

The cultural features on hamoglobin agar alone are enough to satisfy the bacteriologist that this is a new conjunctival micro-organism.

A comparison of the reactions of this organism in sugar-free bouillon, and a study of its cultural peculiarities leave no room for the most skeptical.

OVARIAN DERMOID TUMOUR COMMUNICATING WITH THE RECTUM.

BY

WILLIAM GARDNER, M.D.

Professor of Gynecology, McGill University, Montreal.

Ovarian dermoids are not rare. They are subject to a variety of accidents and complications. They are more liable to these than other ovarian tumours. In my experience the least common complication is that one of which a case is now to be described. The comparative rarity in recent years I attribute to earlier diagnosis and operation.

The patient, aged 31, has been married eight years and is the mother of two children, the first born four years ago and the last five months ago. This woman consulted me first seven years ago when,

At the operation done on 6th January, 1908, a proctoscopic examination, I discovered an ovarian tumour of the left side and advised its removal. I was not urgent and my advice was not heeded. She describes three attacks of abdominal pain from which she suffered in the summer of 1901. The attacks were of short duration, but left her with marked tenderness. About seven weeks previous to my seeing her this second time after the operation of a dose of salts, the patient was surprised to find a lock of hair protruding from the anus. Her medical attendant, Dr. Gow, of Calgary, was called and, with assistance and under chloroform, he removed the hair and diagnosed its source to be an ovarian dermoid tumour communicating with the rectum. Soon after she was brought to Montreal and placed under my care.

At the operation done on 6th January, 1908, a proctoscopic examination was first made, when a nipple-like body with a scanty covering of short hair was found projecting from the anterior wall into the lumen of the rectum, just above the so-called sphincter. Abdominal section revealed an enlargement of the left ovary of the size of a turkey's egg. It was in part intra-ligamentous and in part adherent to the rectum and adjacent peritoneum. It was composed in part of one relatively large locus filled with bloody fluid and for the rest small cavities filled with sebaceous yellow matter with short flaxen-coloured hair. On separation of the adhesions the nipple-like body was revealed and an