

blood or serous fluid; but the Graafian vesicles were already as usual quite filled with granulations, and the place of rupture could easily be distinguished by its deeper redness.

I proceeded at once to examine carefully the tube, eleven inches long, with its numerous folds, particularly the first half, by removing the epithelium from portions of it, and examining it under a simple microscope. I succeeded in finding ten ova in the lower portion, about two to four inches from the uterine orifice. They were at some distance apart. When observed under the microscope, they appeared in general similar to ovarian ova which had lost the discus proligerus. Their diameter was 0.0064 to 0.0068 inch=1.13 line=1.6 millimeter nearly. Not a vestige of albumen was found around the zona, which formed the single thick envelope of the ovum; with most of them it was 0.0005 inch=1.17 line or 1.8 millimeter. The yolk in most of these ova did not completely fill the interior of the zona, and varied in its diameter from 0.0040 to 0.0054 inch=1.51 line=1.9 to 7.50 millimeter.

In its composition the same larger fat globules were found, which distinguish the ovarian ovule of the sow, but they were generally unequally distributed through the yolk, so that the latter had an irregularly spotted appearance. The outline of the yolk was in this instance so sharp, that it might easily have led one to believe in the existence of a peculiar yolk membrane. Especially was this the case in certain positions of the microscope. This has happened to Doctor Mayer, in regard to the ovum of the sow; but the same precautions to which I have already referred in regard to the ovum of the ewe afforded, in this instance also, full proof that no such membrane existed.

Of the germinative vesicle I could discover nothing; but in some ova between the yolk and zona the pale granule was again found, which I supposed to be the nucleus of the germinative vesicle, the germinative dot, as I have before stated.

Among his arguments he introduces a fact a little known, relating to the castrated women of India. It is communicated by Dr. Roberts, in his travels from Delhi to Bombay.

"The individuals he examined were about twenty-five years old, of large size, quite muscular, and in full health; they had no mamme, no nipple, no hair on the pubis, (the orifice of the vagina was completely closed, and the pubic arch so narrow that the ascending ramus of the os ischium, and the descending ramus of the pubis of the opposite sides, came almost in contact. The whole pubic region showed no deposit of fat, and the nates were not more developed than in males, while the rest of the body had the usual quantity of fat. There was no trace of menstrual secretion, nor any discharge vicarious to it; no sexual appetite."

And he adds, that recent anatomical proofs have been furnished of these induced deviations from the normal type.

The latter part of this pamphlet is taken up with claims to priority in the views advanced. The author seems inclined to give credit to those who have laboured in the same field—to Duvernoy, to Raciborski, W. Jones, Professors Lee, Patterson, Negrier, and Gendrin; to Mr. Pouchet, especially, does he give great praise, who has been second but to himself. Pouchet "made the matter in the highest degree probable, but he has not proven it." Pouchet showed "that the ova were matured in the ovary during the heat" (and menstruation); Bischoff "that they entered the tube."

We have purposely, though such was not our original intention, made our notice of this "opusculum" longer than is our wont. Its originality, its deep interest, and its recent date, have caused us to be anxious to give our

readers the latest views on a subject in which all are socially, and medical men specially, concerned.

ART. XLVIII.—*Description of an Apparatus for the Automatic Enregistration of Magnetometers and other Meteorological Instruments by Photography.* By CHARLES BROOKE, M.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., from the *Philosophical Transactions*. Part I., for 1847. London: R. & J. E. Taylor; 4to.

The method proposed by Mr. Brooke, based upon photographic principles, and therefore easily recognised, effects a most important improvement in the registration of the perturbations of the magnet, whether in the form of oscillations, or suspensions, or shocks of magnetic force; and is applicable to the barometer, thermometer, or, indeed, any meteorological instrument, whose variations it is of moment to measure and indicate at the instant of occurrence. The plan proposed is now in the course of adoption at the Meteorological Observatory, Toronto, and has been employed, successfully, at the Observatory in Greenwich and various other stations; and we have little doubt will be soon in general use in foreign countries.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

On the Internal use of Turpentine Oil in Cases of Hamorrhage. By L. PERCY, M. D., Lausanne, Switzerland. —The author, after noticing the fact that several writers—Adair, Nichol, Johnson, Warneck, Copland, Ashwell, and Pereira—have spoken of the efficacy of the essential oil of turpentine in hæmorrhagic diseases, observes that this remedy seems nevertheless to be little used by practitioners. In the cases in which he first made trial of it, hæmaturia of two years' standing, in an old man of eighty, was stopped in twenty-four hours by eight drops of oil of turpentine, and did not return. He has since used it in different cases of hæmorrhage, and always with a favourable result. The cases in which its use is indicated are those of passive hæmorrhage. It must not be employed in cases where there is an active determination of blood, and where the pulse is full. When the discharge of blood is the consequence of organic disease, as of disease of the uterus, or of tubercular disease of the lungs, the action of the remedy is not so efficacious; but the author has seen a case of scirrhus of the womb, in which hæmorrhage was for some time stopped by this remedy. The author has found the action of turpentine oil very rapid, an effect being manifest in a few hours, often after one small dose. In order better to ascertain its power he used it alone, without having recourse to local astringents or cold applications, where he could do so without fear of endangering the life of the patient. He has used it most frequently in cases of menorrhagia and epistaxis; but he mentions, that it appears to him to be particularly applicable in the cases of hæmorrhage attending typhus. He noticed the fact that turpentine exerts different actions on the body according as it is taken in large or small doses, being more readily absorbed in the latter case; and he remarks, that as its beneficial action in cases of hæmorrhage must depend on its being absorbed, the inference would be drawn, that the doses in which it is given in such cases ought to be small.