

by a layer of cylindrical epithelium, or, much less commonly, by the ovate or spherical variety. Formerly these growths were called 'villous,' to which it was usual to add the term 'cancer,' although the implied allegation was entirely unwarranted by evidence. When these prolongations are very long, slender, and floating in the bladder, the papillomatous growth is termed 'fimbriated.' When a considerable portion of fibrous tissue is present, rendering the growth more solid, the designation 'fibro-papilloma' is more appropriate. These growths form very slowly at first, but when developed give rise to repeated attacks of hemorrhage, which in time become continuous and copious, thus terminating life. They are the most commonly met with of all vesical growths, and their symptoms have been often mistaken for those of renal disease. Microscopic examination of the urine will sooner or later (especially if the bladder is washed out with water and the *débris* scrutinised) detect specimens of the growth, which are quite characteristic, and absolutely decisive that the growth is present. Moreover, on careful inquiry, it may be ascertained that the bleeding is found occasionally, sometimes frequently, to appear in a manner which can rarely or never be met with in renal hemorrhages. The patient commences an act of micturition with clear or almost bloodless urine, and at the end of the act bright florid blood is mixed with the stream, or appears alone at the close. This fact determined, the bleeding is without doubt vesical, and if for a considerable period of time there is still but little pain experienced, and the act of micturition is, as a rule, not very frequent, the bleeding is certainly not due to a sarcomatous or carcinomatous growth, and is therefore very probably significant of papilloma.

I may remark here that I know no styptics which appear to control the hemorrhage from this source, although I have seen all the known remedies abundantly tried. Treatment by local injections is apt to provoke rather than check the flow of blood.

3. The *simple myomatous* tumours are not very uncommon; they are not accompanied by any characteristic signs of their presence, but have sometimes a papillomatous growth on their surface. Nothing further remains to be said here in relation to