

nally, reaching well out of the pelvis. The uterus was firmly fixed. Sound passed three and a half inches. Fine wire faradism was used for five minutes, three times a day, with the result of keeping her free from pain—after a few days a negative intra-uterine galvanism—20 milliamperes, for five minutes, after the sixth application the patient was able to walk about without pain. Negative puncture, a current of sixty milliamperes for three minutes once a week for three weeks, then four positive intra-uterine applications of 80 milliamperes, with the result that the tumor had become smaller and the uterus movable.

3rd case. Single, 25 years, ovarian pain and tenderness; amenorrhœa of six months' duration; obstinate constipation; faintness and dyspnoea, with sudden distension of the abdomen. She was treated with fine wire faradism, the bipolar vaginal electrode, and before the current had passed five minutes she expressed herself as being free from pain, and pressure could be borne in both ovarian regions.

After eight applications of faradism, and five applications of static electricity, extending over two months, she was discharged quite well, the catamenia having come on in the mean time.

Dr. McClure terminates his report as follows:—In the first case, the only other alternative in regard to treatment would have been removal of the appendages, or hysterectomy. I believe that in electricity we possess quite as certain a means of controlling hæmorrhage, and in this case, if not of absolutely curing the patient, at least of getting rid of all troublesome symptoms. In the second case the patient was not a good subject, having had hæmoptysis, yet she was much benefitted.

The last patient presented a most severe manifestation of hysteria and ovarian neuralgia lasting over a year, and uninfluenced by ordinary treatment. Apostoli's methods, as I have seen them carried out in Paris, were strictly adhered to, the antiseptic

douche being used before and after each application."

As I lay down the *Lancet* and pick up the *Philadelphia Medical News*, the first thing that strikes my eye is a well written article by Dr. Horatio Bigelow, in which he gives the heartiest endorsement to Apostoli's method and his work at his clinic in Paris. He stands up nobly for Apostoli's method, and treats with scathing contempt those who, without even taking the trouble to investigate for themselves, have dared to condemn his method or to doubt his honesty. Everything there, he says, is straightforward and above board, and he gives the names of several distinguished professors and practitioners who were fellow investigators with himself during an extended period, who were all thoroughly satisfied that Apostoli's method, in Apostoli's hands, at least, is quite capable of doing all that he claimed for it. For my own part, although I have used it under difficulties and in cases selected for their badness, it has NEVER failed to, 1st, arrest hæmorrhage; 2nd, to relieve pain, and, 3rd, with few exceptions, to reduce the size of the tumor.

By last European mail I received a complete defence of Apostoli's method, in the form of a monograph, by Dr. La Torre, of Rome, giving his experience with a great number of successful cases, while the veteran Noeggerath, of Wiesbaden, sent me a powerfully written article which appeared in the *Berliner Klin. Wochenschrift*, entitled, "Zur Theorie und Praxis der elektrischen Behandlung der Fibroide des Uterus," and Dr. Deletang, of Nantes, sends me a reprint of his admirable paper read before the Academy of Medicine of Paris. Can it be possible that so many able men could, without combining intentionally, deceive their brethren. I, for one, cannot believe it, and although Apostoli may be enthusiastic, it must not be forgotten that he has many hundreds of sincere and ardent followers distributed over nearly all the civilized countries of the globe.