

carefully watched the patient after its administration, I could detect no change whatever either in the pulse, respiration, or mental condition. Finding the result of this experiment to be purely negative, I resorted to the half-ounce dose of tincture of digitalis, as I found a difficulty in procuring good digitalis leaves wherewith to make a watery infusion. This, happily, acted as efficiently as a like dose had done on the first occasion; and the phenoma observed after its administration were of precisely the same character—that is to say, the pulse fell in frequency while it gained in volume and strength, the breathing became more tranquill, and the patient fell asleep within twenty minutes of taking the drug. After some hours' sleep he awoke cured.

No bad or dangerous effects were observed in either of the cases narrated, although, I confess, that the marked decrease in the frequency of the pulse at first made me uneasy; and, had I not recognized that, while it fell in frequency, it gained remarkably both in force and in volume, I should have been alarmed.

It will be observed that my patients were young, or comparatively young, persons; for I am averse to treating the aged by means of large doses of digitalis, being, in truth, as it were instinctively, afraid to do so. And, even in the young, I was and still am loth to resort to so powerful, not to say dangerous, a remedy without, in the first instance, having given the patient the benefit of what is regarded as more orthodox treatment, which, undoubtedly, succeeds in the majority of cases.—*Ibid.*

RAPID CURE OF BUBOES—Dr. J. Grunfeld, assistant to Sigmond, of Vienna, has had much success in extracting the pus by means of a hypodermic needle, India-rubber tube and syringe. Where the cavity fills again, a second operation of the same kind should be undertaken; and when the pus is unhealthy, weak solutions, either of carbolic acid or chlorate of potash, should be injected, and pumped out again by the same syringe. Such patients as were so treated left the hospital much sooner than those whose buboes had been freely laid open.—*Ibid.*

TREATMENT OF INFLAMED TESTICLE BY PUNCTURE.—At a late meeting of the Medical Society of London (*The Lancet*, Nov. 12, 1870), Mr. Henry Smith made some observations on the excellent results he had obtained from puncture as a means of giving relief to an inflamed testicle. The plan had served him well in about 500 cases. The relief obtained was immediate and permanent, and he believed arose from division to a small extent of the tense and unyielding tunica albuginea. The small amount of blood lost had nothing to do with it.—*Ibid.*