

diagnosis, except that their progress is slow and the characters of malignant growth are absent.

4. Tumours made up of fibrous tissue chiefly, more or less associated with small nuclei interspersed. Sometimes these are in large quantity, a fact which leads to a graver estimate of their character, as indicating that they probably possess a tendency to return after removal. Both these and the preceding kind involve the deep structures of the bladder, and cannot be entirely separated by any operative procedure; while, on the other hand, many examples of papilloma, especially when growing from a pedicle, may be completely removed, and often do not return.

5. *Epithelioma*, the nature and characters of which in the bladder are those of this growth in all other parts of the body.

6. *Scirrhus*, or 'cancer' properly so called, not occurring until after the middle term of life has been reached, is occasionally met with in the bladder.

7. The *round- and spindle-celled sarcomata*, formerly known as 'encephaloid,' are sometimes met with in children, but affect not infrequently the adult also. There are three cases of these sarcomata in the series. One, No. 32, is at present unique as regards the bladder. The preparation was examined by one of our most practised and able pathologists, Mr. Shattock, curator of the museum of St. Thomas's Hospital, who reported on it as follows:—

"This tumour consists in part of perfectly formed cartilage, and in part of sarcoma tissue. The latter is of the spindle-celled and mixed kinds, and the process of its chondrification is readily traceable; the cells become surrounded by matrix, and by their subsequent multiplication and secondary capsular formation there is produced the characteristic structure of ordinary cartilage."

The diagnosis of malignant disease of the bladder is not difficult. Examination of the rectum furnishes valuable information. Scirrhus growth is very hard, irregular in form, and is thus unlike ordinary senile prostatic enlargement—that is, the so-called 'hypertrophy' occurring in elderly men. The sarcomata are full and rounded in form, more elastic to the touch than 'senile enlargement,' and far more rapid in their rate of increase in size.