

tubercles. The cyst wall is apparently much older than the inter-intestinal adhesions, and looks like an unhealthy granulating membrane. The walls and viscera of true pelvis are covered by the same membrane. The great omentum has quite disappeared; but no doubt had been spread out over the intestines, and formed part of the membrane covering them. All the abdominal viscera adherent to one another and to parietes. Liver fatty; contains a few gray granulations. Kidneys contain a few gray granulations. Lungs universally adherent; abundantly studded with gray granulations. Tonsils and pharynx—surface gray and sloughy-looking. No loss of substance; same appearance involves œsophagus opposite cricoid cartilage and about four inches lower down."

*Case 2.*—E. S., aged 30, unmarried, seamstress, was admitted to the Montreal General Hospital under the care of Dr. Richard MacDonnell. She had been ill for some time with symptoms of acute peritonitis under the care of Dr. Geo. Armstrong. The onset was very sudden, and occurred about the time of a menstrual period, the symptoms being severe abdominal pain, vomiting and marked distension. At the end of three weeks, being still very ill, the patient came to hospital by the doctor's advice. After a time the more acute symptoms had somewhat subsided, but she continued to suffer much from abdominal pain, requiring morphia in full doses, from constipation, and daily vomiting of quantities of greenish fluid. I was then asked by Dr. MacDonnell to see her. The lower part of the abdomen was distended by a nodular, uneven, elastic, insensitive gurgling mass; not absolutely dull on percussion. By the vagina the uterus was somewhat fixed, and to the left and in front of it a firm mass could be felt. She was much emaciated. On the 14th of May, 1886, nine weeks from the onset of the symptoms, the abdomen was opened by median incision. Numerous parietal adhesions. After these were partially separated, a coil of intestine was found adherent over the surface of the firm mass. This proved to be the small intestines densely adherent to each other and to the parietes and whole pelvis. In many parts, but not universally, the peritoneum was studded with miliary tubercle.