

ment of Bright's Disease," in which he gave an excellent historic review of work leading up to this subject. He, too, overlooked my first publication, March 11, 1899. He gives the more recent developments, and has added three cases operated on by himself. It is my intention in this short paper to briefly give the evolution of the surgical treatment of nephritis, and add a few more cases of this disease treated surgically.

Reginald Harrison made a mistaken diagnosis in three kidney cases (1878, 1887 and 1893) of an abscess in one and stone in the other two. He cut down upon them and found acute nephritis instead. It was fortunate for his patients that he and his associates were in error, for the operation cured the patients, and let me ask if in these cases a diagnosis of acute nephritis had then been made, would the knife have been recommended? I think not!

Newman (1896) observed in two cases the beneficial influences fixation of the kidney had on albuminuria.

In 1899, Tiffany successfully incised the capsule and parenchyma of a kidney affected with chronic nephritis, complicated with nephralgia.

In 1886, Péan removed a kidney for nephralgia and chronic nephritis.

In October, 1899, Pousson collected 25 cases, and added two of his own: hematuric nephritis, 10 cases; nephritis with nephralgia, 2 cases; subacute infectious nephritis, 4 cases; acute infectious nephritis, 9 cases. The kidney was removed in 11 of these, opened in 13, and explored in one, with 21 reported cured. These operations mentioned by Pousson included those of Harrison, Weir and Israel, and were undertaken, not with the object of curing bright's disease, acute or chronic, but for some suspected surgical condition, such as abscess, tumor, stone, etc.

In 1899, Israel reported 14 cases of hematuria and nephralgia treated by nephrotomy. In 12 of these there was evidence of chronic nephritis. It must be remembered that Israel did not aim at a surgical treatment for bright's disease, and recommended an operation only when there was hematuria or nephralgia.

In November, 1890, Naunyn, in writing of nephrotomy for bleeding in nephritis, stated that "nephrotomy may some day play a far greater role in the treatment of Bright's disease."

Edebohl, in April 22nd, 1899; 1901, and 1903, has given to the medical world his conceptions of the surgical treatment of nephritis, his operations and results. I wish here to commend that work. He observed the beneficial effects of nephropexy eleven years ago. "My first case was operated upon as long ago as Nov. 29, 1892; my fifth upon April 1, 1897." (Edebohl, *New York Medical Record*, Dec. 21, 1901.) In