

were entirely satisfactory; that is, all the patients recovered from operation and were relieved from the sufferings of which they formerly complained.

The mortality was therefore nil, and the results temporarily perfect. The majority of these patients remained under observation for at least three months. Following this quarter-year, 61 are known to be well at the present time; 31 have been lost sight of; 5 are doubtful, complaining of pelvic pain, referable to the resected ovary, but in which no change can be detected on examination; and 3 have required a second operation for the removal of the conserved organ, which had undergone, in each instance, further cystic degeneration. Of the 64 married women, 5, or 85 per cent., and of the 30 single women, 23, or 75 per cent., were well a year following operation.

Of 64 patients of whom knowledge was had a year or more following operation, 41 are married. Of this number, 6 (14 per cent.) subsequently became pregnant; 4 of these were delivered at term, 1 aborted at the third month, and 1 is still eniente.

From this limited number of cases it appears that the conservative operations performed on the uterine adnexa have been followed with satisfactory and permanent results in more than 60 per cent. of those patients still alive and traceable. It is quite possible that among the thirty-one lost sight of some may have relapsed and undergone operation at the hands of others. It is also equally possible that the majority have remained well and that some have borne children.

The results just noted demonstrate that the conservative surgery of the appendages, where it can be properly undertaken, is better surgery than total obliteration, since it not only relieves from the suffering for which operation is undertaken, and restores the patient to her wonted health, but it maintains intact womanhood, which, in the single who may contemplate marriage, is a matter of no little comfort and importance, and renders in all the possibility of future pregnancy. From the foregoing I maintain that my own statistics and those of others show that the conservative surgery of the ovaries and tubes, having passed the experimental stage, has established itself as a legitimate and successful operation in all the conditions to which it may be properly applied, and that it should be the operation of choice in all instances during the child-bearing age where the diseased state of the organs admits of its employment.—*Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics.*