

come. The position of the uterus is determined by bi-manual examination, the patient is put in Sims's position, a tenaculum is hooked into the anterior lip of the cervix to steady the uterus, and a properly curved curette is inserted into the uterine cavity. Then the entire endometrium is thoroughly scraped. In this way Dr. Grandin says that he has literally removed handfuls of degenerated *débris*. When the curetting is done the patient is turned on her back and the uterus thoroughly washed out. Dr. Grandin asserts further that in his experience it has never been necessary to repeat the curetting, and rarely has an additional douching been called for. He moreover affirms that in certain aggravated cases of septic endometritis which he has seen, in which the fetor was intense, the pulse rapid, and the aspect bad, there has been such a marked improvement within twenty-four hours after the removal of the putrid products that it was difficult to realize that he was dealing with the same patient.

There are fashions in medicine as well as in dress, and just now it is becoming the fashion to advocate the use of the curette in cases of septic endometritis after labor. The method of treatment outlined in the first part of this article has been thoroughly tested, and when it has been instituted early the result usually has been good. Hence we believe that the cases are exceptional in which the use of the curette is necessary—those in which the usual treatment has proved ineffectual, and those seen late. In these proper cases, we believe that the use of the curette is clearly indicated, and that it will yield prompt results, especially when the exploring finger is also employed to determine that the uterine cavity is thoroughly emptied. An indication for the utmost care is the co-existence of parametritis, salpingitis or peritonitis; and interference is positively contra-indicated unless it be certain that a centre of infection is located within the cavity of the uterus.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

ITCHING OF JAUNDICE

Dr. Goodhart has used pilocarpine successfully in relieving the itching of jaundice in six cases, with not a single failure. One patient had one-third of a grain injected many times, and always with this result, that during the first twenty-four hours he was quite free; the second he was fairly free and the third he was considerably troubled again, and the dose had to be repeated. When we consider that there is really nothing that can be relied upon to relieve this distressing symptom of jaundice, Dr. Goodhart's plan may prove of service. *Br. Med. Jour.*

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THE BROWN-SEQUARD INJECTIONS.

As we predicted in our last issue, we would not have very long to wait before the profession would know exactly what this new method of treatment was worth; a great many competent observers have been experimenting, and the conclusion which they have unanimously come to is that the injection of a very small quantity of spermatic fluid under the skin, so that it may be absorbed, will act as a prompt and pleasant stimulant. But its effects are only temporary and transitory, and the wild hope that was at first held out that it was an Elixir of Life which would enable mortal man to defy Death has been dashed to the ground. Brown-Sequard's discovery, however, is not without value, for it teaches the moral that if we would possess the vital fluid in our old age we must not recklessly squander it in our youth. But, as we stated in a former article, even this has long been known.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

As our readers are aware, we have for some time supported the view that consumption was contagious, and every day observations are being made which render