an irregular cavity by progressively in- make the dose exceed one hundred or one creasing the size of the electrodes, so that hundred and fifty milliampères. Now in a in the end the entire surface is brought uterus of large size, where it would be into contact with the conducting body. To necessary to introduce an electrode of prodo this with sounds of gold or platinum, portionate length, perhaps fifteen or twenty the only available metals, was a costly centimetres long, this latter strength of affair, and I instructed Gaiffe to make for current would not answer our purpose. For me a series of seven sounds of gas-carbon, + it is with electricity as it is with other which conducts readily, is little to the action natural forces, that power dimishes as the of the positive pole, and may be had cheap. surface is extended. I possess therefore a case of seven sounds water-course, where the mechanical effects of different sizes, rising from five milli- of a confined portion of the stream are remetres to twelve millimetres in diameter. duced to insignificance if the bed be much Beginning with the smallest sound, sufficient i widened. dilatation may be made for the others to follow in succession, till it is found that one of them gives the coaptation required. This is the solution of the first part of the problem-the equal spread of a current over the whole of a large or irregular uterine cavity.

2d. The uterine macous membrane insufficiently cauterized.—The coagulating or hæmostatic action—local and polar—which we seek at the positive pole, under ordinary circumstances, will be strong and efficacious according to the quantity of acid disengaged ; that is, in other words, it will vary in proportion to the electrical intensity. Now, there are two means by which we can regulate the intensity, at the points of entry and discharge of the current.

a. The first is to engage a large number of elements. We may thus apply in certain cases an intensity of current varying from one hundred to three hundred milliampères. But with regard to these degrees of intensity, we must not lose sight of two considerations, the safety of the uterus, and the tolerance of the patient. If a few women are able to bear unflinchingly, without chloroform, as much as two hundred or two hundred and fifty milliampères there

b. I succeed in cauterizing the whole of are many more in whom it is impossible to We see this in a

> b. This leads to the adoption of the second and more practical means of attaining the same end. We vary and augment the intensity at the points of contact of the poles without altering in any measure the total interpolar intensity. The surface of the active electrode must be diminished or its intensity increased. It is understood that, with a greater intensity in an electric circuit, the action of the two poles will be different according to their respective size. Here, then, in varying the extent of the electric surface, we have the means at will of rendering the poles active or indifferent. It is easy to make this accommodation in regard to uterus. We wish to produce a vigorous cauterization, without increasing the general interpolar intensity beyond the point easily supported. Lessen the intrauterine electrode by one-third, or fourth, or a fifth of its original length, and forthwith the cauterization or topical action at the seat of contact will be made, thus, four or five times more powerful. I therefore lav it down as a rule in severe hemorrhagic cases, where it is expedient that a patient should bear a high dose of electricity without much suffering, that the intra-uterine electrode be reduced to a very triffing length; though, under such circumstances, it is essential that it be passed from one extremity of the cavity to the other, so that every part of the mucous surface is succes-

long, rounded at the extremity. It is fastened by a screw to the end of the metallic stem. It may be replaced by others of the same length, but of different sizes. The diameters, gradually increasing from five to twelve millimetres, are rep-resented by the shaded circles. E, Circular grooves, at regu-lar distances of two and a half centimetres, on the caout-chouc covering of the metallic stem of the electrode. M, Handle of the electrode to which the rheophore is attached.