her history of the case, I made a vaginal examination, which revealed to me the fact of the existence of acute tenderness throughout all that portion of the sexual organs which is susceptible to an examination by the touch. But what was of the chief interest to me was this. The uterus had been raised from its ordinary position and rested directly upon the summit of the bladder, and this organ was depressed so that the cervix uteri could be felt low down, near the base of the former, and between the womb and finger were the walls of the bladder.

This is to me a singular case, and in all my experience as a gynecologist, I have never met with anything like it.

Therefore, two questions arise in my mind pertinent to this case. First, will it be expedient to try to bring back to its natural position, the displaced womb? Second, if it be expedient to do this, what will be the proper course to pursue?

Phoenix, R. I., Aug. 17, 1872.

DISLOCATION OF THE LOWER END OF THE ULNA FORWARDS.

By JOHN H. GILMAN, M.D. Harv.

THIS rare accident occurred to M. B. D., July 23, 1872, while engaged in fixing a loom in the boot mill of this city. The left forearm, being between the spokes of a wheel when the loom was set in motion, was violently turned outwards. On examination, the hand was found in a state of fixed supination; on looking at the back of the wrist, there was a marked depression of the ulnar portion, and an unusual prominence of the corresponding portion on the frontal aspect of the wrist. Reduction was effected by grasping the hand and making extension (counter-extension being made at the elbow), slightly pronating the hand and raising the bone into place with the right hand.

Lowell, Aug. 6, 1872.

TWO HOSPITALS FOR ENGLISHMEN exist in Paris. The first, Galignani's Hospital for the English and Americans, was founded in 1865 by Anthony and William Galignani, who endowed it with a gift of half a million of francs. This hospital is situated at Neuilly, and contains twenty beds for each sex. Secondly, Sir Richard Wallace has founded an hospital of twenty-four beds near the Porte Maillot. It is nearly always full, the Parisian jockey furnishing a considerable contingent of surgical cases.

Progress in Medicine.

REPORT ON ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

By D. F. LINCOLN, M.D., Boston.

A New Phenomenon of Reaction.—Eulenburg (*Berliner Klin. Wochenschr.*, 1872). The "reaction" of a motor nerve, which occurs during the opening and closure of the galvanic current, is well known. One pole is placed on the nerve to be tested, and the other on an "indifferent" point, and muscular contractions of certain intensity are produced by making or breaking the current. If, now, the second pole be placed, not upon an indifferent point—that is, one comparatively free of nerves—but upon another nerve belonging to the same trunk, plexus, or segment of the cord, the reaction of the nerve under the first pole will be much greater than before. This experiment has been repeated by Eulenburg many times upon healthy men.

Galvanization of the Head.—Hitzig (*Berliner Klin. Wochenschr.*, 30, 1872). This is chiefly effected by means of his "unpolarizable electrodes," applied to the spot between the lobe of the ear and the mastoid process, on each side of the head. Six cells (Daniell) cause giddiness and uncertainty as to position (*Verhalten*) of body; these sensations commence directly upon closure, and last for a short time after opening the current. With a stronger current, external objects appear to move. With a still stronger, the person leans over towards the anode; at the same time, his eyes execute certain nystagmoid movements, jerking quickly towards the cathode, returning slowly to equilibrium, and again jerking; besides which there is usually a rotation movement in the same direction. When this current is opened, these phenomena cease, the body leans towards the cathode, and external objects seem to move in an opposite direction. There are many variations, in different individuals, both in degree and kind.

In explaining these phenomena the following considerations are offered. The direction of the movements obviously depends upon that of the current. The sagittal direction, from occiput to forehead, is not adapted to produce the symptoms; and, obviously, when the sagittal direction is employed, all the pairs of organs within the brain are *symmetrically* affected, the right hemisphere, the right corpus striatum are under conditions similar to the left hemisphere, or corpus