

sent that are in direct relation to the pain. In the first class, namely, those in whom the most careful examination failed to reveal any pathological condition of the generative organs, he found on every occasion all the signs and symptoms of hysteria, the most important of which were hyperæsthetic areas, sometimes over the ovaries, sometimes over the navel, sometime as large as the palm of the hand and sometimes the size of a half dollar. These spots were sometimes exceedingly tender to touch, in some cases the patients being unable to bear the pressure of their corsets or an abdominal bandage. Besides these painful areas there are large areas of numbness or anæsthesia on the legs or back, and nearly always on the conjunctiva and throat. The most important point which he brings out is that many women who have been operated on for distinct and organic diseases of the tubes and ovaries and even of the womb, and who, instead of being completely cured of their pains as we might reasonably expect, on the contrary complain as much as or more than ever of the pain in the abdomen. In these cases he found that on careful examination of the skin of the abdomen the pain was found to be situated there and not in the pelvic organs. We may easily be misled if we make a bimanual examination only, for then the patient will complain of extreme pain which we will naturally attribute to the pressure of the internal hand, while in reality it is the external hand pressing on the hyperæsthetic area which is causing the pain. Lomer points out what is very important, namely, the remarkable curative effects of the galvanic current in small doses in these cases. Out of twenty-seven there was only one case in which the current partially failed to cure. The dose which he found most useful was five or ten milliamperes of the positive pole on the painful surface for ten or fifteen minutes. In some cases a single application cured them, while in a few eight or ten were necessary. Lomer fully recognizes the importance of general treatment as well, and among medicinal agents he places iron, preferably in the form of Bland's pills. Another therapeutic measure of great value he found to be cold sponging and, if possible, cold baths. He also found it advisable to devise