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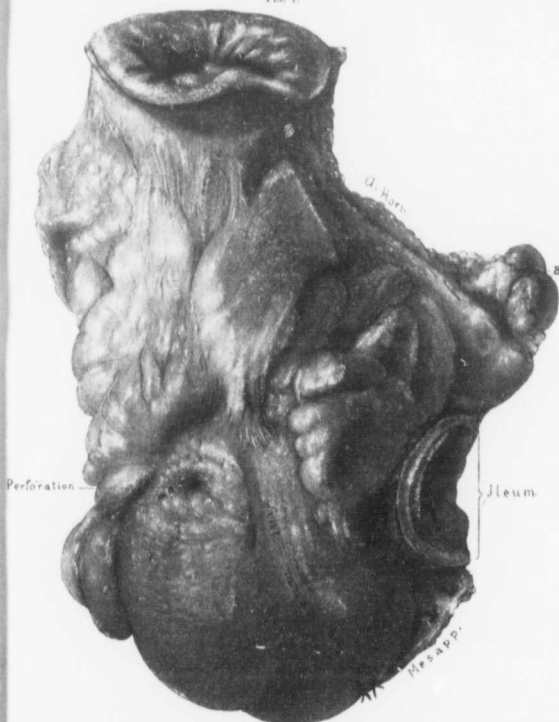
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tion. This is especially abundant in the vicinity of the peritoneal covering.

Along the margin of the perforation there is also much granula-

FIG. 1.



Tuberculosis of the cæcum with perforation (natural size). Above is a cross-section of the ascending colon. Below and to the right the ileum. At a point directly opposite the ileum is a perforation of the cæcum, and just above the perforation the adipose tissue is thickened and there is a constriction of the gut. At a are two enlarged and tuberculous lymph glands. For the interior view of the specimen, see Fig. 2.