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**THREE CASES OF PELVIC HÆMATOMA.**

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The association of pelvic hæmatocœle with cancer and tuberculosis of the genital organs of women must be exceedingly rare. In none of the recent works on gynæcology which I have examined is any mention made of it. This statement applies to the classical paper of Whitridge Williams on genital tuberculosis, the chapter on the same subject in the third edition of Pozzi's magnificent work on gynæcology just published (1897), and that of Sir William Priestley in Clifford Abbott and Playfair's system of gynæcology (1896). The same remark applies to cancer of the uterine appendages as treated in each of the works mentioned. This is certainly remarkable, especially as regards tuberculosis now known to be so frequent a disease of the tubes and ovaries, and to which so much attention has been devoted by many observers in recent years. That pelvic hæmatocœle may be associated with these diseases is proved beyond a doubt by the two cases I am about to describe. They are unique in my experience. Their exact relation as regards cause and effect is not so certain. The necessary nutritive and vascular changes may have preceded or co-existed with the cancer or tuberculosis, but may not have been the result of these marked processes. What we know of these diseases as they affect other organs or structures of the human body is surely a cause for wonder that effusion of blood is not frequently caused by the much more frequent tuberculosis of the ovaries, and especially the