

get out of bed about 11 a. m. she suddenly became semi-conscious and died in a very short time.

*Autopsy.*—The autopsy, performed three and one-half hours after death, revealed the following condition:

The body was that of an adult female, white, apparent age 55, weight 145 pounds, height 5 feet 5 inches. The body was well-developed, well-nourished and rather fleshy. There was considerable general jaundice. There was postmortem rigidity in the neck, hands and feet. Postmortem lividity was slight posteriorly. The abdomen was prominent, tense and tympanitic. Liver dullness was indefinite.

On opening the abdominal cavity, the omentum and the intestines protruded. The intestines were considerably distended with gas. The omentum and peritoneum were of a pink, light-red color, and a thin, dark-red, odorless fluid ran out of the incision. About 350 c.c. was diffused through the general peritoneal cavity. The appendix was 6 cm. long and lay to the inner side of the cecum, curled behind the lower end of the ileum, and was apparently normal. The pyloric half of the stomach, the duodenum and the transverse colon were pushed forward by a dark-red, rather soft mass, lying posterior to them; and apparently involving the whole of the pancreas. Scattered throughout the omentum, the mesentery and the walls of the stomach and intestines were numerous small, white nodules, varying in size from a pin head to a split pea, rather soft, white on section, and most abundant in the neighborhood of the pancreas. All the structures in the immediate surroundings of the pancreas were intensely swollen and edematous and infiltrated with a fluid similar to that lying free in the peritoneal cavity. The infiltration and edema extended into the retroperitoneal tissues, surrounding both kidneys, and down into the postcecal tissue on the right side, giving the whole a boggy, sodden appearance and a dark-red color. The mass involving the pancreas consisted of coagulated blood diffused through the whole of the pancreas, except a very small portion of the head and tail. The source of the bleeding could not be found. The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines were pale in color, swollen and edematous.

The liver was of a pale, yellowish-red color, softened. The lobules were indistinct. The gall bladder contained about 20 c.c. of dark, reddish-brown bile and a moderate number of small, brown-colored calculi. The bile ducts were patent and opened by a separate orifice from that of the pancreas into the duodenum.

The spleen was slightly softened, and the splenic artery and vein were filled with coagulated blood.

The kidneys contained several small cysts and were markedly congested. The bladder contained a few centimeters of slightly albuminous urine, but no sugar.