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A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE WITH APOSTOLI'S METHOD, WITH REPORTS OF CASES.

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Having begun the use of Apostoli's method about the month of October, 1887, and having had an almost daily experience with it ever since, and some six months having elapsed since the termination of the year, I am, perhaps, justified in now laying my experience in this most interesting department of gynecological therapeutics before you. Before I began the use of it I had a somewhat too exalted opinion as to its value. This was followed by the usual reaction, and being brought face to face with a number of cases noted for their difficulty, I became a little discouraged. Later on, as the benefits of the treatment began to slowly but surely mount up with the increasing number of cases, a firm and lasting belief in its capabilities has been acquired. I mention these three phases of opinion of the treatment because I see around me evidence that my confreres, who are trying it, are going through the same stages. In the following remarks I shall endeavor to give the treatment its true and well-earned place, as I believe it is as much in its interest to avoid forming an erroneously high opinion of it as it would be to decry it altogether.

For the information of my brethren who are seeking knowledge as to the best method of going about this treatment, it might be well to lay before them a few points which experience

has taught me. In several former articles I have given the Leclanche conglomerate cell as the source of electricity. I am now altogether willing to admit that the old pattern of Leclanche cell, with a porous cap, which can be purchased in quantities in the United States for about half a dollar apiece, is quite as good for this purpose; also that the improved Law battery will do equally well. I may state that thirty cells will give enough power for general use, owing to improvements which I shall shortly describe for conveying the current to the morbid growth. The cells should be arranged with the zincs pointing to the right—the first zinc being attached to the second carbon and the second zinc to the third carbon, and so on. The beginner should remember that the wire from the first carbon is called the positive pole and the wire from the last zinc the negative pole.

The next question to be asked is: What is the best appliance for turning the current on and off? During the first year in which I used this method of treatment, I employed the Gaiffe current collector which I brought from Paris and which was similar to that used by Apostoli. But after hearing of the Bailey rheostat I procured one, and a very short trial of it convinced me that it was far superior to the Paris instrument. The disadvantages of the double dial collector of Gaiffe is that you have a wire going from each cell to the switchboard, so that you have as many sources of danger of a broken connection