

their action upon it is opposed. In winding the coils it is found almost impossible to get an exact balance. Adjustment between the secondary and primary coil is made by a micrometer screw. When this is accomplished there is silence in the telephone, but if any metal is introduced in one of the secondary coils a sound is heard at once. This principle has been made use of in the detection of metallic substances buried in the body; but while the substance is always detected, it is not accurately located, and the results from the use of the instrument have not been of the most satisfactory nature.

Intestinal Obstruction.—In invagination, faradic currents have effected cures. Cases are reported by Bucquoy (*Jour. de Therapeutique*) and by Ballouhey (*These de Paris*) of cures by the galvanic or faradic currents. In the use of the galvanic current peristalsis is probably started from the point of application, while faradism probably acts by forcibly contracting that part of the canal reached by the current, and the consequent traction exerted upon the invaginated portion (*Bartholin*). One pole should be placed in the rectum and the other passed over the abdomen. Direction of the current is unimportant.

Lactation.—The faradic current has given good results in undeveloped glands after parturition. In one case reported by Aubert (*London Med. Record*) two applications gave a free supply. The static spark is recommended as being more reliable, but faradism will do well. Both breasts should be included, and the treatment should be instituted promptly to be successful. Becquerel relates a case of a young woman who, after eight days suppression, was able to nurse her baby, and in whom the quality of milk was improved. Pierron relates a large number of cases in his practice in which electricity either re-established the function after suppression, or induced it when absent after normal labor. In my own practice I have found galvanism, a current strength of four to six milli amperes, and faradism alternately to be a very satisfactory method of treatment. The anesthesia usually present rapidly decreases.

Larynx, Papilloma of.—May be successfully removed by means of the galvano-cautery. It is well to produce local anesthesia by means of a strong solution of cocaine. The cautery point should be at a white heat, and placed *in situ* before the current is turned on. The amount of battery power required for any particular electrode may be ascertained beforehand. Leave electrode in contact with the growth for a few seconds only. In a few days the growth will drop off if properly cauterized.

Liver, hydatid cysts of.—Capillary electrolysis is recommended as one of the new methods of treatment. In this method, the needle is replaced by a canula which remains free. There is no pain. By the partial coagulation of the fluid, a more efficient chemical action takes place.

During the passage of the current, it permits of the escape of the gaseous froth. It destroys the hydatids and changes the living into an indifferent substance which solidifies and retracts. Finally it obtains the cure of the cyst without subjecting the patient to a serious operation. (M. H. Heurot, *Jour. de Med. de Paris*, Oct. 11, '82.)

Lupus vulgaris.—The ulcer and surrounding integument should be washed carefully with soap and water. The application may be made by means of a flat silver plate, set in a rubber ring to prevent action on the healthy tissues. This is attached to the negative pole. A current of from 5 to 10 milli-amperes is employed for ten or fifteen minutes. In this manner the electrolytic action is confined to the diseased parts. Under the influence of the current, the lupus nodules become excoriated and swollen, and give vent to a clear, watery, sticky fluid. After a few hours they sink out of sight. They may be dressed in iodoform for eight or ten days. The result is a pigmented cicatrix. This method of treatment is applicable to the ulcerating and non-ulcerating forms. (*Vide Wiener Med. Wochenschrift*, Nos. 27, 28.)

Metritis and Endometritis.—Metritis, hyperplasia of the connective tissue of the uterus combined with increased sensibility. In a paper by Apostoli (*Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*, Vol. 8, No. 19), the application of electricity in these conditions is fully treated. A medical galvanometer for intensity divided into milli-amperes should be included in the circuit. Of permanent batteries, the Leclanche cell is recommended. The intra-uterine electrode should be large enough to reach all parts of the uterine cavity and have a glass muff to protect the vagina. The electrode should be of platinum. A neutral or insensible electrode, which is applied to the abdomen, allows of the use of the intense current without pain or heat. The cords should be of good conducting material. Precede the applications with a vaginal antiseptic injection. "Singe and disinfect" the electrode and introduce it carefully with the current turned on. Cauterize the cavity thoroughly in all hemorrhagic cases, less thoroughly in others. After two or three applications the intensity must be increased, reaching 100 to 200 milli-amperes. Apply for five or ten minutes. These applications should be made every week, and every second day if necessary, and should be followed by a rest of several hours in bed. This treatment, it is claimed, induces a new form of intra-uterine mucous membrane and forms an intra-uterine exudation.

Myoma.—Martin, in a paper read before the Ninth International Congress, speaks of the treatment of myoma by electricity. Local effects of the poles should be borne in mind, *i.e.*, that acids collect at the positive and alkalies at the negative. A current possessing intensity rather than volume is desired. The current exercises