The author's later studies have been devoted to elaborating a method of preparing pure cultures of this organism, investigating its staining properties, and conducting inoculation experiments with the cultures. He has thus succeeded in proving that in the organism described as the *diplobacillus vacciniæ* is found a virus which occurs in the vesicles (and tissues surrounding them) of ordinary vaccinia, exhibiting special morphological characters and staining reactions, and having a special distribution in the tissues. Pure cultures of this organism, when used for inoculation of susceptible animals, give rise to vesicles which are described by experts as being indistinguishable from those produced by current vaccine lymph. Moreover, these animals have been found subsequently to give no reaction when revaccinated with active lymph. Finally, sections through the vesicles so produced are found to contain the organism in large numbers and exhibiting the same morphological characters, staining reaction, and distribution as the organisms originally found in the vesicles of typical vaccinia.

Treatment of Tuberculous Cystitis in Children.—In a thoughtful paper upon "Tuberculous Cystitis in Children," CHARLES GREENE CUMSTON (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 22, 1898, p. 619) gives the following outline of treatment. Cod-liver oil, creosote, and tonics are of value, and iodoform in the form of a pill is highly recommended by Guyon and Reverdin. Locally an iodoform or guaiacol emulsion is to be injected into the bladder and retained until expelled. The ulcerations may be cauterized and curetted if they be extensive. Being aware of the favorable results obtained from local applications of lactic acid in tuberculous laryngitis, the author was led to try this agent in the bladder, and the results obtained in the case reported in this paper would appear to indicate that further use of this substance is justifiable.

The indications for suprapubic cystotomy vary according to the end to be obtained. If it is done to bring about a radical cure it should be performed only in cases of primary vesical tuberculosis, and then much can be expected from drainage of the bladder. The ulcerations can be directly cauterized with the thermo-cautery or even excised through the opening. When this operation is done as a palliative measure—that is, when other foci of the disease are present and the cystitis is secondary—the relief from pain is quite enough to justify its performance.

Movable Kidney in Children.—JULES COMBY (*Pediatrics*, November 15, 1898, p. 439) reported to the British Medical Association, at its meeting in July last, that he had encountered eighteen cases of this condition in children in the course of the past several years—so relatively high a number that he is convinced that the condition is common at all ages. Of the eighteen cases two were aged respectively one month and three months; six were between one and ten years; and ten were above ten years of age. These figures, however, corresponded only to the dates of examination and diagnosis, so that the mobility doubtless dated back further than this. Sixteen of the cases were girls, two were boys—the same proportion of the condition in the female sex observed in adult life. In fourteen of the cases the mobility was associated with dyspepsia and dilatation of the stomach;