

## Society Proceedings.

### MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

*Stated Meeting, February 2nd, 1883.*

DR. T. G. RODDICK, VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE  
CHAIR.

Dr. Gardner exhibited the following specimens:—

1. *Fibroma of both Ovaries and Uterus*, occurring in the practice of Dr. Mullin of Hamilton. The specimen was removed *post-mortem*. Each ovary is of the size of a child's head. One ovary was impacted in the pelvis; the other could be felt through the abdomen as a hard, movable tumor projecting above the brim. The morbid growth consists apparently of an expansion of the whole ovary rather than an outgrowth from the organ. The fibroma of the uterus is a small subperitoneal outgrowth. In structure the tumors are very dense, and present all the characters of fibromata. Dr. Mullin promises a full report of the case. Dr. Gardner remarked that the specimen was one of exceedingly great interest, from its rarity of both nature and size. The most exhaustive articles on the subject he knew of were Leopold's paper in the 6th Vol. of the *Berlin Archives fur Gynecology*, published in 1876, and a paper by Dr. Coe in the *Am. Jour. of Obstet.* for July and October, 1882. Leopold had collected 56 cases of solid tumors of the ovary of all kinds of fibroma—carcinoma, enchondroma, and sarcoma—and from the reports at his command, which, however, were derived from the statistics of ovariologists, he estimated that they constituted about 1.5 per cent. of all ovarian tumors. As, however, the tumors do not always attain a size calling for surgical interference, it is probable that if the records of *post-mortem* examinations were also taken, the proportion would be somewhat increased.

2. *A Uterus of normal size, with two small submucous fibroids projecting into the cavity of the body, and a smaller one projecting into the cavity of the cervix.*—One of those in the body is situated near to the internal os, which, however, it does not appear to have obstructed.

3. *An imperfectly developed Uterus, with an interstitial fibroma almost subperitoneal, of the size of a hazel nut, in the fundus.*—In neither of

these latter cases was there a history of any symptoms having been caused by the tumors. Dr. Osler, speaking of the frequent occurrence of these small fibroids, ventured to say that over half of the women over fifty would have fibroids, they are so excessively common.

4. *A Fibrocellular Polypus of the size of a small orange*, which he had removed a fortnight ago from a lady of over sixty years of age. It was attached by a short, thin pedicle to the posterior wall of the cervix, a little below the internal os. When first examined, the surface of the tumor was of a deep, livid, blue color; when removed three days later, this appearance was intensified. On section of the tumor, it presented the usual appearances of intersecting trabeculae of condensed areolar tissue, with interspaces, which were filled with recently effused undercolorized blood-clots. The patient is the mother of several children, and several years past the menopause. For the first five years after the menopause she suffered from symptoms of prolapsus uteri. She then remained well and entirely free from symptoms till last summer, during which she had a long attack of a fever of remittent type, accompanied with leucorrhœa and profuse night sweats, which exhausted her very much. For some months previous to the removal of the growth she suffered from aching in the lumbar region and occasional hemorrhages, only one of which was profuse. It was removed by Thomas' serrated scoop, with a view of reducing to a minimum the by no means great danger of hemorrhage. No bleeding followed. The recovery was speedy and perfect, except for the sacral pain, which is still present. The specimen is of interest from its unusual size (not rarity) for a polypus of its kind growing in this situation. Dr. Gardner had removed a good many polypi of this kind, but never saw one so large as the one in question. Gussierow gives the size as varying from a pea to a walnut. It possessed some medico-legal interest, as when removed it presented appearances whereby, if spontaneously expelled, it might have been mistaken by a careless or ignorant observer for the products of conception, and so abortion have been suspected.

5. *Malignant Disease of the Uterus.*—This specimen consisted of the uterus and appendages matted together by the products of pelvic peritonitis and cellulitis. There was a quantity of pus in the pelvic cavity, and recent lymph in the abdominal peritoneum. The depth of the uterus was