

whether this form occurs also in man, and whether in man we have to add to the list of giant-celled tumours, a type gaining its origin from voluntary muscle.

Tumours in fish are not unknown. Some twelve years ago, I received from Dr. Deeks a relatively large myxofibroma, which he had removed post mortem from a cod, caught in the Gulf. If I mistake not, I brought the case before the Society. Recently, in connexion with the study of the distribution of malignant growths throughout the animal kingdom, there has been an increased interest in the subject, and several cases have been reported of tumours of different orders found in fish.

The majority of these cases, curiously enough, are of adenomatous and even of definitely carcinomatous type (Scott, Gilruth, Plehn, Pick, and Bashford's first case). Judging from Dr. Marianne Plehn and Pick, and Poll's cases, their most common situation in the salmonidæ is below the lower jaw in the floor of the mouth. This position and their histological structure suggests strongly an origin from thyroid tissue. Bashford records a malignant adenoma of the peritoneal cavity of the Gurnard. The only sarcomatous tumour to which I have found reference is Bashford's second case, that of a spindle-celled sarcoma of the codfish, the figure given by him, with its loose arrangement of cells, shows some similarity to our own specimen of myxofibroma in the same fish. So far, I have been unable to come across the description of any case of a fish tumour at all resembling that here described.

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EXPERIMENTAL "WORK-ARTERIOSCLEROSIS."

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The experimental work in arteriosclerosis has, up to the present, been mainly of the nature of mechanically injuring the vessels, or else by introducing foreign toxic substances into the animal body. Of the latter type much has been written in the last four years, and it has been shown that substances like adrenalin chloride, barium chloride,