

Abdomen.—On opening this cavity a few ounces of slightly turbid, and sanguineous fluid were removed. The liver is seen to be somewhat enlarged, and extends fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the margin of the ribs. Projecting from the under surface of the right lobe is an enormously distended gall-bladder which reaches within two inches of the pubis. The upper surface is free, but to the left side it is attached by loose and somewhat fresh adhesions to the pushed up omentum and stomach. The apex, which is rounded, presents an irregular surface, as if it had been attached, and on the side of the broad ligament, at a point a little to the right of the uterus is a round space, covered on the surface with decolorized fibrin, hæmorrhagic below, which looks very much as if here the gall-bladder had been adherent. Behind it is firmly attached to the transverse colon. Traces of peritonitis in the form of thin flakes of lymph exist over the coils of intestine. An extravasation of blood has taken place into the tissues, about, or rather upon the peritoneum in the pelvic cavity, especially between the uterus and rectum. The corpuscles have subsided, and left a pale-yellow, fibrinous layer above, which is firm, and quite adherent to the parts about.

Heart and Lungs, quite healthy, a few ounces of fluid in left pleura. Slight atheroma in aorta and aortic-segment of mitral.

Spleen not enlarged, and of a deep brownish-red colour.

Liver looks a little larger than normal, and is of a dark-greenish colour. Scattered over the surface are a dozen or more tuberculous masses, ranging in size from a cherry to a walnut, white in colour, the larger of them with depressed centres. The anterior portion of the right lobe is separated from the rest of the organ by a shallow groove, the position of which on the body was just below the costal border. The left lobe is flattened, and its anterior margin notched. On section the liver substance is deeply bile-stained, the lobules are not very distinct. There are only a few of the cancerous nodules in the interior. On opening the distended gall-bladder it is found occupied by a large coagulum, the upper part of which owing to the sinking of the blood corpuscles, is decolourized. Hardly any serum was