

"In the specimens taken from the centre of the growth almost the same conditions were noted in the epidermis as in marginal specimens. The most superficial layers of derma were, as before, infiltrated with young connective tissue cells, while somewhat deeper we have again irregular clumps and groups of cells fairly well marked off into alveoli by plastic tissue. In these clumps of cells there can nearly always be noted what appears to be the duct of a sweat gland, the lumen occasionally patent, but usually filled with proliferated spherical cells, or at times cubical, and about this central duct are layers variable in amount of the same cells. These cells appear to be the same as those which commonly are found in the secreting portion of sweat glands. Here and there can be seen masses of these cells completely isolated and surrounded by dense fibrous tissue. Deeper we can note, in most specimens, isolated masses of such cells in an atrophic state. While here and there in the dense cicatricial tissue which underlies the cellular growth, can be seen groups of sweat glands embedded in fibrous tissue, each gland being as a rule separated from its fellow by a fibrous band.—Underlying cicatricial tissue we have ordinary fatty subcutaneous tissue.

"My opinion of this specimen is that it is that form of Chronic Cicatricial or Rodent Ulcer which grows from the sweat glands. A distinct rarity, even amongst Rodent Ulcers. Cicatrization is going on as fast as the new growth, and just as fast as the epithelial elements form, they are surrounded and closed in by young connective tissue cells, which limit their growth, finally leading to their atrophy and replacement by fibrous tissue. The process thus shown to be so chronic microscopically bears out the clinical history of this specimen."