

persistently against those modern methods of education and training which undermine the strength and impair the usefulness of modern men and women.

Dr. WESLEY MILLS was pleased to hear from Dr. Gardner that the clinician could not agree with the view that there was no connection between ovulation and menstruation. This view could not be held by any person who was an observer of nature. It illustrated a very grave danger to the profession, that of proceeding to general principles from very special cases. Because, in certain diseased human females, one could not always trace the connection between them, it was rash to conclude that the process of menstruation was not dependent upon the function of the other reproductive organs. He expected as a result of recent advances in the knowledge of the innervation of the regenerative organs, as worked out by the Cambridge school, that a sounder basis of treatment would follow. As all parts of the body were related we did not know what the general effect might be of the removal of any one organ. He suggested that the gynæcologists might make valuable observations in this line.

Dr. LOCKHART, in reply, said he could not claim to have cured 50 per cent. of his cases by the use of drugs. With regard to the use of the stem pessary, it was always his practice, where it was required, to insert it at the time of the operation, and to remove it before the patient left her bed.

Those who object to the bicycle for women should remember that it might be a question of use or abuse. He considered it essential that the wheel should be carefully selected and proper directions given as to the amount of exercise to be taken. He objected strongly to the routine use of potassium bromide and conium, believing that the exhibition of sedatives would not effect a cure.

Dr. GARDNER felt that he had not made himself clear with regard to the varieties of dysmenorrhœa; the classes mentioned he intended to represent types, as a large proportion of the cases was complex.

He considered the neglect of mothers and guardians to inform their charges of the onset of menstruation was very common indeed, and was scarcely short of criminal. In his experience the English were much more guilty than the Americans in this respect.

As a method of treatment in the neurotic form he had had pronounced success from the prolonged administration of the hypophosphites of lime and soda given in doses of from one to two grains freely diluted after each meal. Phosphide of zinc had proved satisfactory in a few cases, in some instances after mechanical treatment had failed. Nutritives were of the greatest value, but he was a little