

32. . Double stricture of the œsophagus. At the very beginning of the gullet its lumen is narrowed to a circumference of 1 cm. for a distance of 1.5 cm. Then there is a dilatation secondary to the lower stricture, 3 cm. long, having a greatest diameter of 4.5 cm. Then the main stricture begins; it is 5.25 cm. long, is almost a complete atresia above, and in its lower half is less than 1 cm. in circumference.

From a boy, aged 5, who swallowed lye one year before death. This was followed by acute œsophagitis and finally by stricture. Progressive emaciation for some months. Gastrotomy.

33. . Epithelioma of the œsophagus. An epitheliomatous ulcer 12 cm. in length begins about 5 cm. below the pharynx, and extends to the cardia, involving the whole circumference of the tube in its lower 4 cm.

34. . Carcinoma of œsophagus infiltrating trachea.

35. . Squamous carcinoma of the upper third of the œsophagus with perforation into the trachea.

From a woman, aged 32. First noticed difficulty in swallowing ten years before admission to hospital. This had improved, but recently had returned, and had progressed rapidly. On admission only liquids could be taken; obstruction existed at the level of the cricoid cartilage. Tracheotomy performed. A few days later much pus was discharged through the growth (bursting of abscess collection in the growth?); this was repeated subsequently. Finally gastro-tomy was performed. Death from aspiration pneumonia, with abscess and gangrene of lungs.

The specimen and its history suggest that a purulent collection had existed between the œsophagus and trachea and had ruptured into the latter, giving rise to the everted appearance of the edges of the perforation there.