

followed by the positive current for three minutes, to prevent bleeding on withdrawal of the platinum trocar.

January 24—Galvano puncture, 40 milliamperes + three minutes. There are now two scars on the polypus; she feels much stronger, and the profuse leucorrhœa has stopped.

January 26—Galvano puncture, 50 milliamperes + 10 minutes. The two scars from the first negative and the second positive puncture were beautifully contrasted, side by side, on the polypus. The negative was yellowish white, soft, shiny and diffused; the positive is black, leaden and shrunken. She has improved immensely in appearance and strength, being able to walk without assistance from the sleigh into my office.

February 2—Galvano puncture, 30 milliamperes + 11 minutes. Trocar inserted half an inch into tumor.

February 6—Galvano puncture, 40 milliamperes + 10 minutes.

February 11—Galvano puncture, 100 milliamperes + 10 minutes.

February 13—Galvano puncture, 50 milliamperes + 10 minutes. The leucorrhœa has returned rather profusely.

February 16—Galvano puncture, 35 milliamperes + 14 minutes. She eats enormously; sleeps better than she has done for a year; only passes water twice a night; bowels regular; profuse leucorrhœa returned; beginning to have a natural color; polypus almost half its former size.

May 6—Patient not having returned for treatment, went to inquire after her to-day, and found her in robust health, with red lips and full face. She has menstruated once since; the bleeding being a little too much, was easily arrested by a tampon.

She has had no leucorrhœa since, and has no trouble with her water or bowels; neither does she find the slightest inconvenience from the tumor. What she feels most grateful for is that she now sleeps the whole night through, whereas before the electrical treatment she never, during a

whole year, had so much as one whole hour of sleep. (This is one of the most constant results of the application of the continuous current.)

It is difficult to say sometimes how much a growth has diminished in size when it cannot be seen; but in this case the fibroid could be seen to diminish so much that at the last application it was small enough to allow its whole diameter to come within the blades of the Cusco's speculum, which I am positive it could not do at the first seances.

Correspondence.

OUR VIENNA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEAR EDITORS,—

As far as I can judge there has been no important change in things medical since I visited Vienna three years ago. The work and teaching are still centered in and about the old Municipal Hospital so well known to the world of medicine. There is still the busy rush of teachers, students, patients, nurses, and other employees of all sorts which constitute the inhabitants of the *rus in urbe* that makes up the Allgemeines Krankenhaus. I settled down at its gates when every course was crowded, and am leaving as the tide of students begins to ebb in other directions. As you may be interested to know something about Viennese post-graduate studies, I shall, in accordance with my promise, say something about them.

To begin with, as everybody knows, it is the concentration of the numerous kliniks of the University within the grounds and immediate neighborhood of the Krankenhaus that forms its chief attraction, making it possible to furnish both practical and theoretical teaching of a kind to be found nowhere else in the world. For the general practitioner, limited as to time, I can say with confidence that Vienna is unexcelled by other teaching centres in Europe or America.