

and the paroxysms at once disappeared, and for three days did not return.—*Lancet Medical*, May 29, 1890, p. 497.

BISHOP RYLE ON THE SOCIAL EVIL.—At a meeting in connexion with the Liverpool Rescue Society held last week, the Lord Bishop of the diocese presiding, the following very common-sense remarks were made by his lordship, which, as they differ very much from the speeches generally made on such occasions, may be reproduced. The grand object of the Society was, he observed, to provide a door of hope for fallen sisters in this world who had the least desire to go to some place of refuge, and take the first step towards leading a better life. He had great faith in making doors of hope. So far as he was concerned, he did not quite agree with the White Cross and similar societies which cast the whole blame upon young men. They really talked and acted and spoke as though all young women were lambs and angels, and all young men were ravening wolves going about seeking whom they could devour. Human nature was just the same in the female sex as in the male sex. If there was an absence of principle, and if respectability did not control their conduct, young women were just as ready to run into sin as young men were. He thought they should look at this subject in a common-sense way. If these poor women showed the slightest desire to turn from that which was evil to that which was good, he thought that they should hold out the right hand to them, and try if possible to rescue them from the pit of wickedness into which they had fallen.

DE SCHWEINITZ (G. F.) ON THE TREATMENT OF GRANULAR LIDS WITH STRONG SOLUTIONS OF BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.—The method adopted has been as follows: Every alternate day the everted lids are carefully touched with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1-300 or 1-120, according to the size of the granulations, while three times a day the conjunctival *cul-de-sac* is irrigated with a warm solution of the same drug, 1/7,000. No other medication is employed. The results have been almost uniformly favorable. In no single instance has the disease been ag-

gravated; in a few it has apparently undergone no modification, while in the vast majority, after four or five applications of the character described, there has been increased comfort, lessening in the size of the granulations, dissipation of the discharge, and not infrequently amelioration of pain, if this was present. Perhaps the strongest testimony in favor of this application is that given by most of the patients themselves, all of the chronic cases having, either in this institution or elsewhere, had all manner of local astringents applied to their everted lids. Their testimony is practically unanimous that this has given the greatest comfort. It is a painful application, and in sensitive patients, as has been recommended, the eyes may be cocaineized. In most of the instances, however, this precaution has not been deemed necessary. These observations are based upon the experience of about thirty cases.—*University Medical Mag.*, July, 1890.

SUCCESSFUL NEPHRECTOMY IN A YOUNG CHILD.—In February, Professor Dohrn removed from a child, aged 3, a large malignant tumor involving the right kidney and suprarenal capsule. The child was in fair health, but rather pale; there was a trace of albumen in the urine, but no formed elements could be detected under the microscope. The veins in the pareties over the tumor were dilated; the inguinal glands were not enlarged. The tumor was extracted through an eight-centimetre incision, beginning at the outer border of the right rectus, and running obliquely downwards towards the iliac spine. The operation was difficult owing to the softness of the tumor. The patient made a very good recovery. The tumor proved to be a rhabdomyosarcoma of the kidney, consisting of round cells and spindle cells, with here and there collections of striped muscular fibre. Eberth, Cohnheim, Eve, and Dawson Williams have described similar new growths of the kidney, which Cohnheim ascribed to errors in fetal development. Professor Dohrn, in an article in the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, No. xvi, 1890, describing his case, adds that extirpation of the kidney in children has only been attempt-