

dangerous illness, but would have cheated the world of another human being.

Another lady was seen in consultation during a miscarriage. The hæmorrhage was terribly severe, and a great deal of difficulty was experienced in removing the placenta. She made a good recovery, and becoming again pregnant a short time after consulted her attending physician and asked him to produce abortion. We consulted about the matter and decided to leave nature alone. She has since been delivered of a living child and made an easy recovery.

Another case may well be related in this connection, as it is one of considerable interest. A lady from South Africa married late in life. She was thirty-eight or forty years of age and had been married two years. I found a large abdominal tumor with two abdominal nodules and one pelvic nodule, and between them what I considered a pregnant uterus. She was pregnant about three months. The fibroid tumor had been growing with great rapidity, and two of the nodules were each as large as a child's head. Having performed Porro's operation on two previous occasions I decided in this case, with the consent of the patient, to adopt more conservative measures, and, with every antiseptic and aseptic precaution, I induced abortion. The placenta was removed, with the patient under chloroform, without any great difficulty. The uterus was then packed with iodoform gauze, and an excellent recovery followed. She was advised to return when stronger to have the tumor removed, but did not do so. Several years after I learned the sequel. She was persuaded to place herself in the hands of some of the quack curers, and, while rubbing salve on her back and filling her vagina with inert suppositories, the tumor, as a consequence of the stimulation afforded by the involution of the uterus following miscarriage, began to disappear. The patent medicine people scored a great victory, but were unable to give the true scientific explanation of the reduction in size of the tumor. The patient became again pregnant and was delivered of a living child.

In the light of this experience one must carefully weigh the question before deciding on the performance of Porro's operation or of oophorectomy in young women suffering from fibroid tumors. All cases of abortion and labor are not as easily terminated as the above-mentioned cases would lead one to suppose.

I was recently called to see a patient by Dr. Miller, of our city. He stated that she had been delivered by himself, with a great deal of difficulty, of a dead child, owing to the presence of a tumor in the pelvis that was obstructing delivery. The patient barely escaped with her life, and as she was now pregnant again he desired to have my opinion regarding the desirability of inducing abortion. On examination I found a