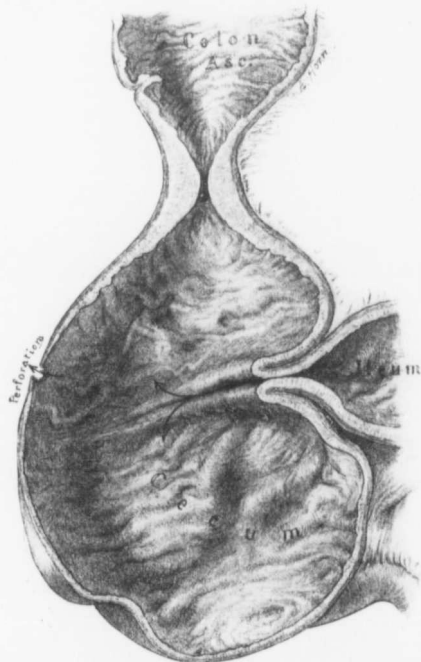


tion tissue, and the underlying muscle is everywhere infiltrated by small round cells. The ulceration is evidently an old process, as nowhere is a very acute inflammatory reaction present. The

FIG. 2.



Tuberculous stricture of the ascending colon with perforation of the cecum. Directly opposite the ileocecal valve is a small perforation with slightly ragged edges. A short distance above this point the intestinal walls grow thicker and then form an annular constriction. The lumen of the ascending colon at the stricture has been so narrowed that a small bird-shot, when introduced, lodged therein and completely plugged the gut.

walls of the stricture are, to a great extent, composed of fibrous tissue. Here and there we have some light areas somewhat suggestive of tuberculosis. No giant cells are, however, demonstrable.