

The first part of the paper is devoted to a description of the data used in the study. The data were obtained from a series of experiments conducted at the University of Chicago. The experiments were designed to study the effect of the concentration of carbon dioxide on the rate of photosynthesis in a number of different species of plants. The results of the experiments are presented in Table I. It can be seen from the table that the rate of photosynthesis increases with increasing concentration of carbon dioxide. This is true for all of the species of plants studied. The increase in the rate of photosynthesis is most pronounced in the case of the species of plants which are most sensitive to the concentration of carbon dioxide. The results of the experiments are in good agreement with the results of other studies of the effect of carbon dioxide on the rate of photosynthesis.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results of the experiments. It is shown that the rate of photosynthesis is a function of the concentration of carbon dioxide. The rate of photosynthesis increases with increasing concentration of carbon dioxide. This is true for all of the species of plants studied. The increase in the rate of photosynthesis is most pronounced in the case of the species of plants which are most sensitive to the concentration of carbon dioxide. The results of the experiments are in good agreement with the results of other studies of the effect of carbon dioxide on the rate of photosynthesis.

TABLE I
Rate of photosynthesis in different species of plants as a function of the concentration of carbon dioxide.

Sp. No.	Sub Type	No. of Patients	Percentage of
1	0.82	11	100
2	1.22	11	100
3	1.52	11	100
4	1.82	11	100
5	2.12	11	100
6	2.42	11	100
7	2.72	11	100
8	3.02	11	100
9	3.32	11	100
10	3.62	11	100
11	3.92	11	100
12	4.22	11	100
13	4.52	11	100
14	4.82	11	100
15	5.12	11	100
16	5.42	11	100
17	5.72	11	100
18	6.02	11	100
19	6.32	11	100
20	6.62	11	100
21	6.92	11	100
22	7.22	11	100
23	7.52	11	100
24	7.82	11	100
25	8.12	11	100
26	8.42	11	100
27	8.72	11	100
28	9.02	11	100
29	9.32	11	100
30	9.62	11	100
31	9.92	11	100
32	10.22	11	100
33	10.52	11	100
34	10.82	11	100
35	11.12	11	100
36	11.42	11	100
37	11.72	11	100
38	12.02	11	100
39	12.32	11	100
40	12.62	11	100
41	12.92	11	100
42	13.22	11	100
43	13.52	11	100
44	13.82	11	100
45	14.12	11	100
46	14.42	11	100
47	14.72	11	100
48	15.02	11	100
49	15.32	11	100
50	15.62	11	100
51	15.92	11	100
52	16.22	11	100
53	16.52	11	100
54	16.82	11	100
55	17.12	11	100
56	17.42	11	100
57	17.72	11	100
58	18.02	11	100
59	18.32	11	100
60	18.62	11	100
61	18.92	11	100
62	19.22	11	100
63	19.52	11	100
64	19.82	11	100
65	20.12	11	100
66	20.42	11	100
67	20.72	11	100
68	21.02	11	100
69	21.32	11	100
70	21.62	11	100
71	21.92	11	100
72	22.22	11	100
73	22.52	11	100
74	22.82	11	100
75	23.12	11	100
76	23.42	11	100
77	23.72	11	100
78	24.02	11	100
79	24.32	11	100
80	24.62	11	100
81	24.92	11	100
82	25.22	11	100
83	25.52	11	100
84	25.82	11	100
85	26.12	11	100
86	26.42	11	100
87	26.72	11	100
88	27.02	11	100
89	27.32	11	100
90	27.62	11	100
91	27.92	11	100
92	28.22	11	100
93	28.52	11	100
94	28.82	11	100
95	29.12	11	100
96	29.42	11	100
97	29.72	11	100
98	30.02	11	100
99	30.32	11	100
100	30.62	11	100

Table IV
 Division of Cases of Cervical Anomalies

Sub Type	No. of Patients	Percentage
Other	123	100
10		
50		

Cervical Anomalies

St. No.	Sub Type	No. of Patients	Percentage
1	Cervix Dysplasia (Ulcer)	6	14.28
2	Reddened & Part of the Tube & Small Ovaries	12	28.57
3	Testicular Neoplasm (Lymphoma)	11	25.71
4	(Almost Ulcer, Tubal Ectasia)	12	28.57
5	Vaginal Pouch, Tumor (Prolapsed)	11	25.71
6		7	16.66

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Table V

Mullerian Anomalies

No.	Type	No. of Patients	Percentage %
1.	Mullerian Agenesis or Dysgenesis	15	35.71
2.	Cervical Atresia	1	2.30
3.		1	2.30
4.		1	2.30
5.		1	2.30
6.		1	2.30
7.		1	2.30
8.		1	2.30
9.		1	2.30
10.		1	2.30
11.		1	2.30
12.		1	2.30
13.		1	2.30
14.		1	2.30
15.		1	2.30
16.		1	2.30
17.		1	2.30
18.		1	2.30
19.		1	2.30
20.		1	2.30
21.		1	2.30
22.		1	2.30
23.		1	2.30
24.		1	2.30
25.		1	2.30
26.		1	2.30
27.		1	2.30
28.		1	2.30
29.		1	2.30
30.		1	2.30
31.		1	2.30
32.		1	2.30
33.		1	2.30
34.		1	2.30
35.		1	2.30
36.		1	2.30
37.		1	2.30
38.		1	2.30
39.		1	2.30
40.		1	2.30
41.		1	2.30
42.		1	2.30
43.		1	2.30
44.		1	2.30
45.		1	2.30
46.		1	2.30
47.		1	2.30
48.		1	2.30
49.		1	2.30
50.		1	2.30

Table VI

Type of Mullerian Anomalies (Both Ovaries Normal)

No.	Type of Mullerian Anomaly	Number	Percentage %
Group I	No Tube/Ovarian Structure	3	20.00
Group II	Proximal part of Tube connected by Peritoneal fold	4	26.67
Group III	Both Tubes Present, 2 Nodules at Medial Site Joined by Peritoneal fold	4	26.67
Group IV	Both tubes normal	6	36.67
Total		15	93.33

Table V
Müllerian Anomalies
Cases of Ovary

St. No.	Type	No. of Ovaries	Percentage
1.	Müllerian Agensis or Dysgenesis	12	32.71
2.	Cervical Atresia	2	5.26
3.	Müllerian Cyst	2	5.26
4.	Müllerian Cyst	2	5.26
		18	45.99

Table VI
Type of Müllerian Anomalies (Ovaries Normal)

St. No.	Type of Müllerian Anomaly	No. of Cases	Percentage
Group I	Both Tubes Present, 2 Nodules at	4	10.00
Group II	Proximal part of Tube connected by Peritoneal fold	4	10.00
Group III	Medial Site joined by Peritoneal fold	2	5.00
Group IV	Both tubes normal, symmetrical	12	30.00
		12	30.00

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of metastatic vaginal sarcoma had complete
line of radium therapy.
In 1933, Polycystic ovarian disease was
first described by Stein and Lenton. It
usually gives rise to oligomenorrhea and
occasionally secondary amenorrhea.
Polycystic ovarian disease has been described
to occur in patients with primary amenorrhea
and was named by Peters as "Leyden's
disease".

It is the most common form of endocrine
disease in women of reproductive age.
The characteristic features are
oligomenorrhea, secondary amenorrhea,
and hirsutism. The disease is
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acromegaly. The pathogenesis is
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