

caused to the patient by moving it about. There were absolutely no symptoms present apart from the patient's knowledge of the lump. She was never nauseated and had a good appetite. She was a little thinner than usual, but not more so than she had been after the birth of her first child. Dr. H. B. Anderson made an examination of her blood, and reported it normal, with no evidence of leukemia. Three days before the operation she ate most of a chicken, stating that she did so because she knew she would not get solid food for some time after. When I examined her I thought I could make out splenic dulness, but I did not think that the lump conformed to the shape of the spleen, and advised an exploratory operation. This I did at St. John's Hospital, on the 24th of July last, assisted by Dr. R. J. Wilson and Dr. Ross. Chloroform was given by Dr. Hendrick. On opening the abdomen in the middle line, the spleen and kidneys were found in their normal positions, but there was a large mass free in the stomach. On the anterior wall of the stomach, a greyish white area about the size of a ten-cent piece was seen. I could make out the mass to be lying free in the stomach and extending through the pylorus. It seemed like a couple of limbs meeting below at an acute angle, where there was a movable joint. The portion extending through the pyloric end of the stomach felt as if jointed. In fact it felt very much like an arm with the elbow below and wrist joint at pylorus. The stomach was brought outside the abdomen and an incision made into it between four and five inches in length, midway between the curvatures. After removing the mass of hair, the opening in the stomach was closed by a continuous suture of catgut for the mucous membrane, and a continuous suture of silk for muscular and peritoneal coats, and outside this a row of Lembert sutures. The after treatment was as follows: Eight ounces of hot salt solution every two hours. Nutrient enemata every six hours for first two days. Then salt solution discontinued, and nutrient enemata given twice daily for two days, and then once daily for a week. Twenty-three hours after the operation sips of hot water were given by the mouth, gradually increased until in six hours two ounces of hot water were given. Then two ounces given every hour. Forty-eight hours after the operation the patient was given one ounce of milk and half ounce lime-water every hour. This was gradually increased until in two days later the patient was taking three ounces of milk and one ounce lime water every two hours. Albumen water and barley water were added to the milk diet. For first four days after the operation  $1/30$  grain strychnine was given hypodermically every four hours. The patient only vomited once after the operation. She sat up in bed on the sixteenth day