

order to guard against the contraction which will of necessity result. In the above case the mistake was on the safe side.

THE PRESERVATION OF ICE AT THE BEDSIDE. For some years it has been the practice of Mr. Sampson Gamgee to cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square and secure it by ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours; all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice-cup. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it and the ice is thus kept quite dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup; otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice, which is, nevertheless, preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumbler. A reserve supply outside the bed-room door can be secured by making a flannel cup, on the plan above described, in a jug, and filling it with little lumps of ice; care being taken that there is space enough below the bag to allow the water to collect and leave the ice dry. This provision will allow ice to be used during the hottest night without the supply failing or the patient being disturbed—two very important considerations. The real therapeutic benefit of ice is only produced in some cases by its free use, and its soothing and stilling effect must be aided by the most perfect surrounding quiet.—(*Lancet*, June 10.)

PROFESSOR KOEBERLE, OF STRASBURG.—A correspondent of the *Allg. Wein. Med. Zeit.* (No. 20), gives some interesting particulars of this celebrated surgeon, to whom he recently paid a visit at Strasburg. He graduated with great distinction in that university, manifesting great proficiency in almost every branch of medical and surgical knowledge, and was soon appointed Professor of Anatomy. He is, in fact, a kind of universal genius, for it is difficult to name a

branch of knowledge with which he is not acquainted. He is not only a good painter and sculptor, but also an excellent machinist and architect, and is as good a microscopist and chemist as he is a turner. For this last occupation he has a well-appointed workshop; and all the casts taken from the cases he has operated upon come from his own modelling-room. He manufactures, himself, most of the surgical instruments which he uses. His garden, which in the season produces fruits so early that they might seem to be grown in Algeria, is also his own work. The house which he has built is a model of house-building, and is adorned with sculptures from his own chisel. The 250 ovariectomies which he has performed since 1862, with almost incredibly successful results, are eminently his own work. It would seem incredible to those who have not seen him at work in his turnery, his smithy, and his studio, that such an amount of work could have been got through by the hands of a man who is scarcely fifty years of age, and who is in the receipt annually of 300,000 fr. for his ovariectomies and other surgical operations.—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

REDUCTION OF PARAPHIMOSIS.—Alfred Ed-
dowes, M.B. and C.M. (*British Medical Journal*), says:—"For the last two years I have been in the habit of reducing paraphimosis by the following plan: Take a strip of wet lint about an inch or two inches wide, and envelop the glans and œdematous prepuce in it, allowing the lint to reach in front of the glans; then take a piece of elastic, the best being the ordinary round elastic ligature, and commence winding it round the glans from before backward. Adjusting the elastic evenly and firmly is easily managed, if the lint be allowed to reach beyond the glans in front, so as to give a starting-point for the elastic to catch hold of. If the swelling be very great, it is better to apply the elastic lightly at first, allow it to do its work, then pull it rapidly off and re-apply it more firmly. By this precaution all unnecessary pain is avoided, though a little more time is required. The great and even pressure of the turns of elastic very soon reduces the swell-