

age 54. and robust. Had ordinary evidences of pneumonia. On April 24th, 1898, exudate first appeared on pharynx, not readily removed. On 27th specimen shown was expectorated. In the early stages there had appeared more blood in the sputum than was common in ordinary pneumonia.

In connection with the exhibition one expectorated by a patient of Dr. Hodge four years previously was shown also, which also showed the growth into the bronchial tubes. The patient lived three days after it was expectorated.

A case of tubal pregnancy, occurring in the practice of Dr. Ferguson (will be published in *THE CANADIAN PRACTITIONER*), was reported, and the foetus and placenta exhibited.

An inverted uterus with a fibroid tumor was presented, in which all efforts to reduce had been unsuccessful, and a supravaginal hysterectomy had been done. Phlegmasia alba dolens had developed in three days, probably due to the extension of phlebitis present at time of operation.

The brain of a female patient, aged 52, who, eight weeks previously, suffered from an apoplectic seizure, was next shown. She suffered from aphasia and paralysis of right side of face and left leg. Again, on April 8th, another stroke took place, with almost instant death. The dura mater was found adherent; no sign of external hæmorrhage. A smooth cavity the size of a hen's egg was found at the inner side of the left frontal sinus, and a small cavity in the left occipital lobe.

Dr. W. J. Stevenson showed an ununited fracture of the acetabulum in a dog. Also a 7½ months foetus, with the amniotic sac unruptured, and the placenta, which had been partial placenta prævia.

Dr. English made reference to two recent cases of miscarriage in which foetus and placenta came away together, and the amniotic sac unruptured.

Meeting adjourned at 10.15. without examining the microscopical specimens.

Copied from the minute book by the corresponding secretary,

W. S. MACDONALD,

679 Dundas street, London, Ont.