water at a temperature of 40° to 45° centigrade (107° - 113° Fahr.). The phenomena which immediately follow the operation are a trifling of burning in the part, a moderate inflammation with a new effusion of fluid, and a rapid absorption. The injection of warm water has been used with success in a hydrocele which has resisted the employment of iodine. In only one patient has a suppurative inflammation occurred, and this was very probably caused by an infiltration of the water into the subcutaneous tissue of the scrotum.

CASE I.—Right hydrocele, of three years' duration, in a man of 40 years of age. Puncture and injection of water at 45° cent; retained for two minutes. There was a very limited suppuration of the subcutaneous tissue. Cured in twenty-three days.

CASE II.—Patient 23 years of age. Right hydrocele of two years' standing. There had been two punctures, in the first of which iodine had been used, and in the second insufflation of air. A puncture was made, and 300 grammes of water, at 42° cent., injected. The sac of the hydrocele contained 8 decilitres (10 ounces) of an albuminous fluid. Cured in eight days.

CASE III.—A man of 55 years of age. Left hydrocele of a year's duration. Cured in eight days.

CASE IV.—Right hydrocele and left hydro-sarco-cele of syphilitic origin. Cured equally rapid.

CASE V.—Patient 56 years of age. Right hydrocele of five years, having already been treated by injection of iodine. The patient went away after the operation, and the result is unknown.

In three other cases a cure resulted without accident.

Dr. Albanese is induced by these cases to look favourably on the injections of warm water. They have certainly the merit of being more easy of application than the injections of iodine, but it may be questioned if they are in all cases equally reliable.

REGENERATION OF NERVE TISSUE.—Vort has recently proved the reproduction of the cerebral tissue in the pigeon and the coincidence of this reproduction with almost complete renewal of the cephalic functions. MM. Masius and Van Laer, professors in the University of Liege, deduce from recent experiments—detailed at length in a late number of the "Monthly Microscopical Journal"—that the spinal cord in the frog can recover rapidly a loss of substance which has taken place in its own tissues, and repair its primitive anatomical and physiological properties.—*British Medical Journal.*