

Dr. McPhedran said the absence of jaundice was not a matter of surprise, as none of the nodules there, doubtless, was any obstruction to the ducts.

Dr. Anderson reported on the post-mortem condition. The liver weighed twelve pounds, and was studded with carcinomatous nodules, which had begun to degenerate. The primary focus was found in the rectum. There was there a lacerated surface which involved the whole thickness of the wall. There was no obstruction to the lumen, as the cancer had sloughed away as it grew, so that the tumor in the rectum seemed comparatively insignificant. Microscopical section showed it to be a malignant adenoma. The tubules were filled with epithelium, which in many spots had broken through the membrane.

Dr. C. J. Hastings presented a specimen of myxomatous degeneration of the placenta. He said an interesting feature of the case was the difficulty of diagnosis. She had been married a year and a half, and this was her first pregnancy. The patient had used all efforts to restore the menstrual function. About six weeks ago he was called in, the patient complaining of having a slight bloody discharge. She had been drugging herself without effect, and had introduced a catheter and injected water, which had given rise to severe pain; but this had subsided. On examination, no dilatation of the os was found; there was a slight sanguineous discharge. She was ordered to bed and given uterine sedatives. Patient was kept in bed four weeks, but at the end of this time the condition was not improved, and, as her general health was suffering, she was allowed to get up. As far as he could learn, there was no discharge from the cyst. She went on to the fifth month. The uterus did not seem any larger than one would expect to find in a case of normal pregnancy. On examination, the cervix was found to be dilating satisfactorily, and, as there was little or no hæmorrhage, the case was left to nature. After six hours of pretty severe labor pains the doctor introduced two fingers, getting the mass away. He could not discover the fetus. He called attention to the fact that this condition had been improperly referred to as a hydatid mole. It was generally agreed that the vesicles were formed from the chorionic villi which had undergone proliferation, followed by myxomatous degeneration. The cysts contained mucin, albumin, and salts. He called attention to the fact that they had been improperly compared to a bunch of grapes. The cysts, instead of each having a separate connection, were each attached to the other by a pedicle. The condition must, of necessity, occur during the first ten weeks of pregnancy; after that date the villi become vascular and the placenta definitely formed. The causation was on the maternal side. It occurred very rarely in primipara. In the case reported he thought, in the efforts to bring on the miscarriage, the