

and by Chrobak in conjunction with Knauer. To the former belongs the credit of priority of announcement, who reports a case in which relief of symptoms followed use of an ovarian extract. Chrobak had independently conceived the idea that the distressing symptoms so often observed after ovariectomy could be prevented by permitting to remain a portion of ovarian tissue, and that they could be relieved when present either by ovarian grafting or by internal administration of some preparation of the ovary. Acting upon this thought he has of late years in operations upon uterus and ovaries made a practice, whenever possible, of leaving behind a portion of ovarian tissue. He has besides during the past year employed an ovarian extract in a number of cases in which the ovaries had previously been removed, and in one with normal genitalia in which profound climacteric symptoms were present. The results so far as they could be analyzed were satisfactory and encouraging. The experiments of Knauer, undertaken at the suggestion of Chrobak, show not only that the ovaries are susceptible of successful transplantation, but that they are also capable of functional activity in their new situation.

In the foregoing account I have not attempted to enter upon an exhaustive consideration of the whole subject of organotherapy, but have endeavored merely to illuminate some of its more practical aspects. There is much yet to learn, perhaps not a little also to unlearn, but a good deal of what has been accomplished will permanently endure, while the outlook for the future is hopeful and encouraging—*The Philadelphia Polyclinic*, July 4, 1896.

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MEDICINE AND NEUROLOGY.

IN CHARGE OF

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TURCK'S GYROMELE IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

This subject is discussed in the *Therapeutic Gazette* for July, by Edgar A. Planck, M.D., Union, Michigan. He first points out the unsatisfactory results obtained by the ordinary methods of exploration by succession, palpation, inspection and transillumination. "The gyromele consists of a flexible cable, to the end of which is attached a spiral spring covered by a sterilized sponge, which is removable and can be changed. The cable passes through a rubber tube, and is attached to a revolving apparatus for the purpose of producing revolution of the sponge." To determine the location of the greater curvature, the revolving sponge can be palpated as it is passed along this curvature. The determination of the degree of distensibility of the stomach is done by using cables of different degrees of flexibility. To procure material for microscopical examination the revolving