

DR. LAFLEUR regretted that the decomposed condition of the specimen precluded microscopical examination, and drew attention to the fact that the constricted portions were very much thicker than the other parts.

*Vulvo-Vaginal Cyst.*—DR. ALLOWAY related the case of a young lady who had consulted him four and a half months ago for an enlargement of the left labium majus. This, he thought, was a vulvo-vaginal cyst, though it presented characters unlike those usually found, and did not appear to be just in the proper position. It was oblong in shape, running up the side of the labium to the level of the opening of the meatus, and was soft and fluctuating. At the operation he found no definite cyst-wall, but a jelly-like mass which was not mucus but very like myxoma. This he carefully scraped away, and the edges of the wound being brought together healed by primary union. A few days ago she returned, stating that the growth had recurred. Thinking that it might be a return of the myxoma, Dr. Alloway advised removal, to which the patient consented. A tumour was found, but in a different position to the former one, it being in a line with the posterior vulvar opening. This was removed by careful dissection and was found to be a true retention cyst of Bartholini's gland. On attempting to pass a bristle through the duct it was found to be occluded by the cicatrix of the previous operation.

*Hæmatoma of the Fallopian Tubes.*—DR. ALLOWAY exhibited the specimen, removed from a patient who had been complaining of extreme pelvic pain, menorrhagia and sterility since the time of her marriage six and a half years ago. Commenting on the case, Dr. Alloway said that until quite recently this condition was supposed to occur only in tubal pregnancy, but now it is known that it may be produced by any inflammatory condition or excessive congestion.

*Hæmatoma of the Ovaries.*—DR. ALLOWAY exhibited two specimens of this condition. The first had been removed from a woman suffering from pelvic pain and menorrhagia. A prominent symptom was nervous tremor, which he attributed to loss of blood and general debility. The appendages were found fixed