

pation and 417 of high amputation, the immediate mortality in the first series being 18.76 per cent., in the second 8.7 per cent. In 21 per cent. of the cases of total extirpation the average freedom from recurrence was only eight months, although the subsequent history of nearly one-third of the patients was not obtained. Over one half of the cases of high amputation were lost sight of, but there was a return of the disease in 38 per cent. of the others. From these statistics the writer argues in favor of vaginal hysterectomy. [As the author himself admits these statistics are unreliable, especially as regards the recurrence after high amputation. There is, however, no question as to the relative mortality following the operations.]

JESSETT (*British Gynecological Journal*, May, 1890), as the result of his long experience at the Brompton Cancer Hospital arrives at the following conclusions:—(1) When the disease is confined to the portio vaginalis, amputation of the cervix is the operation to be performed, the scissors, rather than the cautery or écraseur, being preferable. (2) Caustics are “unreliable, and, indeed, in many cases, harmful.” (3) If the disease does not extend beyond the os internum, conical amputation should be practised; but if it is found to extend higher, the entire uterus may be extirpated. (4) If the disease is limited to the corpus uteri and is recognized early, vaginal hysterectomy is the only operation to be done. (5) “No drugs administered internally have any effect whatever in arresting the disease.” Appended to the paper is a table showing the results in eight cases of high amputation, but both these statistics and those of the writer in vaginal hysterectomy are of little value except as they present the immediate results of both operations, which were good, the mortality being *nil*.

*The limits of Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer of the Uterus.*—COE (*Am Journ. of Obstetrics*, June, 1890), from a study of nineteen cases of vaginal hysterectomy, arrives at the conclusion that when performed in cases of cancer of the cervix the operation can seldom be regarded as a curative one, though the immediate mortality may, in the hands of experienced operators, be reduced to six or eight per cent. He would limit total extir-