

In consequence of the results of the microscopic examination the complete operation was carried out on the 14th of this month, the same gentlemen being present as at the first operation.

Halstead's method was adopted. You will notice two prolongations or processes of the removed mass: the one to the inner side subdividing into two, representing the tissues respectively above and below the axillary and subclavian vessels, as far up as the latter could be reached by drawing the arm and clavicle upwards; the latter subdivision also includes the tissues surrounding the pectoralis minor. The other process consists of the glandular, fatty and connective tissue of the axilla.

Union took place by first intention, and the patient left the hospital in two weeks.

This case is mainly interesting from a pathological point of view on account of the difficulty of diagnosis, the apparently trivial symptoms, and, with one exception, the innocent microscopic appearance. It is, I think, unusual to find so small a growth so soft, so little involvement of skin, with such a lengthy existence; whilst even the pain might have been caused by mastitis, with resulting cysts; but the pain coming on late in the period of existence of the lump was suspicious; as for lymphatic involvement I have seen that in connection with simple cyst formation in the breast.

Dr. Graham referred to a case of

#### PAGET'S DISEASE OF THE NIPPLE,

shown last year. She consulted a homœopathist later, not heeding the advice that the breast should be removed; was operated upon for a ventral hernia, which was not a source of much trouble, and told that the condition in the breast would amount to nothing. Since that time the attending physician has operated for extensive carcinoma with axillary involvement.

Dr. Amyot presented a tuberculous lung. Patient about 45 years of age. Had knee-joint trouble about thirty-five years ago, resulting in partial ankylosis. Had occasional attacks of hæmoptysis during the last ten years. Two years before death he fell and received some injury to the testicle, from which a hydrocele developed. It was aspirated four times; on three of these occasions he had hæmoptysis.

Final illness began with a so-called cold. Had a slight hæmorrhage; two days later he had a severe hæmorrhage, and two days after this another. Crepitant rales could then be heard over both lungs. No dullness. Bacilli of tuberculosis were found in abun-