

waxy and slightly bronzed appearance, and has, moreover, a heart murmur, mostly due to anæmia. On *examination* the os uteri was found to be widely dilated, so that two fingers could be introduced into the cavity which contained a movable, smooth body about the size of a 6 months' foetal head. By firmly depressing with the other hand the fundus of the uterus the tumour was found to have a pedicle about 2 inches wide situated at the top of the uterine cavity. During the examination there was considerable bleeding, and there was a very bad smell on the fingers afterwards.

*Diagnosis.*—A fibrous polypus which had developed in the wall of the uterus (interstitial) 12 years ago, and had been squeezed by uterine contraction into the cavity of the uterus becoming then submucous. This had, of course, increased the number of square inches of mucous membrane, and consequently the capacity of the uterus to bleed. Also the efforts of expelling the tumour from the wall into the cavity and then from the cavity into the vagina, which latter it had not quite succeeded in doing owing to the shortness of the pedicle, these contractions had developed the whole bulk of the uterus until the venous circulation had become obstructed and the mucous membrane had become varicose. The only element of doubt in the diagnosis was whether this benign tumour had taken on a malignant action or not. In favor of this possibility was the bad smell, but this might well be due to necrosis owing to the pressure to which it had been almost constantly subjected, and also the cachectic appearance of the woman, but this I have seen so frequently present in other cases that I have ceased to attach so much importance to it. It is due to a mixture of anæmia which makes the skin white and waxy, and of disorder of the liver and bowels and suprarenal capsules, which makes the skin dark and yellow. I have usually found the colour recover itself completely within a year after the removal of the tumour. In this case there was also, probably, a little mild sepsis going on owing to gangrene of the mass. Against the probability of cancer was the fact that the symptoms had lasted at least 12 years, and though cancer of the fundus kills