

of the latter being due to shock and only one to sepsis. The writer argues in favor of sparing the remaining ovary when it is not visibly diseased, since nine of the patients thus treated subsequently bore children.

*Vaginal Hysterectomy.*—OTT (*Frauenarzt*, June, 1890) reports eleven cases in which total extirpation was attempted, the operation being abandoned in three cases on account of the extension of the disease to the peri-uterine tissues. All the other eight patients recovered, but six had a recurrence within less than a year.

*Vaginal Extirpation of the Uterus.*—MALAN (*British Gynecological Journal*, May, 1890) believes that the operation should be judged by the results obtained by the best operators. Leopold's statistics show only four deaths in eighty cases, or 5 per cent., and perhaps even this death-rate may be diminished.

Forty-two cases had been operated upon more than two years before, of whom twenty-seven, or  $64\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., were still free from recurrence. The writer opposes high amputation, first because the mortality is greater [?] than after extirpation, and secondly, because it is impossible to say beforehand how high the disease extends. Infiltration of the broad ligaments is not in itself a contra-indication to the radical operation, since it may be purely inflammatory and not cancerous. "As long as the uterus can be drawn down, so long is the operation allowable." The condition of the patients with recurrence of the disease after hysterectomy is not materially worse and does not constitute an argument against the operation in suitable cases.

*The Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus.*—PETROW'S thesis on this subject (abstracted in *Frauenarzt* for June, 1890) is based upon observations made in Lebedew's clinic. The latter performed twelve vaginal hysterectomies with two deaths; two patients had a recurrence within less than a year and only one was free from disease at the end of three years. Of seven patients upon whom high amputation was done, two had a recurrence within eight months, one was healthy at the end of two and one-half years, and four had not reported.

The writer collected from all sources 599 cases of total extir-