Tubercular Epididymis.—DR. GREIG.

Abscesses were present. Tuberculosis was formally thought primary in epididymis. Now thought secondary to some lesion in the body. There was tuberculosis of the lung in this case.

Dr. Goldie : It was said that typical tuberculosis is not seen in epididymis and cord. In one case, however, he did find real caseous nodules with typical cellular elements. Tubercle bacilli well shown.

Dr. Greig : In the right testicle there was no sign of tuberculosis, nor in bladder or vesicle. On examination as to origin, he thinks it was secondary to the lung. There was history of injury to this testicle, also the abscesses suggested tuberculosis.

Dr. Silverthorne : Showed stomach from case of carbolic acid poisoning ; suicide. Fluid in stomach, whiteish, odor very strong. Bowels also affected, no preforation.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING, APRIL 28TH.

Meeting called to order 9 p.m. In the absence of the president and vice-president, Dr. King moved, seconded by Dr. Oldright, that Dr. Meyers take the chair.

Present were Drs. Meyers, Goldie, Anderson, Oldright, King, Silverthorne, Parsons.

Drs, Thistle and Goldie presented notes and specimens of the case of initial stenosis.

Dr. E. E. King and Dr. Silverthorne presented two cases of cancer of the prostate gland and a case of hypertrophy of the middle lobe of the gland.

Rodent Ulcers.—DR. GOLDIE.

These specimens of rodent ulcer are of most interest from a teaching standpoint. The specimens comprising the whole face.

They present all the typical appearances of rodent ulcer, both macroscopically and microscopically.

The origin is apparently in the hair follicles, the cells are small, alveoli in the one specimen, being well marked, while in the other it is with difficulty that one can tell the epithelial cells from the proliferating connective tissue cells immediately around.

The vessels show marked changes, endarteritis and hyaline degeneration.

Dr. Anderson discussing Dr. Goldie's specimens of rodent ulcer, spoke of a peculiar feature in one specimen. The very