

bile ducts were greatly distended in both lobes, though apart from any evidence of cancer or tuberculosis.

The periportal glands were enlarged, soft and somewhat pigmented. The portal vein and vena cava were free.

Throughout the *alimentary canal*, beyond moderate congestion, there was no evidence of disease.

*Thoracic cavity*—In the *lungs* bilateral adhesive pleurisy, with double lobar pneumonia.

The *heart* was both dilated and hypertrophied, showing evidence of fatty degeneration and interstitial myocarditis. The coronary arteries were atheromatous.

*Cultures* from the consolidated lung gave the diplococcus lanceolatus. From the kidney and spleen were obtained the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. Cultures from the liver pulp remain sterile.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION — *Gall-bladder* — The *walls* showed chronic fibroid thickening, the mucosa in *some* parts much necrosis, in others deep irregular proliferation of epithelial cells of a distinctly glandular type. The adipose tissue external to the gall-bladder was likewise infiltrated. There was, in addition, some hæmorrhage, with thickening of the vessels in the neighbourhood. Sections of the cystic duct show involvement similar to that of the gall-bladder.

Examinations of the nodules in the liver showed the ordinary condition of metastatic glandular carcinoma.

There was no evidence of tuberculosis anywhere in the liver substance. The periportal glands were distinctly cancerous, glandular epithelial cells lying amid a moderately abundant fibrous stroma. Large masses of dark green or orange pigment of a granular character were distributed throughout the sections. There was elsewhere no evidence of carcinoma and the microscopic examination confirmed, in the other organs, the macroscopic appearances.