

summer. The case was very puzzling. The starting point of her present illness was undoubtedly when the renal tumor became inflamed about last Christmas, as she had been very well after her confinement for three or four months. This probably went into a gangrenous condition, and blood-poisoning resulted." With this opinion I entirely agree, with one exception, and that is with regard to the communication of the interior of the tumor with the bowel. Although the symptoms pointed to this explanation, the post-mortem appearances not only did not support it, but from a careful examination both of the tumor and the attached portions of bowel, this would seem to have been impossible. The notable absence of urinary changes is explained by the peculiar relationship of the kidney proper to the tumor as described in Dr. Johnston's report.

AUTOPSY PERFORMED ELEVEN HOURS AFTER DEATH.

Body that of a middle-aged woman. Subcutaneous fat in fair amount, but firm, dry, and of an orange-yellow color. On the right side of abdomen a recent laparotomy wound extending from the hypochondrium to the iliac region. The edges, kept in apposition by sutures, show no union. The incision opens into a large ill-defined sac in the right flank, about which fibrous adhesions have formed. The inner surface of sac is ragged and necrotic, of a brownish-black color. This discoloration appears due to hemorrhagic infiltration altered by the action of the intestinal gases. The wall of the sac lies in intimate relation with the ascending colon, and is closely adherent to the ileum at a point about six inches above the valve. Although stuffed with iodoform gauze, the sac has a distinctly faecal odor. The vermiform appendix found free from ulceration. No appearance of present or former fistula in any part of the intestines. The right kidney has been removed. The lower end of right ureter traced down to bladder and found to be normal. Bladder and left ureter normal. Left kidney weighs 160 grammes, is somewhat pale, but seems to be normal. Supra-renal capsules on both sides normal. The right supra-renal lies well above the upper extremity of the sac.

Lungs: A small fibro-caseous nodule at each apex, that in the right lung, surrounded by a circumscribed eruption of miliary tubercles, covering the adjoining pleura for an area of about a hand's-breadth,

No trace of secondary tumors found in any part of the body. Brain not examined.