

as to the presence of lymphatic glands infected with carcinoma (not simply affected sympathetically and only inflammatory in character) the indication would be to attack the condition through the abdomen, possibly even to the extent of doing an extensive Wertheim extirpation. With the parametrium involved, the question of any kind of radical work would naturally drop out of sight and only palliative procedures—like the use of the actual cautery—ought alone to be considered.

#### CASE II. FIBROSIS UTERI.

This woman is 40 years old, married 18 years, has had four children, the oldest 17 years ago. One of the children was stillborn, 12 years ago, and delivered in the absence of doctor or midwife. Her menstrual history, previous and subsequent to marriage, was normal up to several months ago, when she began to lose blood in large quantities at each menstrual period. Under local treatment in our clinic this symptom has improved very much, so that the amount of blood loss is now practically normal. She used to suffer from profuse leucorrhœal discharges, but they have also mostly disappeared. She still complains of a sense of weight in the pelvis, causing pain in the lower abdominal and lumbar regions.

The physical examination of this woman's pelvis excludes everything abnormal to the trained and expert examining hands excepting an old laceration of the cervix and a large, heavy uterus with the surface suggesting at various points, slight irregularities.

We make the diagnosis of bilateral laceration of the cervix, without eversion or erosion. The uterus itself, however, is the seat of a chronic metro-endometritis which, in recent years, has been classified under the name of fibrosis uteri. Personally I do not like the name, because it suggests a serious lesion and a closer relationship to the real neoplastic conditions which are recognized by the formation and growth of the true myomata of the uterus. As a matter of fact, when small nodules are present, I think that the older name will cover the diagnosis and moreover protect the patient perhaps from a severe major