

a slight sloughing of tissue in the immediate neighbourhood of the gall-bladder. The hepatic flexure of the colon was collapsed and pushed downwards. Four black, mulberry-like *gall-stones*, each 6 mm. in diameter, lay free in the abdominal cavity amid the sloughed tissue below the gall-bladder and seemed here loosely held amid the mass.

The *spleen* was small, soft and atrophied.

The *left kidney* showed evidence of subacute parenchymatous inflammation.

The *right kidney*, as it lay *in situ*, presented a thickening of its capsule, chiefly in the upper and anterior portion, with infiltration of the adipose and other neighbouring tissue. There was, however, even lower down, considerable inflammatory adhesion of the parts. The organ itself was fluctuating to the feel, evidently hydronephrotic, while the ureter itself was normal from pelvis to bladder opening. On removing the kidney, adhesions were found binding down the pelvis to the adjacent parts, evidently inducing a damming back of urine and thereby dilating the calices and causing great thinning of the kidney tissue. Average diameter of dilated pelvis was 10 cm., its walls much thickened. The fluid was slightly turbid and bile-stained; the mucosa injected, no stone could be detected.

The *bladder* presented some signs of slight chronic cystitis. The orifices of the ureters normal.

The *liver* and *gall-bladder* weighed together 1425 gms. The common bile duct, as well as the pancreatic and cystic ducts, were pervious; the latter greatly thickened. The *liver* itself small, very soft and rather paler than normal.

The *gall-bladder* was much diminished in size. The wall of greyish-white colour and very much thickened, especially near the attached margin. Towards its lower and outer portion was a perforation 1 cm. in diameter with smooth rounded edges, and through this evidently the *gall-stones* had escaped. The tissues about it showed localized sloughing where the organ impinged upon the duodenum. Where the *gall-bladder* was thickest there was much new tissue formed, connecting together the *gall-bladder* and the liver substance. It extended irregularly into the adjacent liver substance, being apparently continuous with and arising from the similar conditions of the wall of the *gall-bladder* itself. The average diameter of this irregular area was about 4 cm., while the liver tissues in the immediate vicinity presented a few smaller nodules of the same character. Elsewhere the liver contained about nine or ten greyish-white rounded nodules of comparatively small size, all firm on section and not penetrating deeply into the tissue of the organ. On section the liver was soft, many of its