

organisms from mouth), the latter recognizable during life by the vomit and various symptoms of oral, gastric and intestinal disturbance, and after death the conditions of gastritis, gastric atrophy, intestinal atrophy, erosions or ulcers now and again found in the disease."

Dr. Hunter's observations regarding the presence of mouth, stomach and intestinal lesions in pernicious anæmia are without doubt correct. That these lesions are specific and bear a direct causal relationship to the disease cannot yet be accepted in their entirety.

The post-mortem findings in this disease are very characteristic and consist, apart from the changes in the blood, in a general fatty degeneration of the viscera; frequent hæmorrhages in skin, mucous or serous membrane; deposit of iron containing pigment, particularly in the portal area (spleen and liver), though it is also found in the epithelium of certain of the convoluted tubules of the kidney; a transformation of the bone marrow into an ætieve state, resembling that seen in the fœtus during the last months of pregnancy; changes in the spinal cord, a peculiar lemon-yellow tinting of the skin and body-fat; and lastly and according to Hunter, the important factor, we find various grades of oral, gastric and intestinal inflammation. Perhaps the post-mortem findings would be better illustrated by giving the results of an autopsy held on the body of a woman dying of this affection at Rockwood Asylum for Insane, on Jan. 23, 1902. A blood examination made some six weeks previous to death had given a blood reading of 1,000,000 corpuscles and 25 per cent. hæmoglobin, together with the usual peculiarities in the red cells. The examination was made three days after death.

The body (H. D.) was that of a medium sized woman, aged 35 years, quite well nourished, skin and conjunctivæ a distinct lemon-yellow tint (not jaundiced). The eyelids and lower extremities were somewhat œdematous. No petechiæ. The thoracic and abdominal organs only were examined.

*Thorax.* On opening into thorax each pleural cavity contained about 30 ozs. of a blood tinged transudation. The *lungs*