

bladder insufficiency kept up for two weeks, but then power steadily improved. Forty days after operation the condition was as follows:—Prostate was of normal size and normal feel to palpating finger; bladder completely emptied at intervals of four or five hours, without catheter, and with no after dribbling. Urine shows no pathological constituents, and patient's condition excellent.

Mansell-Moullins patient was eighty-one years old, general health good, and was admitted to London Hosgital suffering from retention. Catheterization was attempted unsuccessfully, and aspiration of bladder above pubes had to be resorted to. The prostate in this case was as large as an orange, smooth and hard. As supra-pubic prostatectomy was considered too dangerous, castration was determined upon.

Ten days after operation the prostate was distinctly smaller, and three weeks after had practically disappeared. The finger introduced into rectum, felt only a fusiform thickening along the catheter, the bladder regained power, and the urine became acid.

#### BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

As the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* says: We offer no apology for the space devoted in this issue to articles on Bovine Tuberculosis, and we purpose in the next issue to give a couple of articles which have appeared in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* on the same subject.

There is no doubt it is one which is growing daily in interest. Extracts, which also appear, show that the milk of tuberculous cows contains,

if not tubercle bacilli, at least the products of their action on the organism. And we find that anti-toxin for diphtheria is being prepared from the milk of immunised goats. In fact, the testimony, to the harmful character of both the milk and meat of diseased animals is being added to at such a rate that it is impossible for any class of men interested in sanitary measures, as physicians are supposed to be, or for any government, which pretends to have a department of public health, to look idly on without being considered criminally negligent. We therefore hope that our Boards of Health here will so urge upon both municipalities and governments, that immediate and adequate steps will be taken to protect the people from this serious danger.

#### VALUE OF THE MURPHY BUTTON.

At the meeting of the Societè de Chirurgie, Paris, on the 14th of November, M. Chaput read a paper with the above title. He compares the sizes of buttons used with the size of the intestine. The circumference of the button is given as 66, 78 and 85 mm. for the three sizes. The circumference of the intestine, based upon the measurement in eight cases, is found to be 33 mm. After dilatation, however, this becomes 80 mm. He admits that the intestine can be readily distended, but that the distension has its limits. In this connection he presented a biliary calculus 70 mm. in circumference removed from the intestine of a patient suffering from obstruction. He had only done one operation on man; the patient died forty-eight hours after operation; at