Section of Urology.
President—Sir John Thomson-Walker, F.R.C.S.

Case of Cyst of Prostate.
By Sir John Thomson-Walker, F.R.C.S.

J. N., male, aged 43, examined February 9, 1920. For four weeks had complained of a poor stream and straining to pass water and frequent micturition. Three days before I saw him a catheter was passed. This was repeated twice daily, and from 14 to 30 oz. of residual urine removed. Apart from use of catheter there was frequent desire, but very little urine was passed. He was a strong healthy man, and there were no senile changes or signs of nervous disease. The prostate, as felt from the rectum, was elastic and movable, and very slightly larger than normal.

On cystoscopy there was a rounded bulging on the left of the internal meatus, the outline of which was otherwise normal. The bladder was slightly trabeculated, and the ureteric orifices normal. On opening the bladder a large soft cyst the size of a walnut was found arising from the prostate at the anterior and left edge of the internal meatus. The prostate was not enlarged. I shelled it out with some difficulty, and it carried the cyst with it.

Recovery was uneventful, and there was no residual urine.

The specimen shows a prostate, little if at all enlarged, and on the upper surface there is a thin-walled cyst the size of a walnut.

Case of Myosarcoma of Epididymis.
By Sir John Thomson-Walker, F.R.C.S.

M. M., male, aged 32, examined June, 1922. Patient noticed a lump attached to the testicle about twelve months ago. This had gradually increased in size, especially during the week previous to examination, but there had not been any pain. There had been no injury, and the patient denied venereal disease. In the globus major of the right epididymis there was a very hard round nodule, the size of a marble. The surface was smooth, and was not adherent to secondary structures. The testicle, remaining portion of epididymis and vas deferens were normal, and nothing abnormal was found elsewhere in the genital organs. The diagnosis lay between an unusual form of tuberculous epididymis and growth.

Epididymectomy was performed, and on section the nodule was found to be a myosarcoma.

Fifteen months later there was no recurrence. He was lost sight of after that time.

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[January 25, 1923]