

necessary, he advocated the use of plain, recently boiled water, cooled as required by the addition of a saturated solution of boric acid. Discussing the mortality, he was inclined to believe that in a large series of cases the average death-rate would never be less than five or six per cent. Of the ten deaths in his series, two were from septicæmia, one from intestinal obstruction, one from hemorrhage, one from dysenteric diarrhæa, two from chest complications, and three from exhaustion; three of these deaths were from preventable causes. Twelve successful operations for the removal of the diseased uterine appendages were next reviewed. In seven patients, in whom both appendages were removed, complete arrest of menstruation followed. He had found that in cases of chronic ovarian mischief about 90 per cent. were the subjects of obstinate constipation, and in them tonic purgative treatment, by lessening pelvic congestion and preventing the formation of scybala, was followed by marked relief of symptoms. Included in a series of ten exploratory operations were two incomplete ovariectomies. Both patients had been tapped, and the death of one was directly due to the difficulties encountered in the attempt to separate universal adhesions which had resulted from this treatment. In conclusion, it was shown that the increased success of abdominal section for ovarian disease during the past ten years was chiefly attributable to the diminution in the number of deaths from septicæmia. For purposes of comparison he took three successive groups of operations, which represented three separate periods during the last twelve years, and gave their average death-rate from septicæmia alone. In 100 consecutive cases taken from Sir Spencer Wells' work, when the clamp was used and before the employment of antiseptics, the mortality was ten, or one to every ten patients. In 150 cases recorded by Mr. Thornton in the sixty-fourth volume of the *Medical and Surgical Transactions*, which were treated antiseptically and with intra-peritoneal ligature of the pedicle, there were five deaths, or one to every thirty patients. In his own series of 104 cases there were two deaths, or one to every fifty-two patients. The chief factors which had contributed to this success, he thought, were as follows: (1) The general