

one, obliquely cut, the posterior limb being 9 c. m., and the anterior 7 c. m. In this way liquid applications can be made to the inner surface of the uterus, while it at the same time facilitates the use of the curette or other instruments. The use of the curette is chiefly confined to cases of menorrhagia or irregular hemorrhage which occur after labor or miscarriage. The curette removes any small portions of adherent decidua and favors the return of the uterus to its normal condition. The curette employed is generally a dull one, 4 m. m. broad and without previous dilatation of the canal. Before curetting a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid is poured into the speculum, and the curette passed into the canal through the fluid. Some of the fluid enters the uterus with each introduction of the curette, and causes the organ to contract. It causes no pain. In the treatment of chronic cervical or uterine catarrh, Dr. B. pours into the speculum a 10 per cent. solution of copper sulphate, and through this is passed into canal or cavity of the uterus a silver canula 4 to 6 m. m. thick, perforated at the sides and point, and moved slowly to and fro several times. Should the canula be too large for the canal, some slight hemorrhage may occur after the operation.

In cervical catarrh it is not always necessary to draw down the uterus. Any form of speculum may be used, but it must be borne in mind that the axis of the uterus must be brought into the axis of the cervix to allow of the introduction of the canula.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER—THE POLYCLINIC AND THE POST GRADUATE SCHOOLS.

There are three ways open to a post-graduate medical student who wishes to add to his store of professional knowledge. He may, in the first place, matriculate at either or all of the principal medical schools, viz.: the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bellevue, or the University of New York. By so doing he can attend at the College of Physicians and Surgeons the lectures of such men as Prof. Francis Delafield and his very instructive Thursday medical clinic. On Fridays Prof. Thomas gives clinic on diseases of women, and he will then receive his due proportion of invitations to see the Professor's ovariectomies. He can attend Prof. Jacob's clinics on diseases of children. He

will be invited to the operations of Drs. Sands, Wier and Bull, at the New York Hospital, and may attend any or all of the lectures of the college. At Bellevue a matriculation ticket only admits the holder to the clinics of that school. Perhaps the most interesting of these are Prof. Joneway's nervous clinic, and Prof. Flint's medical clinic. Prof. Key's operations for stone are well worth seeing, while the surgical clinics of Profs. Bryan and Dennis and Dr. McBurney are full of instruction. At the University Dr. Loomis is the chief attraction. These tickets also admit the holders to Blockwell's Island, to the venereal clinics. The tickets cost but five dollars each, which makes the plan a very economical one. In connection with this, or alone, private instruction can be procured at an expense of from ten to twenty dollars a month for each course of an hour or two a day, three days each week. Dr. Heitsman conducts a course on Histology and Pathology at his private school. This is a thorough course in every respect, as is also the course on the same subjects given by Dr. Pruden at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A course on physical diagnosis, etc., in the wards of Bellevue hospital by Prof. Joneway is, and should be, much sought for. Dr. Putzel gives a course of instruction on nervous diseases in the out-door department of Bellevue also. Dr. A. A. Smith lectures on physical diagnosis at the same place; and the courses on operative surgery, of Profs. Bryan and Dennis, are open to any one, whether he be connected or not with the school in which they hold honorable chairs. Dr. Mitten-dorf, who is connected with the Thirteenth Street Eye and Ear Infirmary, gives a course on ophthalmology and otology, which is very thorough, and embracing as it does such eminent instructors as Dr. Derby and Dr. Loring of ophthalmoscopic fame. Dr. Bosworth used to, and I believe still does, give a course on diseases of the nose and throat at the out-door department of Bellevue. These courses are all given by good men, and have their advantages and their disadvantages as I shall point out further on. The last and most popular system of post-graduate study is given at the recently organized schools, viz.: The Post Graduate School and the Polyclinic. The establishment of these schools mark the beginning of a new era in post-graduate study.

Everything else being equal, the benefit derived from a clinical lecture is in direct ratio to the number instructed. This is doubly true when applied to such studies as diseases of the eye, ear,