

Thus the combined statistics of Krauss,\* Chvostek,† Lebert‡ and Trier (quoted by Chvostek) give 171 cases in males and 39 females. Of the nine cases which I have noted, seven were males and two females. It occurs most frequently in middle age. One of my cases was in a child of twelve.

There are no constitutional peculiarities which predispose to duodenal ulcer. Chlorosis, which seems to favor the production of the gastric ulcer, has no special influence.

In the following case the ulcer may have been tuberculous, as there was extensive affection of ileum and cæcum:—

CASE II.—*Phthisis; extensive ulceration of ileum, cæcum and colon; single ulcer in duodenum; slight jaundice.*

E. G., aged 23, died in the Montreal General Hospital with the usual symptoms of chronic phthisis. There were diarrhoea and abdominal tenderness, but no special features indicating ulceration in the upper part of the intestine. The autopsy showed cavities in both lungs. Extensive tuberculous ulceration of ileum, cæcum and colon, with recent peritonitis due to extension from the bases of the ulcers. In the anterior wall of first part of duodenum was a circular ulcer, a third of an inch in diameter, with clean cut edges and smooth base. It looked of recent origin. It did not involve the bile duct. There was congestion of the mucous membrane of the duodenum. There were no tubercles in the vicinity and no ulcers in the upper part of jejunum.

The ulcers in intestinal tuberculosis sometimes reach very high, and in a recent case at the Philadelphia Hospital there was an ulcer the size of a ten-cent piece at the upper end of the jejunum, not two inches from the duodenum. In *Case II*, although there were no signs of tubercle in the base of the ulcer, it may have been of this nature. In Krauss' 64 cases, there were seven instances of ulcer in connection with phthisis.

Chronic valvulitis and atheroma of the aorta were present in only one of the nine cases.

\* Das Perfor. Geschwur im Duodenum, Berlin, 1865.

† Medizinische Jahrbucher, Wien. 1833.

‡ Die Krankheiten des Magens, 1878.