

Cobbold, appeared to be the form most resembling it. He had removed 140 of the parasites from the gall-bladder and bile ducts. A slight dilatation of the bile ducts, without any apparent change in their mucosa, was the only evidence of any disturbance caused by them.

Dr. ADAMI asked Dr. Johnston if he was perfectly certain what form of distoma he had. He had understood that the dimensions did not quite correspond to any of those described by Cobbold and other more recent writers, and he thought that although Dr. Johnston had spoken so cautiously this might very well be a new species.

### **Vesical Calculi with Specially Interesting Features.**

Dr. JAMES BELL presented specimens of vesical calculi from two old men who had been operated upon eight days previously. He stated that in both cases the calculi possessed features of unusual interest. Both patients were old men in whom stone first appeared after prostatic trouble had existed for some years.

The first patient was a native of France, 70 years of age, who had begun to suffer from prostatic troubles ten years ago. In October, 1892, a large stone had been removed by suprapubic operation in Lyons, France, with relief to symptoms for a year and a half. In August, 1894, he had been subjected to litholapaxy, but was not relieved. The operation was repeated in May, 1895, with no better result, and in August, 1895, a perineal lithotomy (lateral) had been done and a stone removed. The symptoms persisted and on the 24th of October Dr. Bell had operated by suprapubic section and removed eight separate stones and about thirty fragments which had apparently not been evacuated after crushing. The condition of the bladder explained why the stones had not been evacuated by either litholapaxy or perineal lithotomy. The posterior wall and trigone consisted of five separate pouches in which the stones and fragments lay. Some of these pouches had broad bases and narrower necks, like bags of corn, and were with difficulty evacuated even when directly beneath the fingers.

The second case was that of an old man of 75, in a condition of senile (or toxic ?) dementia, who had been first catheterized three years ago. He had gone on for two years and a half using a catheter himself, sometimes as often as every half hour, without making any attempt to keep it clean. He carried it about in his pocket, which probably accounted for the fact that when the large calculus was broken across on removal it was found to contain in the centre some fibrous substance resembling hempen cord. The second stone, about two inches long and as thick as an ordinary lead-pencil, probably contained a nucleus also of matter introduced from without, but had not yet been