

wandering kidney in Czerny's clinic, with the following summary: 1. In every uncomplicated case of wandering kidney recourse to operation is justifiable when internal treatment, massage and the use of belts have failed. 2. The kidney should be sutured after exposure by the lumbar incision, the fibrous capsule being freely opened and the cortical substance of the organ well exposed. 3. The parenchyma should be traversed by catgut sutures, and the capsule with sutures either of catgut or of silkworm gut. The most favorable condition for primary healing is the apposition and union of broad raw surfaces. In order to insure this, divided muscular layers must be brought together by catgut sutures, the wound should not be drained, and the patient remain in bed for three weeks at least after the date of operation. 4. The intra-peritoneal method of fixation is to be reserved for those cases in which the diagnosis is doubtful, and when it is necessary to perform exploratory laparotomy in order to throw light on the condition of things. 5. Nephrectomy is indicated only in cases in which the wandering kidney is the seat of a morbid growth, or is prevented by adhesions from being brought back to its normal position. 6. Even after repeated failure of an operation for suturing the kidney, the surgeon may still hope to obtain success by practising some better method.

SULPHATE OF COPPER IN ENDOMETRITIS.—*Le Bull. Générale de Therap.* publishes an interesting contribution to the study of the therapeutic action of sulphate of copper in the treatment of endometritis. The cases reported are 10 in number, of which 1 was of a catarrhal, 1 of post-puerperal, 1 of puerperal, and 7 of a blennorrhagic character. The ages of the patients varied from sixteen to twenty-three years. In all of these cases the remedy in question was, in the form of pencils, applied locally. The results, as a whole, were highly satisfactory. The author affirms that the drug acts superficially, and does not produce the deep scars caused by chloride of zinc; that its effects are less powerful but more certain than those of the latter medicament. Again, the copper did not produce atresia of the uterine neck. All the cases treated, especially those of the blennorrhagic nature, failed to be benefited by other therapeutic measures, but were cured under the

copper treatment in a comparatively short period of time—that is, in from four to twenty-five days. The employment of the remedy was *never renewed*; one application was always sufficient to produce the desired effect. The author further recommends, before the use of the copper treatment, the observance of the following rules: (1) antisepsis of the genital organs for two or three days; (2) rest in bed; (3) the administration, one day previous to the copper application, of bromide of potassium, to be repeated on the following day, also, if necessary, a uterine injection of chloral.

ILLEGITIMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Statistics concerning illegitimacy, published by Dr. Albert Leffingwell, show (*Med. Rec.*), that in the matter of sexual morality the Irish are superior to all other peoples. The ratio of illegitimate births among the Irish is only 26 per 1,000, among the English 48 per 1,000, and among the Scotch 82 per 1,000. Next to the Irish come the Russians, with 28 per 1,000, the Dutch have 32 per 1,000, the Italians 74 per 1,000, the French 82, or the same as the Scotch. In Sweden, Saxony, and Bavaria the rate is still higher, and ranges from 100 to 140 per 1,000. Austria is at the opposite pole from Ireland with 146 per 1,000. Dr. Leffingwell discusses the accredited causes of illegitimacy, for example, poverty, ignorance, and the contamination of great cities, but only to find that these statistics belie them all. Ireland, for example, is one of the poorest countries; Russia is not only a poor, but an extremely ignorant country. The influence of great cities appears to be equally fallacious. Neither education nor religious creed account for the facts. Scotland, for example, is a very highly-educated country; Italy and Austria are Catholic as well as Ireland. Dr. Leffingwell comes to the conclusion that race and heredity, the marriage laws, social usage, and similar circumstances are important factors in the case.

THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF CARDIAC PAIN.—Dr. Chew (*Med. News*) states that "cardiac pain," or "pain in the heart," is found as a concomitant in three different conditions: Angina pectoris; any condition which brings about an obstruction or resistance to the flow of blood through the arterioles, such as arterio-sclerosis;