

in man, are both apt to prevail in the life of a dog. There is a tendency towards fibroid valvular change frequently observed in dogs, but arterial sclerosis he had never observed. In over-fed dogs an eczematous condition of the skin is not uncommon, and taking these indications of the gouty diathesis into consideration, he was inclined to believe that, if cirrhosis of the kidney in dogs was not often recognized, it was because careful autopsies have not been performed in sufficient number.

Dr. WESLEY MILLS had received these kidneys from Dr. Darling, a graduate of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, who thought the condition very rare, and published an account of the case in the *Journal of Comparative Medicine*, which report Dr. Mills read in detail. Commenting on the case, Dr. Mills remarked that although diseases of the kidneys are considered of rare occurrence amongst the lower animals, systematic autopsies are not by any means frequent, especially in the case of the dog. He was impressed with the truth of Dr. Adami's view of the case, as seen by the history; this animal was fed on flesh three times daily, and had a hypertrophied left ventricle. Moreover, it is well known that dogs are very susceptible to rheumatism, and rheumatism is allied to gout. The skin of the dog is easily disordered, and almost every ailment he is subject to expresses itself by some abnormal condition of that portion of his anatomy.

In reply to a question of Dr. REED as to whether albuminuria ever occurred amongst dogs, Dr. MILLS remarked that the matter had never been much looked into owing to the great difficulty of catheterizing dogs. He had worked upon the urine of dogs, and he could say, as to healthy animals, that there was a certain amount of uric and oxalic acids as well as a great deal of sulphates in the normal urine.

*Angioma and Adenoma in a Woodchuck.*—

Dr. ADAMI showed the liver of a woodchuck, which had also been sent him for examination by Dr. Wesley Mills. At the right extremity of the organ a tense bulging could be seen which extended deeply into its substance, as well as behind, below, above, and in front of it. Upon cutting into this mass, it was seen to be sharply circumscribed, somewhat paler than the normal liver tissue, with here and there spots of a deeper tint, marking hæmorrhages or dilated vessels. Microscopical examination of the tumor revealed different conditions in the periphery and the central portions. The peripheral specimens showed adenoma of the liver cells, not biliary adenoma which is more common in man, but an overgrowth of the liver cells proper which, however, were not regularly arranged in lobes with the bile ducts separating and encircling them, as in normal liver, but more scattered. The central portion of the tumor showed, in addition to the hæmorrhages

already noticed, dilated vessels and cavernous-like spaces, characteristic of angioma. The combination of the two conditions then, adenoma and angioma, make it extremely interesting as well as rare. Comparing this with analagous conditions found in the human liver, Dr. Adami remarked that in man the liver is perhaps the most frequent seat of angiomata; but a combined condition as we have here is very unusual in the lower animals, the tendency is to have adenoma develop rather than carcinoma; and that the former is the condition here seems confirmed by the well defined outlines of the tumor and the absence of any sign of infiltration into the surrounding tissue.

Dr. WESLEY MILLS remarked that the woodchuck in question was one of the animals he had been rearing and studying with a view to arrive at some sounder knowledge on the question of hibernation. This was the one which did not hibernate. He obtained it when quite young, and kept it for three years, and without ever having shown any symptoms of being unwell it was found dead one morning in the cage. At the post-mortem he noticed a dark mass standing out in the folds of the mesentery connected with the liver; there seemed to have been considerable hæmorrhage which he thought was the cause of the sudden death. At the same time it may be noted that it died in the spring, a season when these animals' vitality is at its lowest, and but little is required to end their career.

Dr. LAFLÉUR wished to know why Dr. Adami considered adenomata of the liver very rare in man. Although he himself only remembered having seen one case of such, yet quite a number of these tumors had been reported, and the condition seemed to be common in France.

Dr. ADAMI in reply said that the cases of adenomata reported, as well as he could recollect, were only biliary adenomata; not adenoma of the liver cells as in this case.

*Ovarian Cyst.*—Dr. ADAMI exhibited a large ovarian cyst received from Dr. Alloway. It consisted of an enormous sac, within which were secondary sacs, or daughter cysts, and was a typical example of an ovarian cystoma, the interest in the specimen being in the one huge sac.

Dr. ALLOWAY stated that the patient was an old woman, 61 years of age, and was remarkable for the activity which she showed considering her age and the enormous distension of her abdomen. She complained of no pain, but suffered from a complete procidentia of the pelvic contents. It was this latter condition which first led Dr. Alloway to doubt the primary diagnosis, that the tumor was connected with the liver, and on further investigation he found he could separate the border of the liver from the upper portion of the tumor; the dull