

was seen it was always the lost pollex, and with it was reproduced the os trapezium of the carpus. A couple of years ago he presented to this Society a specimen of a pig's manus having a pollex and pre-pollex, six digits in all, a variation which was of greater rarity than the one above described.

(2) *Boat-Shaped Negro Skull*.—The skull was that of a full-blooded negro, and with a very small cranial capacity—in fact, microcephalic, and very prognathous. The skull was long and very narrow, and of the form usually described as scaphoid. This was due to the absence or early obliteration of the sagittal suture, hence the transverse growth being prevented, a great increase takes place in the vertical and longitudinal direction, thus giving the vault of the skull a boat-shaped shape. This was well shown in the specimen exhibited. At the site of the anterior fontanelle the bone was raised into a prominent boss, due no doubt to the later ossification at this point. This form of skull is said to be common amongst the Scotch, hence the term "long-headed Scotchmen."

(3) *Skeleton of Hawk with Multiple Fractures*.—This specimen exhibited healed fractures of the femur, breast bone and the radius and ulna of each wing. The fractures had been no doubt due to shot, as one pellet was found in the breast bone and another in the right bronchus. The amount of callus thrown out was enormous, being necessary to unite the fractured ends of the bones which were a considerable distance apart.

*Necrosed Polypus of the Uterus*.—Dr. LAPTORN SMITH exhibited the specimen which he had removed from a woman fifty-five years of age, the menopause having occurred several years before. For two weeks the patient had suffered from a profuse foetid discharge. Her physician found a large mass in the vagina, which was easily broken and bled profusely, so he thought that the disease was cancer. Dr. Smith found that the mass was movable, and under an anæsthetic, when he had removed a large quantity of necrosed tissue, discovered a pedicle springing from the fundus, and which was easily removed. After thorough disinfection, the uterus was stuffed with iodoform gauze; the patient made a complete recovery. Dr. Smith pointed out that the foetid discharge, accompanied by hæmorrhage, rendered the suspicion of cancer very strong, especially in a woman so long past the menopause.

*Cancer of the Body of the Uterus*.—Dr. LAPTORN SMITH exhibited a specimen of extensive cancer of uterus, in which the disease was confined to the body, the cervix showing no appearance of being affected. The patient had suffered from hæmorrhage, coming on several years after the menopause. Portions of tissue removed by the curette proved the disease to be cancer.

*Osteo-Sarcoma of the Tibia and Fibula*.—Dr. HINGSTON exhibited a tibia and fibula, in which large excavations were situated deep in the substance of the bones near their heads. The patient had come to him five months before, with a large, hard swelling at the back of the knee. Recognizing the malignant character of the growth, operation was advised, but the man would not submit until three days ago, when the leg was removed by the circular operation, a little above the condyles of the femur. There were large cavities on the posterior surface of the bones just below their articulating surfaces, where the tumor had been removed, and the periosteum was detached for some distance on both bones. The appearance of the bones would lead one to suspect strumous disease, had not the history of the case and the presence of the tumor pointed unmistakably to osteo-sarcoma.

*Poisoning, possibly from Lead, after eating Canned Tomatoes*.—Dr. JOHNSTON and Mr. WOLFF reported a case of a girl, aged seven, who was taken violently ill with vomiting and collapse within two hours after eating a large quantity of tomato soup. Of the other members of the family who had eaten the soup, the mother suffered from headache and nausea, while the rest were unaffected. The child died within sixteen hours. At the autopsy, no natural cause of death was found, but chemical analysis, made independently by Dr. RUTAN and Mr. C. F. Wolff, showed the presence of a large quantity of lead within the liver. The case was of interest owing to the frequency of poisoning from canned goods, and the rarity with which any evidence pointing to the absorption of mineral substances had been established by analysis of the viscera.

Dr. T. D. REED considered the evidence of lead from the tomato can being the cause of death in this case quite inconclusive. Canned goods are used in enormous quantities, and death from the lead in them is unheard of. Fatal acute poisoning from any lead salt is extremely rare, several drachms per day of lead acetate are given therapeutically, and quantities of one ounce have failed to cause death. The entire amount of solder in a tin would only represent a very few grains of lead. The few cases of death from canned goods heretofore reported have been attributed to decomposition of the contents of the can, but in this case, as the material was boiled into soup, it is difficult to accept the eating of the tomatoes as the cause of death. Most persons carry about with them in their bodies a small quantity of lead.

Dr. JOHNSTON replied that the remaining contents of the can could not be obtained. He pointed out that though large quantities of the acetate may be taken with impunity, some other salts, notably the chromate, were highly