

substance of the liver between these tumors appeared natural; the gall bladder somewhat enlarged and partially filled with bile. The tumors contained a dark colored matter varying in consistence from that of a thin liquid to that of the yolk of a hard boiled egg. Under the microscope was discovered large numbers of fusiform caudate, and elongated cancer cells, with free nuclei, and fat globules and also compound cells interspersed with granules of pigment, the proportion of pigment matter however being quite small. The stomach was healthy in structure, but was considerably diminished in size from the pressure of the tumor. The intestines were pressed downwards and backwards but appeared healthy. The mesentery was studded with a pigmentary deposit varying in size from that of a pinhead to that of a large pea. The mesenteric glands were also the seat of an abundant deposit. The kidneys were normal in size; the capsules were easily detached; there was some evidence of fatty degeneration; in both however there was an abundant melanotic deposit. The pancreas also contained a large amount of the same deposit, but in other respects was quite normal. The spleen was firm and much contracted weighing five ounces and containing a slight deposit of melanotic matter. The lungs were full of the same deposit, especially at their apices; the lower lobe of the right was somewhat congested. The heart was quite healthy in structure, but under the cardiac layer of pericardium there was an effusion of serum presenting a yellow gelatinous appearance. The uterus was quite normal in structure, but its serous covering was the seat of an abundant melanotic deposit, while both ovaries, especially the right, were filled with the same deposit, as were also the layers of the broad ligaments. The left eye was also the seat of an abundant deposit of the same nature. The head was not examined.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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*To the Editors of the Canada Medical Journal.*

GENTLEMEN,—The "Journal" continues to improve steadily with age. I have been much pleased with the last number—now open before me at page 174—and not least with that very sensible and practical review of Hodge's work on the obstetric art. I agree fully and entirely with the reviewer in his eulogium—I agree with the reviewer in preferring Naegle's *five* to Baudelocque's *twenty-seven* presentations—I agree with the reviewer in his many other practical observations in the article in question; but I agree with the author, and not with the reviewer in his (the author's) endorsement of Baudelocque's opinion, that pelvic