

in the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. Other clinical types are, (1) Pseudo-cancerous with gastric symptoms, (2) icteric with symptoms of an angiocholitis, (3) hæmorrhagic; occurring in young adults with epistaxis and rheumatoid or scorbutic symptoms, (4) leukemic in which the blood picture is one of pernicious anæmia plus the leukemic formula.

After discussing Engel's and Vaquez' and Aubertius' classifications, they suggest the following one, based upon the blood picture and the findings in the hæmatopoietic system. I. Plastic Anæmia—the commonest variety in which there is a reaction both in the bone-marrow and blood. II. Aplastic anæmia—a rare form, with inertia of the blood and marrow. III. Hypoplastic anæmia—a transition type between the above, due to an insufficient reaction of the marrow.

In the plastic anæmias the blood as a whole is pale, and has a low density, small residue and diminished albumen content. The red cells often reach below one million. The hæmoglobin may fall to 10 per cent., but the colour index is above normal. There are also poikilocytosis, an increase in the average diameter of the red cell, polychromatophilic and basophilic granulations of the red cells. Further, the various forms of nucleated red cells are found; viz., normaloblasts, megaloblasts, microblasts and occasionally "metrocytes," or cells with abundant protoplasm, sometimes taking the function stain, and a small eccentric nucleus. The nucleated red cells usually appear when the count is in the neighbourhood of 1,500,000, and may vary in number from 50 to 200 per c. mm. They are diminished in the terminal stages and their increase denotes an attempt at repair and precedes an augmentation in the red cell count and a remission of the anæmia. The white cells are diminished, especially in the severe forms, but there is a relative increase in the mononuclear leucocytes, while in all cases myelocytes are found. Blood platelets are normal or slightly increased.

The bone marrow of the long bones is red, and there is an absence of fat or sclerosis, while the cellular elements are grouped around the veins; the hæmoglobiniferous elements predominate in the form of normo- and megaloblasts; there is a greater proportion of polychromatophilic cells, karyopinitic figures, giantoblasts, neutrophilic and eosinophilic myelocytes, "mastzells," and numerous "transitions forms." The spleen, which is sometimes enlarged and sometimes diminished in size is firm, sclerotic, and brownish red. It shows a slight myeloid reaction in the form of a few myelocytes and normaloblasts in the pulp or in the periphery of the malpighian corpuscles. Further, there are hæmolytic lesions characterized by iron pigment in varying amount, contained within the macrophages of the pulp. Lastly, there is a more or less