

effect under the provision of this Act, and after two months from the time of such operation, the Governor may, if satisfied that the prisoner will lead a peaceful and orderly life, issue to such prisoner a parole or conditional pardon, to be valid only during the good behavior of such person. If the bill should become a law it will be interesting. It will be noticed that the bill practically places seduction and incest in the same category as rape. It is to be presumed that in Kansas there will be no difficulty in defining the use of the word "defile" as applied to guardians and wards.—*Medicine.*

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TOO MUCH MAJOR OPERATING IN GYNECOLOGY.—An editorial in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of April 1, 1897, closes with these words: "We believe that the diagnostic skill of the average practitioner in this department of medicine is constantly improving; but to be convinced that there is room for still further improvement the doubter has only to follow for a short time one of the out-patient clinics of a metropolitan hospital and hear there from the patients some of the diagnoses made and treatment advised by a large number of practitioners, all of whom probably are not always incorrectly reported. We are credibly informed that, even now in this enlightened age, a considerable number of patients presenting themselves at our hospital clinics for treatment for injuries of the pelvic organs due to child-bearing tell the old story that their doctors did not examine them after the puerperium. In other words, their medical attendants are pursuing the old policy of trusting to luck, perhaps fearing censure for injuries discovered, but more likely too busy to do their work thoroughly. Early recognition of bad tears of the cervix and of the pelvic floor, inflammatory affections of the endometrium and tubes and ovaries, dislocations of the uterus and ovaries that do not right themselves in a reasonable time, if discovered and treated promptly not only do away with the need of many operations but will prevent a large number of patients from becoming debilitated and neurasthenic—conditions of body and mind from which operations alone, be they ever so successful, will not lift them. We should welcome a return of gynecology to its older and more natural channels. The profession at large, dazzled for the time by the brilliant feats of abdominal surgery, should not forget that gynecology is something besides abdominal surgery; and the general practitioner should be ready to follow the specialist, prepared to investigate and treat the diseases of the female pelvic organs according to well-founded principles of the art."—*Medicine.*