passes his thread through the parenchyma of the gland, using catgut for the purpose. The risk of destruction of a portion of the organ is great. The organ should be attached to its out, lower portion. The incision should be made beneath the twelfth rib. The operation is essentially simple, and in exposing the kidney it is readily recognized by its reddish color. If the kidney is covered by peritoneum the success of the operation need not be jeopardized. When the kidney is replaced it is transfixed by Reverdin's needle. Three double ligatures are passed through the organ. The kidney is then sutured to muscles or aponeuroses. When the outer wound is closed a drain is left *in situ*.

Difficulties may attend the operation. The kidney may be hard to find, and at times we may have considerable hemorrhage. The author has a record of twenty-six cases of nephrorrhaphy without a single failure. In summing up he regards nephrorrhaphy as a most excellent operation, one which effects a radical cure and is easy of performance. A small part of the organ which has been injured by the operation necessarily undergoes sclerosis.

Discharge of Cerebro-spinal Fluid after Opening the Mastoid Process.

Lucæ (*Berlin klin. Wochenschr*, October 2nd, 1899) relates an entirely unique case in which a broad opening of the mastoid process for caries, with exposure of the dura, was attended by profuse discharge of the cerebro-spinal fluid which persisted for five weeks and then completely healed. The most singular feature of the case was the fact that no cerebral complications set in, although hourly expected. The pulse remained unaffected, and there was no rise of temperature nor vertigo. The discharge was so abundant that the dressings had to be changed twice daily for a period of nineteen days.

The patient was a boy seventeen years of age who had suffered six months earlier with right-sided otitis media, followed by a subdural abscess which had been evacuated after trepanation of the mastoid. The operation would have healed, but a purulent ear discharge had persisted.

Diphtheria Poison as it Affects the Heart.

After a series of experiments on animals Dr. Rolly (*Arch. fur Path. und Pharmak.*) finds that the fall in blood pressure is due to paralysis of the vaso-motor centre, and to paralysis of the heart. The action of the heart is direct and independent of the nervous system in warm-blooded animals. There is a more or less distinct period of latency before paralysis occurs. Thus when the poison is injected directly, or when lethal blood