

Ireland; The anatomical lesions of this dysentery have been divided by Dr. Cheyne into two classes; in the one the coats of the intestines were not thickened, in the other they were. In the former the mucous membrane of the colon was increased in vascularity, without abrasion or ulceration or it was covered with coagulable lymph or simply abraded, and its epidermoid coat removed. Sometimes the mucous membrane was ulcerated, the portions of membrane intervening, being of a natural appearance. Lastly, the mucous membrane was partly ulcerated, and partly covered with coagulable lymph.

The stomach, small intestine, and liver, were implicated to a considerable degree in some of the fatal cases recorded by Dr. Cheyne. The continued, inflammation, of increasing intensity, in the order of descent, from the small to the large intestine, is thus described: "The mucous membrane of the stomach and small intestines sometimes presented an inflamed appearance, which in general became more remarkable as we approached to the great intestine; then ulceration began to show itself; at first superficially, afterwards laying bare the muscular fibres of the intestine; the ulcerations became larger and more numerous, and deep, as the rectum was approached, but it was remarked that the last three or four inches of the rectum was pretty sound. The peritonium was found less diseased than might have been expected." In a majority of dissections the liver was apparently sound, but in a good many instances remarkably otherwise; in two cases there were abscesses formed in the substance, and in a considerable