

insane it should be added to the armamentarium of all hospitals devoted to the care of those wards of the State. Furthermore, if it is admitted that by surgical means sources of exhaustion, worry, pain and misery can be eradicated, and a state of good bodily health established, is it not reasonable to argue that mental improvement or recovery may result as a sequence to the restoration of the system to physical well-being? We maintain that our results thus far warrant us in urging asylum authorities to test the effects of the removal of operable gynecological disease among the insane.

Results: For the purpose of simplifying the classification of the one hundred and ten gynecological cases, and giving their present mental condition in brief, the main operation done on each patient will determine her classification in the accompanying table.

1. Of the twelve ovariectomies done, seven recovered, four improved, and one died on the twelfth day from pneumonia complication.

2. Out of seventeen hysterectomies—of which nine were vaginal and eight abdominal—there recovered five, three improved and two died, one the third day after the operation from exhaustion, and the other on the seventeenth day from secondary hemorrhage induced by patient on the fourteenth day by pulling out the ligatures.

3. The replacement of dislocated uterus was the operative treatment in twenty-two cases, either by the Alexander method or ventrofixation. Only four of this number have as yet recovered mentally, although eleven others have shown more or less mental improvement.

4. There were thirty cases in which the chief operation done was the removal of diseased cervixes. Of these, twelve are now well mentally and nine others have improved. A most gratifying record.

5. Of twenty-one cases in which minor uterine diseases were removed usually by curetting, there recovered twelve and two improved. Also a most satisfactory showing.

6. The remaining eight cases embraced operations for vaginal lesions, fistula, etc. No mental recovery followed in any of these cases and in only three was there any improvement observed.

Reckoning the one hundred and ten cases together, it follows that 40 or over 36 per cent. were restored mentally, 32 or 29 per cent. showed an improved mental status, while in 35 or 32 per cent. the mental condition remained stationary, and 3 or less than 3 per cent. died within a month succeeding operation. It is due to us to state that no death has occurred from any operation during the past