

liver are peculiar on account of their vascularity and their ill defined nature.

2. *Primary Malignant Disease of Liver with Cirrhosis*.—This is a case in which there was no growth anywhere else in the body. A striking condition was the blocking of the portal vein by a solid mass of tissue extending from one side of the liver to the other causing liver necroses. The hepatic veins and inferior vena cava were not affected.

Other lesions were—atrophy of the heart, hæmorrhage into stomach and intestine, ascites, atheroma of the coronary and splenic arteries.

3. *Head of Tania Mediocanellata*. (*Beef Tape Worm*.)

4. *Trichina in Muscle*.

5. *Tuberculous Prostate: Disseminated Tubercle of Adrenals*.—From a case of general tuberculosis secondary to old tubercle of the lungs.

The left lobe of the prostate showed abundance of cheesy material, and the corresponding vesicula and testis was full of cheesy pus. There was no disease in the other side of the prostate. It was rather remarkable that the urethral membrane and bladder were not infected. The adrenals were studded with tubercles and the structure of the organs was obscure; the skin showed pigmentation.

6. *Calcified Plate in Mitral Valve*.—From a case of cancer of the sigmoid.

The mitral valve left a very small aperture barely admitting two fingers. The edges were very thick and hard and a calcified nodule .7 cm. in diameter was present at the junction of the two cusps in front. At the posterior papillary muscle the chordæ were obliterated and the valve was tightly bound down to the muscle. At that spot there was a calcified plate 1 cm. square, with a concave upper surface. There is no record of symptoms produced by this lesion.

7. *Gangrenous Lungs*.—From a case of puerperal septicaemia, with septic thrombosis of the pelvic veins, iliac veins and inferior vena cava.

The case was one in which there had been incomplete curetting after parturition; and the upper end of the uterine cavity had still some purulent looking material with thrombosis in the veins of its wall. The disease in the lungs is evidently the result of thrombosis and produced a striking appearance, the lower lobe of each lung being converted into a large abscess cavity.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON RADIOGRAPHY.

1. Skiagrams of arthritic conditions and errors in their interpretation, by Dr. W. G. Turner.

2. The use of X-rays in some orthopædic conditions, by Dr. A. Mackenzie Forbes.