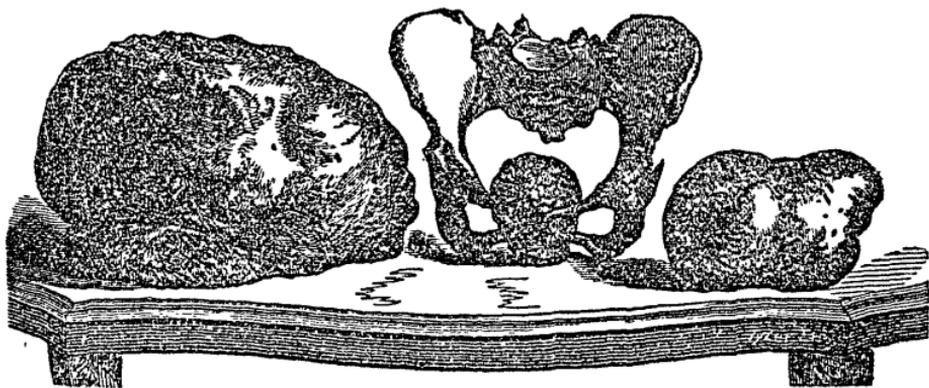


perchloride of iron, and though the hypertrophied uterus was much congested, as was also the broad ovarian stump, yet the clamp shield had prevented even a drop of blood from escaping. The pedicle was sutured rather than ligatured, the stitches, ten in number, being passed from side to side, and so closely as to act both as sutures and ligatures, by a modification of Dr. Storer's method of "capping" the pedicle; sufficient space being left between each of the stitches to allow free capillary circulation, and thus to prevent mortification of the extremity. Upon proceeding to examine the condition of the other ovary, it was found that this also was diseased, and occupied the entire cavity of the pelvis, having displaced the uterus upwards, and that its size was that of a child's head at full term. So firmly wedged was it within the pelvis, and so great was the resistance of the promontory of the sacrum from above, that the united strength of Drs. Storer and Hooper was required to dislodge the tumour. The clamp shield being again applied, division was effected as before, and eleven metallic sutures inserted in the T shaped pedicle close to the uterus. This smaller tumour (the left ovary) weighed two and a half pounds; the two, with their contents, weighing thirty-six pounds. The abdominal wound was now closed by thirty double sutures of annealed iron wire, electroplated with silver, introduced by Simpson's hollow needle, and the patient left in Dr. Wheeler's care." (Dr. Stone).

The wood-cut here appended shows the size of the tumours relatively to



each other, and to the normal female pelvis; the "dummy" uterus also exhibited, prepared by Mr. Jordan, serves to represent the hypertrophied condition of the organ and its displacement upwards by the pelvic tumour.

"Thursday morning, 21st Nov.—During the evening and night the patient gradually came up from the shock of the operation, feeling much exhausted in strength. Has slept somewhat during the night at short