

The development of gynæcology within the last few years has been still more marked. Nowadays every well-educated practitioner may recognize and treat utero-ovarian, tubal and other intra-peritoneal and pelvic complaints, that previously baffled detection or treatment. "Nor in those pre-antiseptic days could have been anticipated the wonderfully successful results since realized from laparotomy operations, and more especially ovariectomy, as well as in some still more recent developments of intra-peritoneal surgery, in tubal and other diseases, including tubercular peritonitis and cancer of the uterus."

The same may be said with regard to the importance of the views long since expressed, regarding the correcting of uterine displacements; as also of the bearing of cervical lacerations in pelvic pathology and of the diagnosis and curability of diseases of the uterine appendages.

Referring to the influence of prejudice and fashion, Dr. Madden remarked that the first stage is usually opposition to all innovations, to be followed by unreasonable running after some *fad*.

"In physic, as in fashion, we find,
The newest is ever the rage of mankind."

Dr. Madden said, regarding the treatment of Fallopian tube diseases, that while recognizing the necessity in some cases and the successful surgery in such operations, "I have not, in my own experience, found laparotomy operations by any means so generally necessary in such cases as they are apparently deemed by others." The lecturer confirmed from his limited experience the successful treatment of uterine fibromata, etc., by Apostoli's methods of strong electrical currents.

THERAPEUTICS.

New Vesicant.

Dr. Boni, in *Union Pharmac.*, recommends the following:—

Camphor	2 parts.
Chloral	30 "
Cantharides	10 "

The camphor and chloral are first mixed in a mortar and then warmed. The tincture of cantharides is added last and then thoroughly shaken for fifteen minutes. The preparation is less volatile than the cathartical collodion, and is especially useful in cases of women and children.

Codeine and Morphine in Diabetes.

Dr. V. Mitchell Bruce gave the following as some conclusions based upon observations as to the comparative values of the two drugs in this disease. The results on the whole seem to be in favor of morphine. Three tests are applied:

(1) The test of power, (2) that of cost, (3) that of safety. Morphine proved unquestionably the more powerful, it completely removed the sugar from the urine, while the codeine did not—the dose of morphine when it actually disappeared amounting to 5-6 grains daily, while the best results with codeine were attained only when the phosphate was given up to 30 grains (21 grains of codeine were reached per diem). Hence the morphine is to be decidedly preferred along the ground of expense. In considering whether the drawbacks in administering the large doses of morphine are greater than those of codeine, Dr. Pavy seemed to think the narcotic ill effects of the morphine were the greater; but Dr. Bruce stated that narcotic symptoms set down showed as long as the sugar continued to lessen in amount.

Antipyretics.

In the Croonian Lectures before the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. MacAlister in discussing "Antipyretics" said:—

"The Harveian Orator, Dr. Stone, had pressed on the College the importance of physical investigations in Medicine, and regretted that they were at present less regarded than researches in histology or bacteriology. A series of valuable experiments, involving high skill in physics and in mathematics, and therefore perhaps overlooked, had been made on the radiating power of the skin, by Dr. Masje, under Professor Eichhorst, of Zürich. Probably, sixty per. cent of the heat leaving the body did so by radiation. But the laws of this loss had not been enquired into, or had been assumed to be governed by physical analogies. At the Zürich Hospital, by the aid of an instrument of great delicacy and precision, on the principle of Langley's holometer, the true laws of skin-radiation had been worked out, and had proved strikingly suggestive.

A hot body radiates less as its temperature falls. This was the physical law, but not the physiological. A part of the skin partially uncovered naturally became cooler, but its radiation increased