

feeling of soreness in the region of the stomach and general weakness, continued throughout the summer. He was sometimes better and sometimes worse. His temperature was constantly elevated, varying from 99° to 101°. In the latter part of August he became much worse, and in one of his attacks he vomited what he supposed to be pus. He afterwards improved rapidly. The anæmia to a great extent disappeared, and he became much stronger. He continued in this improved condition until January, when the old symptoms returned with increased severity. During February he became rapidly weaker, and the anæmia became intense. He now vomited frequently. He complained of no pain, and when he awoke in the morning he felt as well as usual. On making any movement, however, his weakness became manifest. During February and March he had attacks of diarrhœa which weakened him very much. He could not take solid food, but took a fair amount of liquid nourishment. He suffered occasionally from bleeding of the nose and mouth. During the last week he was more or less drowsy. The stupor deepened into a comatose condition, which lasted for about twenty-four hours, and in which he died. In his wakeful intervals he tossed about in bed, restless and complaining of intense weakness and languor.

The treatment consisted in the administration of quinine, iron, phosphorus and latterly arsenic. The quinine had a decided effect in reducing the temperature. The other remedies appeared to have no effect.

Post-mortem ^{the} examination ^{was} made nine hours after death. Pallor of the whole body greater than usual. There was moderate emaciation. On making the abdominal incision a large quantity of adipose tissue was exposed to view, which presented in the lamplight a remarkably white glistening appearance.

~~It was~~—(In the pericardium) a small quantity of fluid was found. The heart

was somewhat enlarged, ~~and~~ right ventricle dilated. ~~The~~ left ~~was~~ normal in size. The walls of the heart exhibited evidences of fatty degeneration. A very small amount of blood was found in the right ventricle; in fact there was a great decrease in the whole volume of blood. From the emptiness of the veins one might suppose that the patient had died from severe hæmorrhage.

The lungs presented a pale exsanguined appearance, ~~They were otherwise healthy,~~ ~~Abdomen.~~ The stomach was small and contracted. The mucous membrane presented a thin and atrophied appearance. No abnormal condition was found in the intestines.

The liver was normal in size, pale in appearance, and situated lower into the right side than is normally the case. The right lobe overlapped the kidney, so that the lower margin of each was on a level.

The spleen was enlarged and filled with broken down blood corpuscles.

The kidneys were somewhat larger than normal and pale in appearance. The capsules peeled off readily. A cyst of about the size of a walnut was found in each kidney. They were filled with a clear, transparent fluid.

There was extensive degeneration of the supra-renal capsules.

A cyst occupied the centre of each organ filled with opaque fluid and matter which had undergone cheesy degeneration. The walls were thin and fibrous. There was no calcification. The bladder was distended with urine.

A careful examination was made of the thoracic duct, receptaculum chyli and surrounding parts. There was a decided increase of fibrous tissue which appeared to be the result of previous inflammation in that neighbourhood. On cutting through the sternum the cancellous tissue of the bone presented a peculiar pink color. No microscopic examination of the bone marrow was made.