

appearance. The neck and os uteri were free from disease; the latter was considerably dilated. The intestines in contact with the medullary mass above mentioned were discoloured, and of a gangrenous appearance, but no destruction of their walls was observable. An inflammatory blush extended from this point some eight or ten inches along the intestine. Several small polypi were found on different parts of the uterine appendages, and one upon the liver; the rest of the viscera presented nothing unusual. The thoracic cavity was not examined.

*Cancer of the Liver.*—DR. CHAS. C. LEE communicated the following case: Richard Johnson, æt. 47, born in Denmark, was admitted to the Philadelphia Hospital, July 24, 1860, with well-marked hypertrophy of the liver. Though a thin man, and rather under the medium size, his abdomen measured thirty-four inches in circumference. According to the patient's account, the abdomen began to swell only five weeks before his admission, increasing rapidly in size and tension. He had never suffered from remittent fever or hepatic disease of any kind, nor could any hereditary taint be traced in his family. This story was thought improbable, but he repeated it several times, and was especially positive as to the date of his abdominal swelling. The outline of the liver was carefully traced, and its surface painted with strong tincture of iodine, and the patient was treated with mercurials and Lugol's solution, in combination with extract of taraxacum; notwithstanding which the liver steadily increased in size, no nodules being perceptible. On the 1st of August the patient's powers began to fail. Stimulants and tonics were exhibited, but he was so evidently sinking that no hopes were entertained for his recovery. He suffered no pain whatever, and became slightly jaundiced only one day before his death, which occurred on the night of the 18th of August, apparently from sheer exhaustion.

*Autopsy, eighteen hours after death.*—The body was greatly emaciated, and the rigor mortis but slightly marked. The heart was soft and very fatty, its right side filled with yellow fibrinous clots, firm, and intimately blended with the fleshy columns, apparently of *ante-mortem* formation. The lungs were both slightly œdematous, and showed evidences of an old pleuro-pneumonia on the right side, but contained no tubercles; scarcely any hydrothorax existed, but there were about two fluidounces of serum in the pericardium. The kidneys were normal in size and structure. The brain was not examined, as no cerebral symptoms had existed. Nearly three pints of limpid serous effusion were found within the peritoneum, but nothing abnormal in the stomach or intestines. The liver was enormously enlarged, completely covering the stomach, and extending deeply into the left hypochondriac region. It weighed fourteen pounds, and measured sixteen inches and a half across the under surface from right to left; the right lobe was twelve inches long and five inches thick. The proper hepatic structure was in great measure displaced by circumscribed deposits of medullary cancerous tissue of a yellowish-white colour, marbling the surface in a beautiful manner, and rising into nodules in every direction, but so soft as to be easily compressible, and imperceptible through the abdominal walls. The microscope revealed in this structure no fibrils, but numerous caudate and multiform cells, evidently of the cancerous type, intermingled with a few hepatic cells, the former greatly predominating in number.

*Abscess of the Liver opening into the Right Lung.*—DR. MITCHELL, in presenting this specimen, gave the following account of the case: J. S.,