

had to work very hard ever since, and never got into robust health. She was able to go back to her work in the factory.

On the 23rd a Mrs. J., 38 years old, came in and was curetted for menorrhagia by one of the staff, but a week later bleeding began again; so at the request of her physician I curetted and applied equal parts of Churchill's iodine and carbolic acid, and then removed a large lacerated and everted cervix. The effect on her general health was excellent, and a few weeks later she became pregnant, which is a good proof of the benefit of the operation, as she had had no child for ten years before.

On the 29th January a Mrs. B. was sent in by Dr. Harvey for symptoms of tubal pregnancy, but after watching her for three weeks we decided that it was a normal pregnancy.

On the same day a Mrs. W. was sent in by Dr. Deeks for symptoms of tubal pregnancy, but after careful observation I came to the conclusion that the irregular hemorrhage and pain were due to some other cause, which was treated, and she is now well. These two gentlemen deserve the credit of being on the lookout for tubal pregnancy. I am sure that no case of this disease could escape their notice.

On the 31st of January Mrs. S., aet. 42, had been in before sixteen months ago when she had dilatation, curetting lacerated cervix and complete laceration of perineum operations, which were most successful. She also had Alexander's operation on the round ligaments, which, although successful in keeping the uterus up, did not relieve her pain. So I decided that I would open the abdomen and look for adhesions, which were found and freed, and one cirrhotic ovary was removed and the uterus fixed to the abdominal wall. She made an excellent recovery, and is now working as general servant, at very hard work.

This comprises all the cases admitted in January, 1902. In my next article I will report an interesting series of cases operated on in February.