

to be the effect, of the recent changes engineered by the schools in the matriculation requirements of the Council?" and "What is the nature of the machinery existing in the Council by means of which every proposition looking towards the curtailment of extravagance, and every effort to secure reforms in the interests of the profession are inexorably voted down—in face of the fact that the representatives of the profession are now 17 in a Council of 30 members?" The answers to these questions I will endeavor to give in the next issue, or in the next issues, of the REVIEW, unless those who are acting with me think it better to defer doing so until after the session of 1897.

Yours, etc.,

Port Perry, June 27th, 1896.

JOHN H. SANGSTER.

Selections.

Gonorrhœal Metritis.

MAX MADLENER (*Cent. für Gyn.*, December 14, 1895) states that great progress has been made in our knowledge of gonorrhœa in the female during the past two years. When the gonococcus was first demonstrated it was considered merely as a mucous parasite, but now it has been proved that the bearer of gonorrhœal infection is also able to penetrate into the deeper layers of tissue. Wertheim says: "All the inflammatory products in the tubes and ovaries, in the peritonæum and in the broad ligament, occurring as a sequel to gonorrhœa, are caused by the gonococcus."

The gonococcus has been demonstrated in the endometrium of the corpus and cervix but not in the muscular tissue. The symptoms of metritis, such as sensitiveness to pressure and general enlargement, are often found as a sequel to gonorrhœa. Whether this is caused by the gonococcus has not yet been determined. The author examined many sections taken from a uterus that was removed *per vaginam*. The patient claimed to have been infected three months previous to the operation. Gonococci were found in the cervical secretion. The uterus was enlarged and was very sensitive to pressure. The uterine appendages were much enlarged and very sensitive to pressure. These proved to be pus tubes. No gonococci were found in the muscular tissue. In the second specimen the author was more successful and believes that he has demonstrated the presence of gonococci among the muscular fibres. The specimens were taken from a uterus that had been removed seven weeks after confinement. Three weeks before delivery a profuse purulent discharge appeared. The labor