

year. While there was no proof that the blood, in Dr. Chipman's case, came from the stomach, Dr. Mills would not absolutely on this account rule out that organ. The stomach was in a very different condition when not in functional activity, and under the peculiar conditions of this case it was not inconceivable that it ceased for the time to be a stomach in the physiological sense.

The seventeenth regular meeting of the Society was held Friday evening, June 10th, Dr. W. Grant Stewart, President, in the Chair.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

W. S. BAIRD, M.D., showed the following specimens:

- 1.—Spleen and glands from a case of lymphatic leukæmia.
- 2.—Heart and pericardium in acute plastic pericarditis.
- 3.—Carcinoma of the fundus of the gall bladder with metastases in the liver; clinical history indefinite, autopsy revealed condition.
- 4.—Stomach and liver showing carcinoma of the lesser curvature and glands with metastases in the liver.
- 5.—Specimens from a woman, five months pregnant, dying of condition diagnosed as eclampsia. At autopsy acute cerebro-spinal meningitis found of pneumonic origin; acute encephalitis; anomalous spleens nine; anomalous attachment of intestines,—ascending colon and small intestine having one mesentery; kidneys only showed acute hydronephrosis; nothing to account for albumin in urine.
- 6.—Specimens from child of ten weeks, intensely jaundiced; congenital obliteration of bile passages; pancreatic duct intact and opening into duodenum; no bile ducts.

A. C. P. HOWARD, M.D.—The clinical history of this case of congenital atresia of the gall-bladder and ducts was briefly as follows: The infant was separated from its mother during its first week of life on account of a maternal puerperal infection. When the mother saw her child again it was deeply jaundiced and gradually failing. She brought it to the General Hospital where an examination revealed a cachectic infant with pronounced icterus, intensely bilious urine and whitish stools,—more resembling white lead than anything else. Though there was no history of lues, a Wasserman reaction was tried, but proved negative. The cause of the icterus neonatorum was not cleared up until autopsy. This condition is rare, though in 1892 Thomson collected 50 cases from the literature.

W. S. BAIRD, M.D., showed for Dr. Elder a humerus from a case of recurrent carcinoma of the breast showing metastases; a cyst of the