

3. A testicle arrested in its passage does not secrete animalcula, but this refers only to cases in which the testicle is fixed in its situation, and where it is subject at every moment to the contractions of the cremaster.

4. The monarch in whom the descended testicle is healthy ejaculates a fluid containing spermatozoa, and is capable of procreating children of both sexes. Our author recommends us to use every effort to bring down the arrested testicle. We do not attach much importance to this suggestion, for we are quite certain that all efforts to produce that effect would prove useless.

5. The arrested testicle is more prone to disease than the descended one. This fact is confirmed by British observers also, and should not be lost sight of by those whose opinions may be demanded on this point. It has an evident bearing on the question of life insurance, though singular enough, not even alluded to in the minute instructions directed by some companies to their medical examiners. It has also a bearing upon the examination of recruits for the army, and since the recent reforms in the military department require officers to undergo examination as to their physical capacity for the service, the presence of this defect might be considered sufficient to reject the candidate. We know that this matter attracted the attention of the authorities some years ago in the case of a young gentlemen of this country. Besides inflammation, the non-descended testicle is very prone to tubercular and cancerous degeneration. The latter affection is very likely to attack the organ if the malformation exists on the *right* side.

Non-descent of the testicle has led to an error in diagnosis by which the organ in its transit through the inguinal canal being taken for a hernia, has been kept there by a truss or bandage so long that it had formed adhesions, and its complete descent prevented. The testicle may even be drawn up out of the scrotum and kept confined to the inguinal ring by spasm of the cremaster, the result of excessive coition.

If the descended testicle be unsound, and the one retained either in the abdomen or in the inguinal canal be healthy, nevertheless as it is incapable of secreting fluid containing spermatozoa, the individual, though not impotent, is yet incapable of procreating children. This condition, however, of the organs is not common.

The above are the conclusions to be drawn from M. Godard's researches upon the form of malformation where only one testicle has been retained, but what he has to say of cryptorchis is equally important, for it settles the question as to the absence of the procreative functions of these individuals, and in a social and moral point of view should be impressed on the mind of the medical practitioner.

Though the testicle remains within the abdomen in many of the lower animals, yet it is a congenital malformation in man, and due to pathological causes: we are not surprised then to find that such persons, though capable of coition, should be unproductive. Mons. Godard states that "*men in whom both testicles are well developed, yet if they be incompletely descended, are incapable of impregnating the female, though they are capable of coition,*" and this conclusion is drawn from the following facts: He had under his observation four persons