

been performed at the Massachusetts General Hospital from its establishment to Jan. 5th, 1850, is one of some importance. There were up to Jan. 5th, 1850, 69 cases of amputation of the Thigh. Of these only 19 died, the mortality per cent being 27. Up to the same period there were 51 cases of amputation of the Leg, of which 10 died, the mortality being 30 per cent. Of the arm and fore-arm there were 23 amputations, 3 of which, or 13 per cent terminated fatally. These results contrast most favorably with those given by French and English writers. Malgaigne's statistics from the Parisian Hospitals shew the following:—Thigh amputations for injury 66; died 34; mortality per cent 75. Leg amputations 79; died 50; mortality per cent 62. Arm amputations 30; died 17; mortality per cent 52. Amputations for disease exhibit a percentage of mortality less than those for injury:—Thigh 60; Leg 50, and Arm 10 per cent. Erichsen's statistics from the University College Hospital, London, shew the following mortality per cent in amputations performed for injury:—Thigh 58; Leg and Ankle 14, Arm and Shoulder 16. Amputations for disease:—Thigh 20; Leg and Ankle 18; Arm 30.

The chapters on "Professional Trials of the Young Physician;" and "Duties of the Medical Profession," will well repay perusal, as they contain matter alike interesting and instructive to the practitioner.

The work is brought out in good style by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co.

VI - *On the Chemical Analysis of the Tennessee Collection of Urinary Calculi.* By E. B. HASKINS, M.D. pp. 24.

Dr. Haskins has given in the above pamphlet the qualitative analysis of one hundred and eighty-eight urinary calculi, the number forming the Tennessee collection. Of these Prof. Eve, one of the editors of our talented contemporary, the *Nashville Journal of Medicine*, has contributed 115. The largest calculus in the collection weighs 1,027 grains. The aggregate weight is 16,029 grains, and the average 91 grains. Contrary to what is found to obtain in European countries, uric acid calculi is extremely rare. Out of the number analysed, four only contained uric acid as a predominant constituent; whilst it was found in a free state but sixteen times.

We cannot offer a reason why, but certain it is, that urinary calculus is comparatively a rare affection in Canada. Surgeons, even in extensive practice, seldom have an opportunity of performing the operation of Lithotomy. Dr. Robert Nelson, while in Montreal, probably performed