

much improved now, and 1 as not benefited. Of 3 patients reported as much improved in 1900, alive, etc., 1903, 1 remains much improved, 1 has to be classed as "improved" only, and 1 has recurrent residual urine. One patient reported as improved in 1900, on final examination in 1903, has to be classed as benefited to some extent only.

An analysis of the results of the 34 patients, who are alive to-day (including the 9 of the first 24 cases that were traced as still alive to date) either examined or heard from in March and April, 1903, shows the following: 10 are cured and 18 improved; in 1 the symptoms recurred to some extent, and 5 have to be classed as not improved. Of the 10 cases cured to-day, 3 had complete retention, 7 had incomplete retention, 3 of the latter using a catheter. Of the 18 improved, 6 had complete retention, 12 had incomplete retention, 3 using a catheter.

This gives 15 patients who had to catheterize themselves. Of these 10, that is, 66 per cent., laid the catheter permanently aside after Bottini's operation; 2 of the 5 could, if necessary, get along without its aid. They introduce it once or twice a day, in order to have a longer interval of comfort, particularly a better night's rest; 3 are still in need of it.

Little or no attention has so far been paid by authors to the question as to whether Bottini's operation or prostatectomy interfere with the power of intercourse. It is true this question is purely a social one, yet it may be of quite some importance if the patient has a wife living, and he be still below 60 to 65 years, sometimes even if he be older.

Inquiry of the 34 patients still living regarding this point brought out the following facts: The cases of 2 of my patients cannot be utilized in this connection, inasmuch as prostatectomy was performed by other surgeons sometime after Bottini's operation had been done by me; present condition with regard to this point not known in 3 cases. One patient, 73 years old, has no inclination for last 15 years; another, 80 years old, sick for years with paralysis agitans; a third patient, a diabetic, had absolute lack of erection for last nine years; 3 others, two 65 years and one 71 years of age, have been impotent for last three years or longer.

Deducting these 11 cases, we have 23 patients whose cases can be used with reference to the question at issue. Of these, power of intercourse was preserved in 20, viz., in 7 of the 11