

the other 11 years of age. A few months after the birth of the last child she began to suffer from cough, hæmoptysis, pain in the chest, dyspnoea, emaciation, and all the other evidences, general and local, of phthisis. The physical signs existed mainly in the right lung, in the apex of which a cavity was diagnosed. So serious were the symptoms at one time, that it was thought by her medical advisers that she had but a few months to live. She rallied, however, and although never long free from cough and expectoration, her general condition became much better, and she had for several years lived in tolerable comfort. To this result the preparation known as Hydroleine had seemed to contribute very much. Between three and four years previous to my seeing the lady a tumour, diagnosed as ovarian, had developed, and when I saw her the abdomen was enlarged thereby equal to pregnancy of six months. All the evidences of cystic ovarian tumour were present, but as it had grown none for a year or two, was not painful, did not seem to be markedly affecting her general health, and as a portion of the tumour occupied the pelvis where it might be adherent, seriously complicating ovariectomy in a delicate woman, I advised non-interference until some indication for prompt action arose. My advice was followed. I did not again see her till early in May, 1886. I then learnt that the lung symptoms had been alternately somewhat active and quiet, the tumour remaining stationary till March, 1886, when it began rapidly to increase in size; menstruation, which had hitherto been quite regular, ceased on 16th February, after a natural flow. There had been nausea and some vomiting. The large increase of the tumour had produced much dyspnoea and pain in the right side of the chest. On some nights the patient had been unable to lie from difficult breathing. I found her emaciated and slightly livid from impeded breathing. The breast signs were doubtful, but on examination the vagina was purple in colour, and both it and the cervix were markedly softened. Enlargement of the uterine body commensurate with the probable duration of pregnancy was tolerably well made out. That part of the tumour which occupied the pelvis at the examination eighteen months before had disappeared upwards. The patient