

my office to engage me to attend her in her confinement. I recognized her as an old patient, and on hunting her up in my old case books I found her name and the following history: She came under my care in March, 1888, and was then 26 years of age, six years married, and never pregnant. She had been under the care of a surgeon for some time for dysmenorrhœa without benefit, but she only left him because he urged her strongly to have her ovaries out, and this she was reluctant to do, because it was the great ambition of her life to have a child. She had always suffered from dysmenorrhœa ever since puberty, but the suffering had become almost unendurable since her marriage, while locomotion and coitus were exceedingly painful. On examination, I found the left ovary enlarged, prolapsed and very tender, the uterus inflamed, and the cervical canal small and blocked with catarrhal secretion. Her periods were lasting eight to ten days. I applied fine wire faradism to the vagina with the bipolar electrode on the 19th, 22nd and 29th of March. Her next period only lasted two days, and the pain only lasted four hours instead of several days. On the 16th of April she had her first intra-uterine application of negative galvanism, the sound entering with great difficulty, but coming out very easily. The next menstrual period was almost free from pain, but I gave her negative galvanism again on the 2nd and 9th of May, 1888, after which I lost sight of her for two or three years, when I saw her on the stairs of the Woman's Hospital for a few minutes as she was on her way to visit a sick friend, when she informed me that she had not returned because her periods had been absolutely painless ever since. I did not see her again until this afternoon, 20th April, 1892, when, as already stated, she came to engage me for her confinement, stating that she had had no pain with her periods or at any other time ever since. She is now five months pregnant, and says she never felt better in her life. She attributes her having become pregnant, ten years after marriage, for the first time, to the effects of the electricity—of course, combined with the effects of natural causes; and although even if this be denied, this case is one more to add to over a hundred others published of women conceiving after having gone through Apostoli's

treatment, contrary to the preposterous claim of Danion and others that Apostoli's method condemns the patient to sterility.

*Case 7.*—Miss X., a young lady of 26, and a great society favorite, came under my care a year ago, when, at the request of her physician, I performed rapid dilatation. The following is a brief outline of her case: She began to menstruate at the age of 16, and though not regular the first year, became so after that, the flow generally lasting eight days. For the last four years her periods have been terribly painful during four days of the eight in every month, so much so that she has had to remain in bed the whole of that time, and she hardly recovered from the prostration caused by one period before the next one was due. At the operation I found the uterus very long and ante flexed; I took half an hour to dilate it up to one and a quarter inches, and painted the canal with iodized phenol. At the first period after the operation the pain only lasted three hours instead of four days, but at the second period the pain lasted two whole days; the third period was entirely free from pain; the fourth and fifth were almost painless, but the November, December and January periods were so painful that she had to go to bed for two whole days. I ordered dioviburnia for the three days preceding the February period, during which she only had one whole day of pain. As she was becoming discouraged I decided to try the negative galvanic pole in the uterus, so between this and the next period I gave her four applications of 30 milliamperes, without causing any pain, except for a moment while the sound was passing over the internal os. The result was that the March period caused her only two half hours of pain. Between this and the next period she had four more applications, the April period coming on without her knowing it, while she was at a party. The flow this time was steady and not in gushes, and was not dark and clotted as before. I think she is cured, but I intend to give her one more application a few days before the next period is due.

*Case 8.*—Mrs. G., a lady from Three Rivers, 27 years of age, married seven years, but never pregnant, consulted me on 3rd February, 1892. She had first menstruated at 13, always normally until after her marriage, since