between the macroscopic and microscopic appearance of the skin is noted by other students of this disease, and it has been suggested that the discoloration is simply due to a peculiar form of cachexia.

Alimentary tract.—Unfortunately, the only part of the alimentary tract reserved for microscopical examination was the lower part of the œsophagus and the cardiac end of the stomach. The wall of the latter turned a diffuse blue with Perl's test; the muscle cells of the muscularis mucosæ contained granules of golden-brown pigment, not reacting to this test. The lymphoid follicles in the subserous layer of the stomach were transformed into dense masses of golden-brown pigment, in which lay areas of necrosis, showing the same highly refractive fibrillary network observed in the retroperitoneal glands.

As indicated by the post-mortem blackening of the organs in the immediate neighbourhood of the stomach, early putrefactive changes had occurred with diffusion of hæmoglobin from the blood abundantly present in the viscus. The diffuse reaction of the whole stomach wall is thus to be regarded but as an evidence of this diffusion.

The histological study of this case revealed the following points:—

1. More or less fibrosis of all organs, except the kidney, was associated with a greater or less degree of hæmosiderosis.

2. In both liver and pancreas the heavy pigmentation of the connective tissue had its source, in part at least, in the broken-down pigmented cells of the parenchyma.

3. A fairly advanced chronic interstitial pancreatitis existed without the clinical picture of diabetes so common in cases of advanced hæmochromatosis.

A word with regard to the microchemical reaction:—

Sections of the organs were tested with ammonium sulphide and with potassium ferrocyanide, with affirmative results. In the closer study of the case, however, Perl's test only was used. In its employment several difficulties were encountered.

The routine method at first employed was as follows:—Potassium ferrocyanide, 2 per cent. solution, three minutes; hydrochloric acid, 1 per cent. watery solution, two to five minutes; wash with distilled water. The bulk of the material was hardened in Müller's fluid, to which 2 per cent. formalin had been added, and was preserved in methylated spirits. On taking up the study of the case, when the material was some two months old, the writer found that whereas the iron reaction had been prompt in the fresh specimens examined shortly after the autopsy, no typical reaction now occurred, the granules turning a greenish yellow, or at most a green colour, many not reacting at all. The only part of the tissue where the Prussian blue colour developed, after ten minutes in cold hydrochloric acid, was the remarkable hyaline network seen in certain of the necrotic areas of the lymph glands.

It was at first thought that the formalin in the fixing fluid had liberated the iron or else had thrown it into closer combination. That the iron was not liberated, but that the reaction was only