

WILLIAM J. MAYO, M.D., and CHARLES H. MAYO, M.D. "A Review of One Thousand Operations for Gall Stone Disease, With Special Reference to the Mortality."

The writers have taken the layman's point of view, that if a patient goes into a hospital alive and dies there, the death resulted from the operation. On such a basis the mortality attending an operation must necessarily be greater than when regarded as due directly to the operation, but it serves to remind us of the great importance which complications play against the recovery of our cases. The paper, as stated, is devoted for the most part to mortality statistics, and one cannot but regret the absence of conclusions which, drawn from so many cases, would add to our knowledge of gall stone disease and its surgical treatment.

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GEORGE EMERSON BREWER, M. D. "A Report of Eighty-Four Operations on the Kidney and Ureter." *Medical Record*, February 18th, 1905.

Of the 84 operations there were 27 nephrotomies, with eight deaths; 57 nephrectomies with one death; nine nephrorrhaphies with no mortality; ten decapsulations on five patients with two deaths, five operations on the pelvic portions of the ureter without a death, six emergency operations on traumatic cases with one death. The various pathological conditions requiring these different operations are reported and many of the cases are of unusual interest. Six cases of multiple septic infarcts are reported, the condition being limited to only one kidney, generally the right. Four had a nephrotomy performed and were fatal, while in two cases a nephrectomy gave recovery. With reference to calculus, in which class more errors are made than in any other renal condition, the writer takes up the various symptoms and methods of examination, that should enable us to make a correct diagnosis. His conclusion may be given as follows: While pain and tenderness were present in 100 per cent. of cases of stone it must not be forgotten that they were also present in a large percentage of cases in which no stone was found. That calculus may exist without pain was shown by Bruce Clark who performed 24 autopsies on calculus cases, in thirteen of which there had been no subjective symptoms during life. Hæmaturia was present in 52 per cent. of calculus cases and in 45 per cent. of cases without stone. Spontaneous hæmorrhage during rest or sleep generally means new growth, while hæmorrhage following exercise is strongly indicative of stone. Frequent or painful micturition was present in one