

Society Proceedings.

MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

Stated Meeting, May 10, 1901.

DR. PERRIGO, PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

DR. A. LAPHORN SMITH read the report of a case of *Pseudo-Myxomatous Perilonitis* which had come under his notice.

DR. E. W. ARCHIBALD exhibited a *Carcinoma of the Stomach* which had been removed by Dr. Garrow a few days previously. The tumour had evidently originated in an old ulcer and involved the whole thickness of the stomach. The main point of interest was its having developed from a very large old ulcer. Microscopically it was seen to be a scirrhous of very pronounced type, with enormous development of fibrous tissue and very few alveoli and neoplastic cells. The more common site of cancer of the stomach is generally stated by authors to be at the pylorus in from 60 to 70 per cent. of the cases; Dr. Archibald said there was evidence accumulating to show that by far the greater number develop in the smaller curvature not far from the pylorus. From the fact that the growth later involves the pyloric ring and that the statistics have been obtained from post-mortem examinations of the organ, the opinion had been formed that the pylorus was the more common site.

Dr. Archibald also showed an *Adeno-carcinoma of the Rectum* removed by Dr. Garrow. It was interesting from the outspoken papillomatous nature of the growth, especially towards the rectum, in which numerous papilliform projections were seen. Nearly all carcinomata of the intestinal tract tended to take on this papillomatous nature. Microscopically the adenomatous growth was seen to involve the mucosa nearly altogether, the submucosa very little, and the muscular layers hardly at all.

Dr. Archibald also referred to the microscopical appearances of an enlarged gland removed from the omentum in the case first shown. It did not show any invasion of the carcinoma. He referred to the difficulty of distinguishing between true neoplastic cells in such glands and the large pale cells of proliferating endothelium which are present in glands removed from the neighbourhood of carcinomatous growths and in typhoid fever. The occurrence of these glands in car-