

to give relief in a number of cases. I have even had cases in which the operation had to be done finally with the sharp curette in order to remove all the pathological conditions that existed within the uterus. It has been stated by many operators that the sharp curette is a dangerous instrument. That I do not believe, for I have used the instrument now continually for nearly twenty years, and I have yet to see the first case of accident follow its use. Like any sharp instrument it is a valuable one in the hands of those who understand its use, and, probably for the same reason, it may be called a dangerous instrument in reckless hands. I think, if you follow out my instructions given for the use of the sharp curette, you will find that on all occasions you will meet with just as much success and just as little danger as I have experienced in its use. To begin with, you should never curette a patient in your office and then allow her to walk or ride home. If the curette operation is to be performed, I make it a rule to go to the patient's house, or have her go into a hospital or boarding-house or hotel, if she be not a resident of the city, and there I perform the operation carefully, thoroughly and without undue haste. In using the sharp curette, you will always find that when you are curetting over a diseased area, the instrument will emit no sound whatever; it will, in fact, be perfectly noiseless; but as soon as your instrument has touched healthy tissue you will get that peculiar rasping sound similar to the sound produced if the curette be drawn over the palm of the hand. The curette should be carried around thoroughly over the surface of the tissues on both sides, and antero-posteriorly as well, and after you are satisfied that you have thoroughly and efficiently curetted the whole interior of the organ, then the uterus should be well washed out with a solution of about 5 per cent of carbolic acid and hot water at about 100° to 105° F. Following this, I have made it an invariable rule for years in my practice to inject into the uterine cavity about twenty or thirty minims of the tincture of iodine, care being taken to inject the iodine as the syringe is being withdrawn from the uterus, and not while it rests against the fundus or near it. This, together with the washing out, causes a prompt closing of