

lower end of the abdominal wound, where we also before closing the wound inserted a small sized bent glass tube, as a drainage tube. Before closing the wound we sponged out the peritoneal cavity carefully with carbolized water, one part to the hundred, and was glad to find the other ovary and other organs in a natural condition. The hemorrhage from the breaking up of the adhesions, although considerable was not copious. We closed the wound with long hare-lip pins, which we inserted pretty deeply so as to bring together a little of the surface of the peritoneum; these we put through one to every inch, with superficial stitches between. We then strapped the abdomen carefully with long adhesive straps, applied a flannel roller, and placed the patient on a comfortable straw mattress. The time from the commencement of the operation until she was placed in bed was just one hour. She soon rallied from the anæsthetic, and expressed herself as free from suffering except a tightness in the left side where the pedicle was ligated. On weighing the sac with its contents we found it to be $39\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. besides some of the fluid had been spilled, no doubt a couple of pounds, so that we took away fully one-third of her whole weight. The fluid was of the same thick, dark color, as when we tapped her a year previously.

After treatment—When she had fully rallied from the effects of the chloroform we gave her 20 drops of tincture of opium in about two tablespoonsful of milk. In a short time she went to sleep and slept soundly for four or five hours. We concluded that one of us would remain with her for a few nights, so as to notice any change that might occur. Dr. Stanley remained the first night, I did so on the second, and so on alternately for ten nights, as we could not obtain a proper professional nurse. For the first two days after the operation we gave her from 10 to 30 drops of tincture of opium every four or five hours as the symptoms demanded, which was the only medicine she had during that time. For the first two days we gave no solid food, after that we gave some beef tea, milk, soda biscuit, rice, corn starch, &c., at regular intervals, and an egg beaten up with milk, to the amount of one every twenty-four hours. After the second day we gave her a mixture of sulphuric acid, quinia and tincture of opium, and when needed small doses of opium alone. After the tenth day we gave her tincture ferri mur., aromat. sulph. acid with half

grain doses of quinine, three or four times daily. The patient so far was in good spirits, suffered very little pain, and was evidently doing well. On the fourth day after the operation I unloosed the bandage and examined the wound; it looked well, better than I could have expected. I took out all the superficial stitches and some of the pins. Union by first intention had evidently taken place in the greater part of the incision. We washed the wound with carbolic lotion 1 to 25, and, as before, applied a small pad of lint soaked in carbolic oil. By means of a Davidson's syringe applied to the glass tube every morning, we drew from the peritoneal cavity from half to an ounce of bloody serum, and broken down tissue. This we continued until the fifteenth or sixteenth day when the deep ligatures came away, after which there was no further occasion for it and we removed the tube entirely. The day after the tube was removed (the 17th after the operation) our patient sat up in the rocking chair for a time, and on the 20th day walked a short distance in the garden; and on the 1st November, just one month after the operation, prepared dinner for the family. At present she is attending to her ordinary household duties, and is gaining flesh rapidly.

I have purposely omitted giving the pulse and temperature until now, that I might give it in tabular form:

	Pulse.	Temperature.
1st (night of operation)	110	101
2nd..... ..	112	102
3rd..... ..	120	101½
4th..... ..	104	100¼
5th..... ..	96	99½
6th..... ..	106	100½
7th..... ..	100	100
8th..... ..	100	99½
9th..... ..	96	99
10th..... ..	100	99½

On the 15th day the temperature went up to 103 and remained at that for three days, but there was no other unfavorable symptom whatever, as the appetite remained good, no pain, slept well, &c. The only apparent reason we can give for the increase of temperature, was increased nutrition as her strength was rapidly gaining every day. We have thus reported this case more minutely than we would did we not consider it a very remarkable one, as we removed fully one-third of the whole