

hours before the flow appeared she suffered the most intense pain in the region of the uterus (which was not relieved from two to four hours after flow appeared), intense headache, and almost a maniac. For two years she had not had a period without taking opiates as soon as the pain began. Knowing that she had taken all medicines which could possibly be of benefit, I did not give her any, but asked them to call me at the time of the next menstrual period.

Being called at that time I found her suffering as usual, and I applied the galvanic current, placing the positive pole over the region of the uterus and the negative at the the region of the second lumbar vertebra. The current was mild and continued twenty minutes, at the end of which time she was asleep. She slept for six hours, and awoke suffering comparatively little pain.

After the cessation of the flow, I gave her the galvanic current twice a week until the next menstrual period, which came on in four weeks. At this time the pain was not so great. However, I proceeded as at the former period, and after it. With this treatment, and this alone for three months, the patient was discharged as cured. I saw her but a day or so ago, and she told me that she had had no pain since during her menstrual periods.

GOAT'S MILK AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COW'S MILK IN FEEDING INFANTS.

Ed. Can. Prac., '88 :—*The British Medical Journal*, in discussing this subject, states that the cow is remarkably prone to tuberculosis, much more so than is generally supposed. It quotes Dr. Ritchie as saying that in some localities fifty per cent. of the cattle die of this disease, and that the animals may show no distinctive signs during life, thus making an accurate diagnosis, with our present knowledge, impossible. This is, of course, an extreme view, but the dangers from such a possible source should always be borne in mind. Even when the cows are healthy the milk may be diluted, adulterated or contaminated in its carriage.

As a substitute for the cow the goat is recommended because its milk is more easily digested by infants than that of the cow. An objection has been raised against goats' milk that it frequently has an unpleasant odor from the presence of lincic acid, but Parmentier says such odor is only observed in the milk of goats that have horns. The goat is generally healthy, easily kept, and so cheap that the poor as well as the rich may purchase and keep one at a small outlay. We believe that these facts are not sufficiently known or appreciated in this country. It is satisfactory to know that the safer goats have the better milk, *i. e.*, the ones without horns.

VARICOCELE IN THE FEMALE: WHAT IS ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE OVARY.

By A. PALMER DUDLEY, M.D., N.Y.

N. Y. Med. Jour., August 11 :—By this term the writer refers to a dilated and tortuous condition of the veins in the broad ligament. He says in conclusion.

1. It is my belief that varicocele in the broad ligament is not a rare condition.
2. That it is produced by long-continued congestion, arrest of uterine involution, from whatever cause, and chronic constipation being the most important factors in its production.
3. That it may exist and be mistaken for so-called cellulitis or salpingitis unless careful rectal examination of the broad ligament is made.
4. That it will produce changes in the structure and function of the ovary similar to those produced in the testicle, causing atrophy of its stroma, and interference with the proper development of the ova to such an extent as to produce cystic degeneration of it and consequent sterility.
5. When the varicocele has existed for some time, or for a sufficient length of time to have caused a permanent dilatation of the veins, local treatment by counter irritation (with Churchill's tincture of iodine), cotton tamponing, pessary support, or local depletion will be of no permanent benefit.
6. That the result of a radical operation for its removal in the four cases reported, although not sufficient to make the operation a justifiable one in all cases, is strong evidence in its favor, even though the woman has passed the menopause.

THE EXPLORING NEEDLE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF BONE DISEASE.

By AP MORGAN VANCE, M.D.

Am. Prac. and News, August 18 :—For ten years I have been using the exploring needle as an aid in the diagnosis of the extent and character of diseases of the bone, particularly near joints.

I have used the needle many times, and yet have to see harm result. On the contrary, I have seen very much relief and comfort follow its use.

In many instances I know of no way to gain as much knowledge of the condition of the bone as by this method. I recall a case of hip-joint disease wherein I was able to determine that the femoral head was completely softened and breaking down. In fact, the propriety of an excision was determined in this way alone, as the other evidences of disease were rather slight. Even just before the operation, which was done two weeks subsequently to the above examination, several gentlemen who were present