

remember the possible and probable after-effects. If there is one thing more than another which experience brings home to me more and more, it is that practitioners do not give sufficient care to cases of abortion. I am quite sure that if we would revise our ideas respecting subinvolution and abortion, there would be fewer cases of chronic metritis.

J. R. GOODALL, M.D. There are only two points to which I have to reply and that is Dr. Evans' question as to whether a subsequent pregnancy will relieve the woman of a chronic metritis. I think that question can be answered most emphatically in the affirmative. After a woman has been delivered of a child and has suffered from some infection that will not affect subsequent pregnancies but which has left the uterus in a condition of chronic subinvolution, if her next pregnancy and puerperium are normal her uterus will return to the normal, just as a fibroid of the uterus may be absorbed after a pregnancy. As to the question of the title of the paper, I debated a long time on this. I think a new term should be introduced in the gynæcological text books to denote this disease. Considering the etiology of chronic metritis, the name that appeals to me most is "Chronic Subinvolution," which term not only defines its etiology, but also eliminates the idea of inflammation, which, as we know, is very frequently not present at all, but which would be implied in the name "chronic metritis".

TETANY OCCURRING DURING OPERATION UPON THE STOMACH.

A. E. GARROW, M.D.

WESLEY MILLS, M.D. The question as to the causation of tetany is an interesting one. I think it is pretty well known that the nerves are in an irritable condition, that is they respond to various kinds of stimuli very readily. Experiments throw perhaps some light on this question. It was early observed when the thyroid began to be removed experimentally that some of the animals developed tetany. I made some experiments at that time and most of the dogs and all the cats did die in a condition of unusual muscular excitability, and prior to death they had developed tetanic symptoms. This condition was then believed to be due to changes in the metabolism of the body owing to removal of the thyroid. I think since then it has been thought to be really due to removal of the parathyroid, which in these animals is present with the thyroid. Now the question is: Is the immediate cause of the tetany the condition of the nerves or of the centres? The professor of the Diseases of Children in Leipzig was the first to make experiments on the cortex of newly-born animals. I took up that work and extended it to different kinds of animals, and at the same time studied