

have not so much use in the limb as the first result of the operation might lead us to suspect. We may tabulate the only attainable numbers thus, but the quantity of "useful limbs, is very much too high; of the fifty-six recoveries I get no reliable information in fourteen; in six the limb is useless, in thirty-six the limb is reported as useful."—*N. A. Med. Chir. Rev.*

CASE OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF RANULA BY ELECTRICITY.

By Dr. SCARENZIO.

A woman, aged sixty-five, applied at the Mantua Hospital on account of a ranula situated on the right side of the frenum, and which having during three months attained the size of a walnut, caused an obstruction both to speech and mastication. There was some swelling of the submaxillary gland of that side, but this had diminished with the enlargement of the tumour of the mouth. The affection being uncomplicated, it was determined to resort to electricity in its treatment. Two pairs of Bunsen's pile were employed, and the steel needle attached to the negative pole was passed about four centimetres into the fluctuating tumour, the other extremity of the pole being brought into contact with the outer surface of the lower jaw. The current was allowed to act for almost a quarter of an hour, the patient only complaining of a slight smarting. At the seat of puncture an eschar, a centimeter in size, was formed, and on the removal of the needle a portion of the fluid was discharged, the whole afterwards flowing out during the movements of the mouth. Next day strong local reaction was set up, accompanied by considerable fever, which yielded to bleeding and purgatives. In a few days the eschar came away, and the granulating wound healed, without any further collection of fluid having taken place in the cyst, which contracted upon itself. The function of the orifice of the Whartonian duct was recovered, saliva being seen issuing therefrom. The woman was seen on other account more than fifteen months after the operation, and the cure was found to have held perfectly good.

IN-GROWING TOE-NAIL.

In the *Lancet and Observer*, Dr. Weber reports a new method of cure, which we subjoin: "I make use of the following composition:—℞ Corticis Guerci, ℥ ss.; gallarum turcicarum, ʒj. Conscisse conque in æ. commun. ℥ x., ad remanentiam. ℥ vj.; colaturæ addetur argenti nitrici fusi. ʒj.—ʒj.; acet. saturn. ℥ ij. M. D. S. Embrocatio. With this mixture the sick toe is to be moistened all over, and as much as possible of the liquid dropped into the fissure between the nail and flesh, and then the toe to be bandaged with a strip of linen about one and a half inch wide and eight inches long. After the end coming next to the nail has been saturated thoroughly with the liquid, the balance of the strip is wrapped around the toe. The moistening of the inner end of the strip has to be repeated through the day, four, or six, or ten times, and to be continued until a cure is effected. Generally the application causes no particular pain; if though there should be much sensitiveness, from six to ten grains of morphine might be added. Soon after the application of this remedy the swelling of the toe subsides, the excrescences, the proud flesh shrinks, gets black, as also the whole toe; the nail gets brown, soft, brittle, loses its stiffness, and ceases to press and dig into the flesh; the skin peels off, and out of the matrix a new well-formed nail will be developed."—*Dublin Medical Press.*

RADICAL CURE OF VARICOCELE.

A patient, labouring under a very aggravated form of varicocele, was brought into the theatre of King's College Hospital, London, on the 9th of February last. It appeared that he had suffered for a considerable time from pain in the part and in