

to be ovarian, and said that the only remedy was the knife, but that she was not to let any one interfere with it, until she could suffer it no longer. At that time it caused her no inconvenience, and she dismissed the matter from her mind until last August. Her health had not been so good as usual, and she was suffering from pains in the back and side, the right, if I recollect correctly. She complained very little at any time, but she seemed to be more or less distressed. Her complexion was rather pale and somewhat sallow.

She mentioned the existence of the tumour to me, and on examination externally and per vaginam, I found the tumour to be very much as she described it. It was about the size of a hen's egg, quite movable, firm and symmetrical, and apparently connected with the right side of the uterus. I considered it to be a fibroid or fibro-cystic tumour of the right ovary, and advised her still to follow Dr. Henwood's instructions. For her general condition I prescribed the citrate of quinine and iron. The position of the tumour was about the brim of the pelvis. The tissues about the vagina uterus and rectum were in a healthy condition. Her health must have improved from the treatment, for I heard little or nothing about the pains until the 19th of December last. Her health was then not so robust as usual, and she was suffering severely from pains in the back and principally in the left side above and about the middle of the crest of the ilium. She was not able to go about so much as formerly but remained lying down a considerable part of the time. Her general appearance was very much the same as usual. Various liniments and plasters were used to endeavor to alleviate the pain, but nothing proved effectual excepting hypodermic injections of morphia.

About the 25th December, Mrs. T. became jaundiced, the colour deepening in a few days to a dark gamboge-yellow, and she complained of uneasiness and pain increasing in severity and persistence in her right side and epigastrium.

After most careful and repeated examinations by percussion and palpation the area of the liver was found to be not larger than usual, indeed rather smaller; the breadth of hepatic dul-