

utes from the commencement of the operation, it was noticed that a small portion of the mucous membrane remained unsevered, and that a portion of the tumour was being drawn into the sheath of the instrument. This necessitated the relaxation of the chain for the purpose of drawing the tumour well out, and extending it firmly. Being tightened around it once more, and the handle worked, it soon accomplished the complete detachment of the hæmorrhoid. The whole time occupied was fifteen minutes. No hæmorrhage whatever occurred, and the resulting wound was a mere line. The two remaining tumours were removed a few days afterwards. They were included in the same ligature, and consequently taken away together. After this latter operation the patient lost fully eight ounces of blood, attributable to the circumstance of her having once started suddenly during the course of the operation. The wound in both instances healed with great rapidity.

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ARTICLE XXII.—*Observations on the Pelvic Viscera*, by M. F. COLBY, A.M., M.D.

The importance of the functions performed by the viscera of the pelvis, with their associate connection and great sensibility, renders their functional actions, as to their influence on each other in their abnormal state as well as their morbid influence on remote parts, in their disturbed manifestations, a subject of too much consequence not to engage the close attention of all engaged in the practice of medicine. They all receive the same nerves not only cerebral but spinal and splanchnic, and of course possess all the sensibility and contractility of both the animal and organic life. In all their functional acts the rectal apparatus, which I alluded to in the August number of your Journal, is brought into requisition. It is thus that their functions become identified with those of the descending bowel.

To illustrate some of these influences, I beg to refer to a few cases out of the many which have passed under my observation, and which have a bearing on the subject. Mrs. C——, of this Township, whose case, as a clairvoyant, I reported in the Boston Medical Journal, some 18 years ago, was a woman of refinement, highly intelligent, strictly religious, and possessed a high moral standing. In early life she had inflammation in the pelvic viscera which resulted in closure of the uterine walls, and the menstruation which occurred in after life, proceeded from the upper part of the vagina. These facts I did not know while she lived, but in my report I stated as a remarkable fact, that her menstruation had been uniform—never profuse or in excess—and that leucorrhœa did not cause the