enough operated on all four cases, was the first to treat a case of hæmorrhagie pancreatitis successfully. He usually drains the pancreas through the abdomen. But the latest method of doing it seems to be from an incision in the flank, and then to work gradually towards the pancreas behind the peritoneum. It has been done in a few cases with success.

ART. XIII.—Pathological Report of the Rotunda Hospital for One Year, November 1st, 1912, to October 31st, 1913. By ROBERT J. ROWLETTE, M.D. (Univ. Dubl.); F.R.C.P.I.; Pathologist to the Hospital.

The work of the Laboratory is almost the same as that recorded in the previous year, 330 specimens having being examined, as compared with 335 in the previous year. This is exclusive of 335 specimens of urine sent to the Laboratory for special examination.

Vaccines have been employed in all septic cases on the maternity side, and also in many gynæcological cases. Autogenous vaccines have been used more largely than heretofore, but the number of severe septic cases being considerably less than usual last year, the actual work in the preparation of vaccines has not increased largely.

Autopsies were performed in the case of eighteen adult patients, eleven of whom died in the Maternity, and seven in the Gynæcological Wing. Brief notes are appended:

CASE I. (Maternity).—H. M., aged thirty-four, died December 5, 1912, nine hours after delivery.

Thoracic organs normal.
Free hæmorrhage in peritoneum, and behind peritoneum. Left ovary inflamed, torn from its connections, and attached to the uterus only by a thin shred of tissue.
All other organs normal.

*Read in the Section of Pathology of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland on Friday, May 29, 1914.
CASE II. (Maternity).—B. D., aged twenty-two, died January 7, 1913, five days after delivery.
Lungs.—Lower lobes of both lungs consolidated. Heart and other organs normal.

CASE III. (Maternity).—M. B., aged twenty-two, died January 27, 1913, six weeks after delivery.
Brain.—Large abscess in left temporal lobe; meningitis of base. Abscesses in both parotid regions. Lungs.—Hypostatic congestion. Heart normal. Uterus.—Septic endometritis and metritis. Other organs normal. Cultures of Streptococcus.

CASE IV.—K. W., aged twenty-three, died February 8, 1913, five weeks after delivery. Lungs.—Hypostatic congestion. Heart normal. Free pus in peritoneal cavity with peritonitis. Other organs normal.

CASE V. (Maternity).—K. C., aged forty-one, died February 25, 1913, five hours after admission, undelivered. Heart.—Fatty infiltration and degeneration. Other organs normal.

CASE VI. (Gynaecological).—E. W., aged twenty-four, died March 11, 1913, five weeks after normal confinement outside hospital. Lungs normal, except for old tuberculous scar at right apex. Heart normal. Purulent fluid in peritoneum. Spleen large and soft. Perforation, 1 cm. in diameter, in ileum, five inches from ileo-caecal valve. Numerous ulcers in ileum, and a few in caecum; ulcers are deep, with smooth floor and overhanging edges. Other organs normal.

CASE VII. (Gynaecological).—N. C., aged thirty-two, died