

inches in its long and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its short diameter. The floor of this latter ulcer was formed by the adherent pancreas which was closely attached to the posterior wall of the stomach. Another ulcer, smaller than either of the former, was in the immediate neighbourhood of the cardiac opening of the stomach. This ulcer had not penetrated the walls of the stomach; it was about the size of a large pea, and its edges well defined. There was no evidence of inflammatory action around it; it was just as if the mucous membrane had been punched out. In front of the ulcer which passed through the walls of the stomach we, on closer examination, detected an old cicatrised ulcer, which penetrated only through the mucous membrane.

This case possesses interest in one or two points,—1st, as affording a satisfactory explanation of the absence of epigastric tenderness on pressure. The right lobe of the liver lay over the perforation, and hence there was no tenderness evinced on pressure, as the liver lay between the hand of the examiner and the diseased portion of the stomach. 2nd. The immediate cause of death was not exactly perforation, but the detachment of a very frail adhesion between the fundus of the gall bladder and the peritoneal surface of the stomach. On the surface of the gall bladder there was a layer of lymph corresponding to the portion of the stomach it lay in contact with. It is probable the lymph, which served as a bond of cohesion between the gall bladder and the stomach, was of a frail character, owing to it being mixed with bile by transudation from the gall bladder. The presence of this lymph in the immediate neighbourhood of the opening, and there only, further tends to confirm this view. 3rd. The case is of interest in respect to the condition of the patient, who, as already stated, was not at all emaciated, although the disease had lasted for two years. Of this we have an explanation in the fact that though the pyloric extremity was thus diseased, the remaining parts of the organ were in a tolerably healthy state, and in this way the man, who retained the food for some time, was capable of absorbing and appropriating various aliments at all periods since the commencement of his illness.—*Medical Press.*