

REPORT ON THREE PROSTATIC TUMOURS REMOVED BY DR.
ARMSTRONG.

BY PROFESSOR ADAMI, M.A., M.D.

These three tumours were sent to the Pathological Laboratory in bottles labelled respectively: 1. W. R., age 72; removed August 4th, 1892. 2. J. H., age 67; removed August 2nd, 1892. 3. — S.; removed September.

All the three are firm, nodular and lobulated masses, which on cutting present a fibrous, fasciculated appearance, with here and there minute cyst-like cavities in the fibroid material. No. 2 is the smallest, and forms but a single encapsuled mass, 3 cc. by 2.3 in its greatest diameters. No. 1 is the largest, and is composed of three separated lobules, the largest 6 cm. by 3.5 cm., and very irregular in shape, the other two each 3.5 by 2.5 cm. No. 3 is also multiple, and of fair size, there being three large and one small lobules, joined together at one point by dense capsular fibrous tissue; the largest of these bodies is an oval mass, 5 cc. by 4 by 2.5 cc. On section, slight differences are to be made out macroscopically. No. 1 is densest in structure, most fibrous, and shows the least amount of cavitations. No. 2 is very dense, but presents small cysts filled with greyish granular material. No. 3 is softer, and shows numerous comparatively large cysts containing fluid.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

All three tumours are practically identical in structure. All present, in certain regions, typical acini of the prostatic gland substance cut across, showing the large columnar epithelial cells resting upon a nucleated layer of smaller cells with basement membrane; while the lumen of many of the glands contains a granular substance, probably portion of the albuminous and mucinous secretion precipitated by alcohol, together with a certain amount of cell *debris*. In other regions the acini are somewhat dilated and cystic, and here the epithelium is more cubical, while the small papillary outgrowths of the epithelium are not so well marked. But around the acini there is in all cases a very definite increase in the muscular or fibro-muscular stroma. All three specimens present in parts evidence of a fibroid degenera-