

of various kinds. Since that time she had consulted various medical men and had been treated by some operation in another hospital, five weeks after which she had a ring pessary placed in the vagina. This came away on the following morning. After this she wore a pot pessary with straps for twelve months. This gave her great discomfort, and she said that the uterus came down by the side of it; she gave up using it in November, 1901. Then she wore a ring pessary for a while. Since April, 1902, there had been some bleeding which had dribbled from time to time, but never very much. Her menstruation had always been regular as to time, but the period now lasted a week. Before marriage it lasted for three days. Her last period commenced fourteen days since. Defecation was always regular until Christmas, 1901; since then she had had pain about the umbilicus before the act. Her condition at the time of examination was as follows: She was a healthy-looking woman, of medium height, and of sanguine complexion. The uterus lay between the thighs with the fundus looking towards the anus and the os looking upwards towards the pubes. The vaginal wall was entirely everted and dry, being covered by scaly epithelium. The os contained a small fleshy polypus, the pedicle of which sprang from just within the cervix. This was destroyed with the Paquelin cautery under cocaine. The fingers could be made to meet above the fundus, inclosing nothing but vaginal wall and peritoneum. There was no trace of the sacro-uterine ligaments to be detected by palpation. The perineum was short, and after reduction of the uterus there remained marked rectocele and cystocele. On August 25th, 1902, the operation described above was performed. When the uterus was drawn up by the traction ligatures to its full height its fundus projected one and a half inches beyond the level of the abdominal wall, showing the great relaxation of the vaginal walls. The Fallopian tubes were normal and the ovaries were slightly cystic. After the operation upon both sets of ligaments the abdomen was closed by triple suture and sealed. After operation there were still marked rectocele and cystocele. On the 26th urine was passed naturally. She vomited slightly after the anesthetic. There was no pain over the sacrum or elsewhere. The abdomen was supple. The temperature was normal until 6 a.m., when it rose to 99.6° F., falling to normal by 10 a.m. the same day. The respirations ranged from 24 to 30, and the pulse from 80 to 84. On the 31st the period began. Sharp pain was present before for about an hour, which was situated above the pubes. She lost more than for the last two or three years, during which time it had been scanty and unsatisfactory, coming on for a few days, ceasing, and returning again. She thought that this period was much more natural and felt better after it than she had done since the uterus came down. The period lasted for five days. On Sept. 8th the abdominal wound