

thirty pints of water were removed very slowly with a fine trocar, so as to avoid the sudden taking away of support from the large veins in the abdomen, a circumstance which has sometimes led to sudden death. When the liquid had been removed, two large solid tumors were found to be floating freely in the now relaxed abdomen, and accordingly abdominal section was performed a day or two later, and the tumors were removed. They proved to be carcinoma of the ovaries; and although the peritoneum and liver were covered with cancerous nodules, the patient made a perfect recovery from the operation, and is alive still—now more than three months since.]

Skene Keith (*British Med. Journal*) reports the total disappearance of a fibroid tumor after Apostoli's treatment. The patient was a lady aged 29, who had a uterine fibro-myoma filling the pelvis, and causing the most profuse menorrhagia with constant pain. She received thirty applications, the current having an average strength of eighty-eight milliamperes, and each séance lasting five minutes. The symptoms were rapidly relieved and the tumors diminished in size. Six months later she was free from pain, and the flow was nearly normal. She was examined a year after the suspension of treatment, when the uterus measured only two and a half inches in depth, instead of five as at first, and no trace of a tumor could be found. A year later the cure was found to be permanent, and the patient was without symptoms. He rightly claims great superiority of the electrical treatment over removal of the adnexæ, since in both the cure is to be regarded as symptomatic, the disappearance of tumors of large size being a result which is not to be expected in either case.

Many of those who have been well satisfied with Apostoli's treatment are saying very little about it because they have felt

that it was actually suffering from a too zealous support which in turn created a still more bitter opposition on the part of the surgeons. They have been quietly working away, however, and a vast array of clinical facts is being piled up, which will in due time be sufficient to convince the most sceptical that Apostoli's method does just what Apostoli has claimed for it, namely, cures all the symptoms of uterine fibroids.

Dr. A. A. Young, of Newark, N.Y. (*N. Y. Med. Journal*, 24th Dec., '92), in speaking of chloasma or liver spots, thinks that they have nothing to do with the liver, but are more often due to some change or irritation in the uterine organs. Its existence is dependent upon the abnormal activity of the generative organs, excessive venery in his opinion being the commonest cause. He has always found the uterus large and flabby, and measuring between three and a half and five inches. For the cure of the cause he recommends intra-uterine galvanism or the introduction of an iodoform pencil which excites powerful contractions. For the removal of the effect he has found five grains to the ounce of bi-chloride of mercury, carefully painted over the affected skin, to be very effective. In a few days a bran-like desquamation will appear, and with it more or less of the deposit of pigment. The process may be repeated and continued as long as pigmentation remains.

Routh (in the *Practitioners' Journ.*), in making a plea for rapid dilatation of the uterus in cases of uterine hemorrhage, says: In all cases of profuse menorrhagia the cavity of the uterus should be explored, rapid dilatation of the cervix under anæsthesia, by means of graduated bougies being preferred, since the risk is practically nil. Even when tubal disease is present the operation is not contra-indicated, since the former is often secondary to or aggravated by endometritis. In cases of uterine