

silk. Scarification and leeches applied to the os are absolutely useless during the acute stage.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

Ovaritis.—Wintcenilz's treatment is the following: Rest in bed; vaginal injections of hot salt-water; scarification of the os uteri twice daily, rubbing of the abdomen with an ointment composed of ichthyol and lanoline in equal parts; and a teaspoonful at bedtime of this mixture for constipation:

R Sulphate of soda ̄ iv.
Sulphur ̄ j.
Sugar ̄ v.
Ess. of peppermint q. s.

In principle this is exactly Goodell's teaching of years ago. In his "Lessons in Gynæcology," p. 386, he says of Weir Mitchell's rest-cure for ovaritis: "I have seen wonderful cures from this treatment, and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. Bedridden patients have been restored to health, and chronic invalids returned to society."

—*Medical Record*.

Hæmophilia, Menstruation, and Operation.—Oliver (*Archives de Tocol et de Gynéc.*, May, 1894), at the April meeting of the Paris Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, asked the opinion of his colleagues concerning a patient with hæmophilia. She was thirteen years old, and her period had just appeared. The flow of blood was excessive and continuous, putting life in danger. The tampon had been applied. Oliver had recommended electrolysis and the curette, and even thought of removal of the appendages. Guéniot advised the use of the tampon, with hot antiseptic injections every two or three days whenever the tampon was changed. He disapproved of electricity and the curette. Forak recommended hypodermic injections of hydrastinin. Petit observed that removal of the appendages in a hæmophilic patient was a terrible undertaking. He was present when an able surgeon operated; the patient died in a few hours. Martin's ligature of the uterine artery might be attempted. Fraisse opposed even the latter suggestion. He once attempted a plastic operation on the cervix of a patient with hæmophilia. Every needle hole bled

freely, and the more he sewed the more the hæmorrhage increased. A silk ligature was passed round the cervix and held there by a forceps for four days. Artificial serum was injected, and the patient recovered.

Personals.

Dr. Herbert Hamilton has returned home, after spending two years in the leading hospitals of England and the Continent.

The Queen has conferred the honor of a baronetcy upon Dr. John Williams, consulting Obstetric Physician to University College Hospital, and formerly Professor of Midwifery in University College. Dr. Williams, who is a Welshman by birth, received his medical education at University College, and during his subsequent connection with the hospital earned the warm and affectionate esteem of all students who were numbered among his pupils.

Dr. Felix Semon, Physician for Diseases of the Throat, St. Thomas' Hospital, has had the title of "Professor" conferred on him by the Prussian Government.

The Council of the Society of Arts has, with the approval and sanction of the President, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, awarded the Albert Medal to Sir Joseph Lister "for the discovery and establishment of the antiseptic method of treating wounds and injuries, by which not only has the art of surgery been greatly promoted and human life saved in all parts of the world, but extensive industries have been created for the supply of materials for carrying the treatment into effect."

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, of Winnipeg, the fortunate possessor of the John Lucas Walker Scholarship of the Pathological Laboratory of Cambridge, is at present doing original work on the Specificity of Cholera Toxin with Professor Fraenkel in the Hygierisches Institute, Marburg, Germany.

Drs. J. E. Graham, Brown and Starr, of Toronto, Harrison, of Selkirk, and Shaw, of Hamilton, left on the 19th inst. to attend the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association at St. John, N.B.