sible to have carried out the various manipulations and instrumentations so absolutely necessary to a systematic examination of the pelvic organism in our asylum patients. The constant use of ether as a general anesthetic has thus far been unattended by any untoward effects. The insenitive condition induced by its inhalation is, in these patients, rapidly recovered from and is very rarely followed by any nausea or vomiting. Anesthetization for the purpose of examination is troublesome, but an examination of the insane without its aid is valueless.

A full analysis of the pelvic diseases in the one hundred and twenty-one operable cases would not be possible in this paper. A summary, however, of the various lesions diagnosed will give an approximation of their relative frequency.

Diseases of the uterus numbered two hundred and are subdivided into:

1.—Endometritis67	cases
2.—Subinvolution71	44
3.—Retroversions40	"
4.—Dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia. 16	66
5.—Complete procedentia 6	66

Diseases of the cervix uteri totalled eighty-four and were as follows:

1Hypertrophy	26	cases.
2.—Lacerated	36	
3.—Cystic	19	66
4.—Polypi	3	66

Of tumors of the uterus there were ten and were classified into:

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1.—Fibroid
8 cases.

2.—Epithelioma
1 "

3.—Sarcoma
1 "
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Diseases of the ovaries and tubes including cysts of all kinds numbered nineteen.

Injuries to the vagina, including fistulæ, were twenty-eight.

These made a grand total of three hundred and forty-one gynecological diseases in one hundred and twenty-one patients, which is apparently a large number of diseases; but many patients had more than one primary or secondary lesion. The following observations apply to one hundred and ten cases, comprising the total number operated upon, exclusive of a number of cases too recent to be presented in this report.