

the catheter there is contained a firm elastic catheter, which terminates in a small expansible gutta percha balloon or tampon. When collapsed, this tampon is contained within the point of the catheter.

The instrument is passed into the bladder till its beak impinges upon the posterior wall in the middle line, guided by a finger in the vagina or rectum (in men). The window is then opened, and the tampon made to expand by pouring mercury into it through the elastic catheter. By the introduction of 20 c.cm. of mercury, which weighs about 270 grms., the tampon can be filled up to the size of a goose's egg, and, guided by the finger to either side of the middle line, will by its weight effectually prevent any outflow of urine from the ureter upon that side. The bladder can be emptied and washed out through the other channel of the metallic canula, and urine from the free ureter allowed to collect for from fifteen to twenty minutes, in which time quite enough for satisfactory examination can be obtained.

Silverman had used it twenty-two times in women, and five times in men, and did not find its use attended with discomfort to the patient or followed by any evil effects.—*Centralbt. F. Chir., Glasgow Medical Journal.*

**Tuberculosis of the Testis.**—A laborer, aged 38, had hydrocele, cause not determined; he denied syphilis. Volkmann's operation was successfully performed; five weeks later the patient returned with a history of rigors, insomnia and loss of flesh. The testicle was then removed, and was found to show central tuberculosis, the hard tubercular mass not having yet had time to break down. A second patient, aged 31, had suffered from acute traumatic orchitis and epididymitis. Six weeks after the injury, the testicle was painful, swollen and hard; the swelling extending some distance up the cord. Chills and sweating were also complained of. The testicle, when removed, exhibited incipient breaking down of the tuberculous deposit centrally; while the tunica vaginalis, instead of being close and firm, closely resembled the synovial membrane