

mitting a radical operation, a careful curettement and the free use of the cautery, followed by chloride of zinc, has yielded surprisingly good results in his hands; the pain, foul discharge and hemorrhage are relieved; life is rendered much more comfortable and is lengthened materially. In curettement for diagnostic purposes his results have not been entirely satisfactory. In septic conditions, when the infection has passed through the endometrium into the muscle of the uterus to the Fallopian tube or to the cellular tissue around the uterus, or has been carried by the lymph vessels through the ovaries or elsewhere over the body, no appreciable benefit comes from the curettement, except to establish the diagnosis and to prove that the uterine cavity is free from all decomposing and septic material. In endometritis accompanying the submucous fibroids he has failed to see a curettement do any permanent good. In gonorrheal endometritis he has obtained anything but satisfactory results from curetting the uterus and swabbing out the cavity with pure carbolic acid, tincture of iodine, etc. In chronic endometritis McReynolds advocates a radical operation from the start, having seen but one case benefited by curettement. In dysmenorrhea from pathologic collections, the result from a dilatation and curettement are good. Major operations on the adnexa should be preceded by curettement of the uterus, unless there is some contraindication.

The History and Basis of Dietetic Methods in Typhoid Fever.

—J. B. Nichols leads up to the expression of his own ideas on the subject of feeding in typhoid fever by reviewing the history of the dietetic treatment of fevers from the time when the antiphlogistic treatment was in vogue. This consisted in bleeding, purging, emesis, starvation, etc., to subdue the excitement supposed to exist. In the seventeenth century Thomas Sydenham followed this plan, but during the eighteenth century and down to about 1815, the mode of treatment of continued fevers was stimulant or mildly antiphlogistic. From 1815 to 1835 or 1840, the treatment became more vigorously antiphlogistic, and an entirely restricted diet was in general use, but then Robert James Graves, of Dublin, introduced the plan of more liberal feeding. During the late sixties or seventies of the nineteenth century, the present liquid diet, consisting chiefly of milk, came into practically universal use, and has met with but little opposition. The author takes the ground that the adoption of milk as the chief article of food for such patients has no logical justification, and he expresses himself in favor of a more liberal diet, which shall include solid food. Milk has many disadvantages, as coagulability, fermentability, bulk, etc., and while it is a complete food