

the whole interior of the uterus and cervix, special attention being paid to the region of the tubal orifices.* All fragments should be collected, including those which may have been washed out. The douche, if employed, should consist of sterilised water or a weak solution of corrosive sublimate (1 in 10,000), as carbolic acid and lysol interfere with the staining of the cells.

The fragments should be transferred to a stoppered bottle filled with absolute alcohol or methylated spirit.

If the expert's report is favorable the patient will be reassured, if unfavorable immediate operation is imperative.

THE OPERATION.

The question of operation is best decided by the operator, who may require to examine under anæsthesia.

TO RECAPITULATE.

(1) Attend to all symptoms suspicious of cancer, and instruct the patient on their importance;

(2) Examine immediately all cases of bleeding or abnormal discharge;

(3) Make a definite diagnosis and do not wait for the disease to develop;

(4) Urge immediate operation if the diagnosis is established.

The practitioner who diagnoses cancer in an early stage, when operation offers a probability of cure, renders a service to his patient as great as that rendered by the operator.

B.

AN APPEAL TO MIDWIVES AND NURSES IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE EARLY RECOGNITION OF CANCER IN THE WOMB.

Cancer of the womb is a very common and fatal disease in women, but *it can be cured by operation when it is recognised early.* A woman sometimes tells a nurse or midwife her ailments before she speaks to a doctor, and the nurse or midwife has then an opportunity of aiding our crusade against this terrible disease.

Cancer may occur at any age, and in a woman who looks quite well and who may have no pain, no wasting, no foul discharge and no refuse bleeding.

* Special care should be taken in using the curette as the cancerous uterus is easily perforated.