tinged a distinct yellow. The *heart* weighed $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. The muscle was decidedly pale on outer surface. The endocardial surface showed marked fatty degeneration, the musculi papillares showing particularly well the so-called "tabby-cat striation." The walls were very soft and flabby, the chambers slightly dilated and the valves normal. The intima of aorta showed some patchy areas of fatty degeneration.

Abdomen. The abdominal fat (1 inch) markedly yellow and contrasting with the dull red muscles. The *stomach* was empty, the mucous membrane covered with a thin layer of mucus, the mucosa very pale, no erosions. The *intestines* were almost completely empty, very pale mucosa, no erosions nor ulcerations. The *liver* weighed 45 ozs. and was very soft and flabby, of a pale yellow color and greasy on section. Section showed a yellow surface with scattered reddish dots. The *spleen* weighed 10 ozs. and was very dark, but rapidly turned bright scarlet when exposed to air. No gross changes in parenchyma. The *pancreas* was very pale. The *suprarenals* normal. The *kidneys* weighed, right $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs., left 4 ozs. The right kidney was very pale and cortex somewhat increased. The left kidney showed some adherence of capsule with the surface granular and contracted, and cortex thin and very pale. Evidently some interstitial tissue increase as well as fatty degeneration. The *bladder* was distended with urine and the ureters were slightly dilated in lower half of course (evidently terminal.) The *uterus* was normal sized, organ very pale. The cervix showed some grade of papillary erosion and a bilateral laceration. The *femur* on section showed the marrow changed to a bright red color, resembling that of the foetus. Unfortunately the head or spinal canal could not be examined.

The potassium ferrocyanide and hydrochloric acid test was applied both to gross and microscopic sections of the liver,