

regular pyrexia lasted for fourteen days, after which there was a fall and the temperature became subnormal at the onset of the peritonitis to be subsequently described. During the course of the pyrexia there was no shivering and no rigors. Some slight feeling of coldness came on at the onset of the peritonitis. The jaundice showed variation, and tended somewhat to diminish during the continuance of the pyrexia. For the most part green bile was present in the motions—rather patchily, however, and not uniformly staining the motion. Mucus like boiled sago grains was always present in the motions, but there was never at any time any blood. The enlargement of the liver increased and the tenderness and pain persisted. No irregularity of the organ was detected, nor was the gall bladder at any time palpable.

Fourteen days after admission, that is five weeks after the commencement of the illness, the patient was seized with a sudden pain in the abdomen, which was accompanied by a fall of temperature, signs of collapse, and a pulse of 120. Severe pains lasted twelve hours and there was vomiting twice. On examination of the abdomen it was found that there was diffuse tenderness as well as an increased resistance, and some slight dullness in the flanks. The diagnosis was peritonitis.

The patient recovered somewhat from his collapsed condition, and after a consultation with Mr. R. J. Godlee, it was decided to open the abdomen with a view to draining the gall bladder. This was done, and the patient died a few hours afterwards.

At the operation there was a moderate quantity of deeply bile-stained fluid in the peritoneal cavity, with free lymph. There was lymph also attached to several coils of the small gut. The gall bladder was opened, and there were no gall stones. The green bile it contained was reserved for bacteriological examination. Some of the peritoneal fluid was also reserved for bacteriological examination.

Post-Mortem and Histological Examination.

The Post-Mortem Examination showed recent lymph attached to the peritoneum, but did not reveal the rupture of any