

*Post-mortem.*—This mass was found in Douglas' pouch bound to sacrum. The cord, about twelve inches long, ran to right iliac fossa, and was there fixed in a fibroid tissue. Melanotic sarcoma was found in liver and lungs; one tuberculous knee. Two sinuses over sacrum; abscess in groin connected with hip; a hernia at umbilicus, adherent to skin. The appendix was at the umbilicus.

Dr. A. B. Anderson discussing Dr. Taylor's specimen said: Lithopedion is a rare condition. Thoma states that an embryo retained either in the uterus or in the abdominal cavity may undergo this change. Three classes are described: 1. Where only the membranes are calcified. In such cases the fetus is readily taken out. 2. The membranes become adherent to the surface of the fetus, with calcification. In this case no separation between fetus and membrane is possible. 3. The fetus may escape from the membranes with calcification of the outer layers of the fetus. This patient died of pneumonia.

Dr. Fotheringham, discussing Dr. Taylor's Lithopedion, drew attention to Kùeben Meister's statement in *Archiv. f. Gynæk.*, quoted by Hirst, in his Text-book of Obstetrics, to the effect: (a) That the pregnancy resulting in lithopedion is always abdominal or at least tubal with rupture. (b) That the deposit of lime (usually phosphate or carbonate) occurs usually in the membranes, and in the parts of the fetus in contact with it. (c) It may arise in the *vernix caseosa*—though we would suppose that an abdominal pregnancy, in which the fetus was old enough to show the *vernix caseosa*, must be even more rare than lithopedion. The specimen seems to bear clear evidence that the membranes were first calcified. Most of the really fetal structure apart from the skeleton being absent, apparently having been absorbed.

Dr. J. J. MacKenzie and Dr. R. W. Rudolf reported the results of three experiments upon rabbits, along the lines of Lack's experiments. In two rabbits the left ovary was cut open and scraped, the scrapings being distributed over the mesentery and peritoneal surfaces; the third rabbit was inoculated intraperitoneally and in the anterior chamber of the eye. One rabbit was killed after six months, the other two at five months and a half. All the animals were healthy when killed, and showed nothing which could be construed as malignant new growth.

Dr. Lock's experiment was founded on his theory that cancer is due to growth of animal epithelium in a lymphatic space where it is extraneous.

He sowed an emulsion of one of the ovaries in the peritoneal cavity and fourteen months later the animal died filled with cancer. He repeated the experiment in a number of rabbits but has not reported since. Possibly the cancer was an accident