

nodules had no apparent connection with the pulmonary arterioles. Microscopically, the tumors, both primary and secondary, in both cases showed tubular structure, the tubes being lined in most cases by a single layer of cylindrical epithelium.

*Renal Calculus in the Horse.**—MR. S. TWOMBLY exhibited specimens of renal calculi obtained from the right kidney of a horse in the dissecting-room. A hard mass was felt in the kidney. This proved to be a large calculus weighing 27 ounces (800 gms.); two smaller calculi weighing half an ounce each (15 gms.) were also found. The calculi were rough, dark brown on the surface, and, on section, showed irregular consecutive labyrinth-like arrangement of dense, firm, dark greenish-brown rings, alternating with whitish, soft, crumbling, granular areas. Analysis by Dr. Ruttan showed the darker part to consist of oxalate of lime and the whitish granular part of carbonate of lime with considerable traces of phosphate.

MR. TOWNSEND read a paper on "*Parturient Apoplexy.*" Several cases recorded, in which he had collated the post-mortem records, all agreed in the fact that no gross lesions of the brain was discovered.

*Colloid Goitre from the Neck of a Hen.**—DONALD CAMPBELL, D.V.S., of St. Hilaire, exhibited a tumor about the size of a walnut. The growth was smooth, rounded and encapsulated, and consisted of minute, closely-set cysts filled with a colloid substance; the intervening stroma extended directly from the capsule. Microscopically, in most of these cysts the central cavity was filled with a homogenous colloid mass, the walls being lined with a single layer of small, low, cylindrical epithelial cells arranged on a basement membrane.

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