

of statistics depends on the care and regularity with which every ovarian tumor is examined, microscopically, no matter how benign it may appear to be to the naked eye.

Of all of the malignant tumors of the ovary, sarcomata are undoubtedly those, which are the least frequently met with, but this statement is a matter of dispute, authorities differing upon the microscopic characteristics of a tumor necessary for one to pronounce it a sarcoma. Bland Sutton³, for instance, claims that almost every solid tumor of the ovary is sarcomatous. This is rather an extreme view to take, but undoubtedly a large proportion of such growths are malignant. When the clinical history is considered along with the microscopic appearances, surely it ought not to be difficult to make a differential diagnosis in the vast majority of cases. Given a rapidly growing solid tumor of the ovary where you can exclude carcinoma and endothelioma, you may feel quite safe in making a diagnosis of sarcoma. At Wartzburg's Frauenklinik⁴, twenty cases of sarcomata were found in 295 ovarian tumors. Four of these were seen in children under twenty years of age, and of these four, three were of the round celled variety.

My own experience in ovarian tumors has not been very large, only 65 having been operated on by me during twenty years' practice, but of these, no less than fourteen were of a malignant nature. There were divided as follows:—

Sarcomata :	
Right ovary	3
Left ovary	2
Double	2
Carcinomata	5
Mixed sarcoma and carcinoma	1
Papilloma malignum	1

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This shows an unusually large proportion of sarcomata, but the specimens have been examined and my own diagnosis confirmed by the various pathologists of the Montreal General Hospital, and, I regret to say, by speedy recurrence in a number of cases. In two of these, the uterus was also affected, once primarily and once secondarily.

Varieties.

Ovarian sarcomata are divided into cystic and solid, each of which is again classified according to its histological structure. F. Taylor⁵ collected ten cases in which sarcomatous tissue had infiltrated the wall