

performed in the most satisfactory manner. The patient was seen in April, 1851, five months and a half after the cæsarian section, and found quite well; the only remains of the operation being a slight and easily reducible hernia, a little distance below the umbilicus.

[In the last *Medical Gazette* there is another case of similar kind related by Dr. Redford, in which Mr. Cluly performed the operation with perfect success, both mother and child surviving]

INTRA-UTERINE POLYPUS SPONTANEOUSLY CAST OFF.

By Walter Chapman, Esq., M.R.C.S., Surrey.

M—G—, aged thirty-five, a highly respectable unmarried woman, of very delicate aspect, enjoyed good health until May, 1844. The catamenia appeared when she was between fourteen and fifteen years of age. At the time stated, her illness commenced with more or less leucorrhœa, loss of appetite, emaciation, and debility, the catamenia recurring properly. Thus she continued for three years, during which she was under the care of an experienced and intelligent practitioner, without deriving any decided benefit. In 1847, she submitted to an internal examination, but nothing abnormal was detected. In the following year she began to perceive an augmentation of size in the hypogastric region, and to suffer severe pains, having the character of those of labour, and more particularly at the menstrual periods. In March, 1849, she consulted Dr. Lever, who made a vaginal examination, and pronounced her to have "a polypus in the womb." I first saw her in April of the same year, and found her suffering greatly from inability to void her urine, (rendering it necessary to pass the catheter,) and from an almost constant uterine hæmorrhage, the blood sometimes gushing away, at others slowly draining, she was very much anæmiated and emaciated, there was frequent vomiting, and almost constantly great pain in the back, loins, and uterine region, these pains frequently becoming exceedingly severe, resembling those of parturition, and preventing her from obtaining either rest or sleep, except for very short periods.

On making an external abdominal examination, a large globular moveable tumour could be very distinctly felt in the hypogastrium; its size was about equal to that of the uterus directly after the completion of labour at the full period, and could quite as readily be felt; and it was not very painful or tender to the touch. An internal examination discovered the vagina to be very small, and narrowed superiorly, the os uteri to be so closed as not to admit the tip of the finger, and the uterus itself moveable and large, as if from something in its cavity.

In this sad state she continued till April, 1850, with an aggravation of all her symptoms; and her death seemed quite inevitable, from their combined effects. There was no alteration in the state of the os uteri.

Dr. Lever saw her with me again about this time, and thought her only chance of safety depended upon the uterus being able to expel its contents into the vagina, so as to allow of their being removed from thence by ligature.

One morning, in April, 1850, her mother (who is a very sensible woman) showed me a whitish substance, like a shred of fibrine, which had passed per vaginam; it was very tenacious, and not offensive. From this time, many of these shreds or masses continued to be expelled, some requiring to be extracted from the vagina, till a quantity escaped more than sufficient to fill a pint basin. Three months elapsed before the whole of this mass was voided; two or three