required in order to enable me to speak more definitely. The question of the liability to early interruption of pregnancies can be answered, I think, negatively. I have not seen a case where early abortion could be attributed to the operation, and anatomically it would not be indicated.

In regard to the influence of the operation upon full-term labor, it certainly hastens it, renders it a much less painful and tedious process, and does away with all possibility to traumatism of the cervix, and therefore lessens the liability to infective disease. This latter is a most practical point, and in importance cannot be over-estimated. The relation which the cervix uteri bears to the whole female sexual system in the matter of septic infection is well recognized and needs no further comment. I do not mean by this that there has been a developmental error in the process of progressive evolution, but I certainly do mean that I have seen more evidence pointing to the cervix as an object of danger than I have to it being one of usefulness. And should experience prove that this operation will not involve any very serious drawback, I am afraid my convictions in this respect will rather gain than lose strength.

II.—*Case of Uterine Myoma treated by Electricity, and eventually by Laparotomy.*

This case was referred to me by the late Dr. R. P. Howard in April, 1888. History as follows: Married eight years; never been pregnant. For the past three years she has been losing blood very freely at each menstrual period; duration of flow from ten to twelve days, accompanied with a great deal of pain. Leucorrhœa very profuse. Extreme anæmia and general failure of health.

Examination.—Interstitial myoma apparently occupying the right anterior segment of uterus. Uterus mobile and not tender to manipulation. Sound enters 12 cm. and in a straight direction. Auscultation gives a distinct bruit over tumor. The tumor reached to within half an inch below the umbilicus, and could be freely moved in every direction.

After explaining to the patient the different methods of treat-