

the os internum, we may note the results of the os under chloroform, when the patient is of the neurotic type. Using Hegar's sounds we notice that when we reach the point when considerable effort is required to overcome the resistance, the pulse alters, respiration becomes irregular, and perhaps momentarily ceases. Contractile spasm may appear and the sound which had already passed easily is with difficulty reinserted.

The action of a faradic current of high tension, obtained from an ordinary induction coil and applied by the bipolar method causes a rapid reduction of the sensibility of the uterus, but when the current is of low tension an increase of the sensitiveness results. The direct current is generally borne without marked discomfort.

(c) PAIN OF A CHRONIC NEURALGIC CHARACTER, ASSOCIATED WITH TRAUMATISM.

To Emmet we owe the explanation of the painful conditions resulting from lacerated cervix, especially when complicated with inflammatory changes. Even after the laceration has apparently disappeared pain of a persistent neuralgic character frequently persists. This is explained by the fact that during the process of repair small nervous filaments become imbedded and compressed in the dense cicatrix. The pain from this condition is unilateral and of a tearing or lacerating nature. If the patient is subject to neuralgia or migraine, the painful point is often located at the neck of the uterus. The rhythmical pulsations are felt, and the observer's finger can easily locate the painful point.

This variety of pain is often wrongly attributed to ovaritis or to parametric adhesions.

In antifixion menstruation is always painful and difficult. It is probable that the menstrual spasm finds an additional element in this condition so common in nervous and debilitated subjects.

(d) UTERINE SPASM AND PERIUTERINE PAIN OF VARIABLE REFLEX ORIGIN.

The causes which produce a condition of extreme irritability in the genital organs of certain women are many. This irritability manifests itself in muscular spasms and acutely painful sensations.

The most common of these causes is the apprehension that the patient experiences at the moment of examination, especially if she be a virgin or nullipare, or if it be her first examination. Other causes are affections of the vulva, excoriations, lacerations, etc. Urethral