

ports, such as iron stays, but rather we should, by electrical applications, exercise, good food and good air, develop those muscles, rather than make them more lazy by doing their work for them by means of supports. And as, every time muscles contract, they become larger and stronger (witness a blacksmith's right arm), so the best way of enlarging and strengthening the weak muscles would be to make them go through a course of gymnastics. It is within the experience of every doctor that displacements of the uterus have come on suddenly after an effort of some kind, while, in my own experience, some cases occur every summer regularly on the return of warm weather, when everything and everybody seems to be relaxed. Cases of displacement often come to us with a history attributing them to nervous shock or sudden fright. This could hardly be the case if the uterus owed its being held in proper position to ligaments instead of muscles, as only the latter depend upon the nervous system to any extent. Again, there is a large class of cases in which the disease consists of instability or disorder of innervation, in which the nervous system seems to act viciously for the want of proper control.

During my stay with Apostoli, I have over and over again seen women come to his clinic complaining of agonizing pain in the ovarian region, which was so real and so severe that they could not endure the weight of my hand. After ten or fifteen minutes' application of the faradic current passing through a long, fine wire, the disorders, under its influence, seemed to be so controlled as to no longer produce the manifestations of which the patient complained, and I could then press my hand deep down upon the ovaries without causing the slightest pain.

With regard to the sort of electricity; one should be able to distinguish the properties of galvanic and faradic currents, and even to accurately apply the different kinds of the latter, exactly in accordance with the requirement of each case. Thus, the current from the short, thick wire is suitable for putting the muscles through a course of gymnastics, and is, therefore, the peculiar remedy for muscular atrophy wherever it may be; while the current from the fine, long wire is especially adapted to disorders of the nervous system, being sedative and tranquilizing in its effects. The galvanic current is to be applied to disorders of

nutrition, and the effect varies according to the pole used. Thus, the negative pole has a caustic action similar to alkalies, such as potash or ammonia when used in sufficient strength, and leaves less tendency to retraction, while the positive pole, around which acids accumulate, has a coagulating and retracting action, and is especially suited to cases of hemorrhage. It is, however, in the treatment of fibroids of the uterus that Apostoli has achieved a world-wide and well-deserved reputation. The former treatment in vogue has been to remove the tumor, always a dangerous operation, or the removal of the appendages which is not without the danger common to any opening of the abdominal cavity. In these cases Apostoli uses a constant current, and for this he requires a good battery consisting of about 60 Leclanché cells, which have the advantage of working a long time without being refilled or cleaned, and only using themselves up while they are in actual use. 2nd, and perhaps the most important, a good galvanometer, by which he is able to measure out the exact dose of electricity suitable to each case. The importance of this instrument will be understood when we remember that the outflow, of electricity from any good battery varies from time to time and from day to day, so that what would be a suitable dose to-day would be a quite useless and weak one to-morrow. 3rd, a collector, by which he is able to bring in the circuit, one by one, as many cells as are necessary to produce the proper dose. And as the first cells are used up, he is able to bring into the circuit the middle or last ones which still remain fresh. 4th, an invention which is specially his own, and which has led to a revolution in the application of high currents (I refer to the clay electrode), consisting of a sheet of zinc about ten inches square, on the upper end of which is attached a wire, and on the under surface a cake of very moist potter's clay, held together by means of a piece of tarlatan on its under surface, the piece of zinc being embedded on its upper surface. Before the application of this material to the purpose of an electrode, the highest dose of electric current which could be applied without cauterizing was from 40 to 50 milliampères; but with the moistened cake of clay, by which the point of contact with the skin is spread over such a large surface, and by which the electricity enters by thousands of doors, I have