

symptoms, which were considered due to reflex influence. No improvement followed, and a few months afterwards she was removed to Hamilton asylum.

The family physician, in making application for her admission, stated that the exciting cause of her insanity was 'uterine and ovarian trouble, disappointment at the result of the operation, etc. She was admitted to the asylum June 2nd, 1891, and was at the time of her admission dull and listless mentally and very frail physically. Her mother, who accompanied her, stated that the operation instead of relieving her insanity had left her frailer in body and quite unimproved mentally. She has now been six years in the asylum, and her history since admission has been one of gradual mental degeneration. At times she is mentally excited and tears her clothing and breaks windows. When this subsides she again relapses into a condition of quiet imbecility, from which there is no hope of recovery.

A. M., admitted to asylum April 1st, 1895, age at admission 22, single, born in Canada, was a bright girl at school. Her general health was good except that she occasionally had attacks of hysteria, followed by what was called nervous prostration. She became quite violent at times and was evidently suffering from acute mania. During one of the attacks a gynæcologist made the diagnosis of inflammation of the ovaries and an operation for their removal was suggested. The parents consented in the hope that her insanity might be cured and their only daughter spared the necessity of going to the asylum. The operation was performed at the patient's home and the assurance was given by the surgeon that both ovaries were extensively diseased, and were consequently removed. The patient made a good recovery, but the after effects were very disappointing. Instead of improving mentally she became violent and unbecoming in her actions and speech. She would sit for hours at a time with her eyes closed and refuse to speak. Her mental condition gradually grew worse and she was admitted to the Hamilton asylum nine months after the first symptoms of insanity appeared and three months after the operation. She has now been two and a half years under observation; when first admitted she was in fairly good bodily health, but very excited mentally and hard to manage, refused to eat and had to be fed with a stomach-tube for six weeks. She gradually degenerated into a condition of quiet dementia. Her friends, mistaking this for recovery, insisted on taking her home on probation December 4th, 1896; she was returned to the asylum January 2nd, 1897, having been home one month