

out the ureters and pushing well forward the whole bladder, in this way a wide cuff of healthy vaginal mucosa below the disease being easily and safely procurable. This operation gives a mortality of about 6 per cent. in selected cases. All lymphatic infection beyond this area cannot be estimated, and a wide extirpation of the glands doubles the mortality even in the hands of the best surgeons. The consensus of opinion seems to be that this doubled mortality is too high a price to pay for the chance case.

In America interest has been keenly awakened upon this subject. Last October Wertheim read his paper before the Chicago Society. He described his operations for the removal of the cancerous uterus and claims that after five years 60 per cent. of his cases have remained free from recurrence. Dührssen of Berlin communicated to the same Society a paper, in which he advocates the vaginal rather than the abdominal route in operating upon all cases of cancerous uteri, and he claims to have been the first to have used the perineal incision, known generally as Suchardt's. He does not give any exact statistics.

Speaking generally, removal of the cancerous uterus by the abdominal route has gained immensely in favour during the past year.

The past year has seen the first organized attempt throughout the civilized world to educate both the profession and the laity in the matter of the earlier recognition of cancer of the uterus. It seems that in England and Wales alone, four thousand women die of cancer each year, and not less than 95 per cent. of all cases of cancer seek medical aid when all prospect of permanent relief is out of the question. The urgent need is always the *earlier diagnosis of the disease*. The education of physicians, nurses, midwives, and even of the public itself, in the early and frequently characteristic signs and symptoms. And in this connexion it is well to remember Craig's analyses of the earliest signs and symptoms in 78 cases. In 45 cases leucorrhœa was the first sign; in 21 cases hæmorrhage was the first sign; and in 12 cases pain was the first symptom.

This movement has been carried on both in Europe and America. In England Lewers suggests the issue of a leaflet to the general public so that every woman of adult age should know something of the early signs and symptoms of cancer. In Germany Winter of Königsberg, and Dührssen have written much, while in Austria, the Austrian Cancer Committee has prepared and distributed to all practitioners a pamphlet, "*Principiis Oosta*," wherein is insisted upon the importance of the early examination of all such cases.

In America, Haggard, Maier, Craig, Simpson and Sampson have all devoted much time to this subject. Simpson makes the statement