

forget that the fibro-myomatous tissue sloughs easily when injured by pressure, that we cannot compare it to the pedicle of an ovarian tumor. That oozing from the stump may take place for some time, and may call for the tightening of the nœud, which, however, when once the oozing has stopped, and when the line of necrosed tissue has formed should not be disturbed by further tightening, as that slough separates most quickly which is left alone.

In discussing the paper, Dr. Ross said he had used the clamp for the last time. He pointed out the dangers of its use, saying that he had had a death on the seventeenth day following its use, from sloughing into the bladder, remarking that in the case reported danger had not passed. His method was to do total extirpation of the uterus, and treat the stump extra-peritoneally below.

In reply Dr. Macdonald said that though total extirpation might be the "ideal method," and that though he would gladly adopt any plan which would free the patient from the disagreeable and dangerous sloughing stump pinned in the wound, he could not do so until general experience showed that the "ideal method" could be adopted with a degree of safety at least equal to the old and well tried plan of outside treatment of the stump, which, as already pointed out, has given results about twice as good as the newer and more attractive methods now advocated by many of the younger American hysterectomists.

N.B., October 27th, 1896.—In the above reported case the stump was removed on the fourteenth day, and all sloughing ceased on the twenty-first day following the operation. Recovery uneventful.

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A DEFECT IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—The Kitson-Playfair case, and all the controversy it has aroused, bring into prominence one marked defect in medical education and professional capacity. Of all the professions the medical is brought into the most intimate contact with delicate and embarrassing situations. Yet the medical student, alone among young professional men, is never during the whole of his curriculum offered any definite instructions in the art and practice of professional business and professional conduct. Chairs of ethics, or at least one general lectureship, should be established, and attendance upon a course of ethical lectures, however limited, should be compulsory upon every medical student before passing his final examination.—*The Hospital*.

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