

sequences. Thirdly, there was a distinct pedicle and it was at a spot most favourable for securing it by clamps, and lastly, it was quite evident, from the rapid growth of the cyst, that the tumor if allowed to remain would soon prove fatal. The pedicle was then secured by clamps, ligatured by whipcord and divided by the ecraseur and the subsequent steps, after gastrotomy, as fully described by me in a successful case of ovariectomy, to this Society at a late meeting, having been completed, I felt some hopes of a successful result. For three days she did well, but on the fourth she began to sink, and died on the morning of the fifth day, from septicæmia. Upon *post mortem* examination, a small quantity of thin partially decomposed blood was found in the pelvis, of this we had no indication, although vaginal examinations were daily made, so as to open with a trocar and draw the pelvic cavity, if any fullness from extravasation could be detected. Traces of incipient cystic disease were found in both ovaries, the peritoneum deeply colored. Such is an instance of the degenerating submucous fibrous growth, which no man can diagnose without peritoneal section. I shall always regret that this operation should have been so imperfect, and I recommend in any similar case the removal of a portion of the uterus, ovaries, and fallopian tubes, so successfully effected by Dr. H. R. Storer, of Boston.

SYNOPSIS OF MEDICAL WRITERS ON THE NATURE OF CONSUMPTION WITH THE MODERN RESEARCHES OF CHEMISTRY AND THE MICROSCOPE.

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Under the name of Marasmus, Tabes, or wasting, the disease known in modern times by the name of Consumption, has been studied and more or less properly understood, from the very earliest ages.

In the sacred book of Leviticus it is one of the "plagues walking in darkness," with which the rebellious Israelites were threatened, when it received the name of consumption. And still earlier if we are to pay any regard to Manetho, the famous Egyptian writer, who, according to the report of Eusebius relates that Athotis, an Egyptian king, wrote a treatise on anatomy and diseases of the lungs. This king, if the Egyptian chronology was to be depended on, lived many