

A piece of rubber tubing was placed in urethra to allow of free exit of urine.

In this operation thirty-five sutures were used.

Patient did almost as well after this operation as after first. The progress of repair was, however, slightly delayed. A small portion of flap on left side of penis sloughed, but in no way interfered with ultimate success: for the first two or three weeks a fistulous opening existed about the centre of the line of union of the old and new flaps in front of bladder, but this under appropriate treatment soon closed up.

Ever after this last operation all urine passed through his newly made urethra. For about two or three months, patient complained of much pain; he was not as comfortable as after first operation. This uneasiness was due to my omitting to take the precautionary measure recommended by Wood, that of previously destroying all the hair follicles by means of nitric acid. The small portion of integument reflected over the bladder from the sides had several hairs, which, of course, were shaved off before operating, but subsequently grew, and each hair thus afforded a nucleus around which phosphates were deposited, and accordingly grated on the sensitive mucous membrane, causing much pain, and at times bleeding. This condition, however, was greatly relieved by nitric acid lotion, with which he injected bladder twice a day.

As the hairs grew they made their appearance at the orifice of the urethra, and with a forceps the patient was able to pluck them out, and in this way he gradually became more and more free from his troublesome symptoms. As the hairs are pulled out, the urine will eventually destroy all the follicles.

About three months ago my patient passed from under my care, his family having removed to New York. By that time he had gained flesh considerably, and expressed himself as being comfortable; he could walk much easier than he did before I first operated on him. He still occasionally suffered from collection of phosphates, and no doubt will do so yet a little, as it will take some time before the urine will thoroughly destroy all the hair follicles. When leaving I instructed him to have a gutta percha shield moulded to shape of penis, and to this to have attached a urinal.

As far as I can gather, the total number of recorded cases in which operation for relief of this miserable condition has been attempted amounts to forty-one of which number thirty-two have been successful in affording some relief. Prof. Wood of King's College has operated eighteen times.

*The progress of Materia Medica.* By A. H. KOLLMYER, M.A., M.D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the University of Bishop's College, Lecturer on Materia Medica and on Botany, in the Montreal College of Pharmacy.

*Jaborandi* is the name of a new and evidently a very valuable drug, which has lately been introduced into Paris by a Dr. Continho, from Pernambuco, where it has long been regarded as a very effective diaphoretic and sialagogue.

The plant which furnishes this remedy is said to be a shrub, a native of Brazil, but its true botanical name appears to be a *questio vexata*. Professor Bailon, a botanist of high repute, after examining the leaves, considers it to be the *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*, belonging to the sexual system *pentandria monogynia*, and to the natural family *Rutaceae*; this, however, appears to be doubtful, since Mr. Martindale procured some of the leaves from this plant from the Royal Gardens at Kew, and administered them in the usual form and dose, without producing any such effects as have been found to follow after the administration of those which had been brought from Pernambuco. Yet there is a possibility that the plant cultivated in England may not possess the same medicinal properties as when it has been grown in warmer and more congenial climates. We may expect shortly, however, a detailed botanical description drawn up by Mr. Holmes, curator of the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, who has received specimens of the genuine article, which description will be published hereafter.

The part of the plant used as a medicine is the leaf. These leaves are about nine inches long, and consist of from three to five pairs of opposite leaflets. The texture of the leaf is leathery, and when held up to the light they are found to be covered with numerous pellucid dots, which are filled up with a granular matter, but not of the nature of a volatile oil; they possess a hay-like odour, but are devoid of taste.

The only chemical analysis that has been made of them was by Mr. Rabuteau; who found them to contain an *odorous principle* (not a volatile oil;) and a *bitter principle*, soluble, in water, and in rectified spirit; but he detected no alkaloid.

Dr. Gubler of Paris and Mr. Rabuteau both confirm the good report given concerning it by Dr. Continho, and regard it as an invaluable diaphoretic and sialagogue, and entitled to one of the most prominent places in our *Materia Medica*. More recently Sydney Ringer of the University Hospital of London has experimented very extensively with it, and has