

the uterus and ovaries in healthy position until the cause of displacement has been removed by other means.

I have brought this matter before you rather with the object of calling your attention to it so that as many of you as think it desirable may try it in your practice, and either condemn or approve, as you are warranted by the results.

### THERAPEUTIC BRIEFS.

(From College and Clinical Record.)

Six grains of iodol a day, with an exclusive milk diet, causes the sugar to wholly disappear from the urine of a diabetic patient (*The Dixie Doctor*, June 1890).

An excellent formula for an aperient pill is the following :—

R Aloin,	gr. 1-3,	
Strychninae,	gr. 1-40,	
Extract, belladonnae,	gr. 1-10,	
Extract, cascar sagrada,	gr. j.	M.

Dr. A. F. Atkins (*Weekly Med. Review*), recommends, in exophthalmic goitre—

R Picrotovin,	gr. 1-30	
Extract. ergotae aquos.,	gr. iiss.	M.

Ft. pil.

Sig. —One three times daily.

In a man suffering from well-marked typhoid fever of ten days' standing, a writer in *The Lancet*, June 21st, states that, thinking this a good case in which to try the remedy, he sent the man home to bed, and ordered him *b-naphthol* in four-grain doses every third hour. The medicine was given in capsules. His symptoms, which were very severe and well marked, at once began to ameliorate, and he was soon convalescent. He adds, there can be no doubt about the marked good effect of naphthol in typhoid, as also in summer diarrhoea and dysentery.

Dr. Leopold Meyer, of Copenhagen, in an original communication on Extra-Uterine Pregnancy (*Annals of Gynecology and Laryngology*, July, 1890), states that the occurrence of extra-uterine pregnancy twice in the same patient is an accident which deserves to be studied with interest, not so much because of its rarity—for as we shall see, it is, perhaps, not so rare as has been believed—but especially on account of the road these cases open up into a study of the ætiology of extra-uterine pregnancy. I have myself observed one case of reiterated extra-uterine pregnancy, and have been able to collect nine other cases from the medical literature of late years.

## TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS

Held in BERLIN, August, 1890.

[FROM BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.]

### THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition in connection with the International Medical Congress at Berlin was opened on August 2nd. The number of exhibits is over 1,000, and many applications have had to be declined owing to want of space. The *Maschinenhalle*, where the exhibition was first housed, having been found too small for the purpose, it was found necessary to transfer a large number of exhibits to the east wing of the Exhibition Palace. The structural and decorative arrangements have been carried out by Herr Jaffé, whose artistic adornment of the *Renz Circus*, where the general meetings of the Congress are held, has already been referred to. Anything like a complete account of the numerous and varied scientific apparatus is, of course, out of the question, but a word or two may be said as to exhibits of antiquarian or general interest. These are all more or less associated with the art of healing, and include marvellous specimens of mediæval workmanship in the shape of machine chests, etc., charms and talismans of various kinds, antique instruments, ointment pots, etc., besides portraits, statuettes, and other works of art. Special mention may be made of a seventeenth century family medicine chest from Augsburg, in which the richness of the silver work is remarkable. A statuette of *Æsculapius*, by Ranch, belonging to Dr. Bartels, one of the organizers of the exhibition, is also worth looking at. There is a quaint certificate from the Burgomaster and Councillors of Kottbus, testifying to the successful cure of the wife of Tobias Fielder by Balthasar Kauffmann, "*Chirurgus and Chymicus in Krossen*"; the document, which has the municipal seal attached to it, bears date April 13th, 1603. Among other interesting objects may be mentioned specimens of the terrific masks which the Indian medicine men use for therapeutic purposes; these masks, which are hideously ugly, are supposed to represent the various devils which, in the pathology of the "*Wild West*," are the specific causes of different diseases. Each mask is plainly marked, so as to indicate the complaint which it is meant to cure, thus preventing mistakes. Chinese medicine is illustrated by a great variety of medicine boxes, amulets, bath apparatus, wooden snow-spectacles, etc., many of which are noteworthy for their artistic design. The Royal Museum has lent specimens of Roman and Greek votive offerings, consisting of limbs, etc., in marble or terracotta, presented in acknowledgment of the cure of diseases of these parts. The Egyptian Section of the Exhibition is of special interest, containing specimens of instruments, dissecting knives, sounds, etc., in bronze and flint, salve pots, and mortars in alabaster and clay. Herr Philipp Meyer has lent a complete set of porcelain and glass vessels from a Roman apothecary's shop of the 16th century, and the Royal Porcelain Factory has sent a collec-