

noma, having its origin in the mucous glands of the œsophagus. Sections were made of (1) the nodules higher up in the œsophagus, (2) the stomach at the edge of the ulcer, (3) the liver, (4) the mesenteric glands, (5) the tip of the appendix, (6) the nodule in cœcum, (7) diaphragm, (8) cardiac end of stomach, and they all showed the same type of growth—a glandular carcinoma. A glandular carcinoma (or cylindrical-celled or columnar epithelioma, or adeno-carcinoma or malignant adenoma—all of which terms are now considered as synonymous) is a very rare form of growth in the œsophagus. Butlin states that 90 per cent. of all tumors met with in the œsophagus are squamous-celled epitheliomata. J. P. Arnold, in reporting a case of squamous-celled epithelioma of the œsophagus in the *International Medical Magazine* recently, states that this is the form of carcinoma invariably met with in the œsophagus. My case and others that have been reported show that his assertion is wrong, and that glandular carcinoma does occur in the œsophagus although very infrequently. The primary seat of the disease is undoubtedly in the lower end of the œsophagus, and the feature of special interest is the occurrence of secondary growths of the same type, both upwards and downwards along the alimentary canal. In the case of the œsophagus the secondaries higher up might be due to epithelial cells or parasites being carried up with food vomited, or the growth might be disseminated along the lymphatics against the lymph stream, a possibility which is now generally accepted.

In considering the secondary growths in the stomach, cœcum and appendix, there are at least four ways of explaining them: (1) that epithelium has been carried from the growth with the food; (2) parasites carried from growth with the food; (3) dissemination by lymph stream; (4) dissemination by blood current. Then again the disease may have extended from the œsophagus directly by continuity into the cardiac end of stomach and along the lesser curvature, and from here into the liver and throughout the liver by the portal circulation.