

ment too much cannot be said. No branch of nursing calls for greater ability on the part of the nurse nor in any does the physician rely more upon her services. He sees the patient only periodically, while the nurse is in constant attendance, and by her tact, her judgment and her skill in nursing these patients, she constantly supports and carries out all the suggestions or directions of the physician and thus keeps constantly before the patient the assurance of their recovery. Time forbids a more lengthy discussion of psychotherapy, much as I should like to do so. I would like to add, however, that I fully agree with Dr. Lewellys F. Barker in his excellent paper "On the Psychic Treatment of Some of the Functional Neuroses," wherein he states that persuasion is better than suggestion. Before reading this paper I believed that suggestion only had been the basis of my own psychic treatment, but since reading it I have recognized that it was persuasion instead, and am satisfied that the best results of psychic treatment are obtained by appealing to the highest centres of the patient rather than to the lower centres, in which blind obedience without reason is sought.

REPORT OF THREE NEPHRECTOMIES—TWO FOR CALCULOUS PYONEPHROSIS, ONE FOR SARCOMA IN AN INFANT.*

By HERBERT A. BRUCE, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Eng.)

Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Toronto; Surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital; Assistant Surgeon, Toronto General Hospital.

CASE I. Mrs. P., aged 50 years, admitted under my care into the General Hospital on March 12th, 1907. She gave a history of having first noticed a lump in her right side about three months ago, since which time it has increased considerably in size. She has had colicky pain: cross front of her abdomen for about a year, relieved by eructations of gas from the stomach. Has had to pass urine two or three times during the night. The patient is quite anæmic and complains of weakness.

On examination a large tumor was to be felt in the right lumbar region, extending forward into the right hypogastrium. It was nearly twice as large as the normal kidney, but having the shape of the kidney. It was freely movable, and could be pushed back into the right lumbar region. It was dull on percussion.

The urine was taken by segregator, examined, and the following condition found: The urine from the right kidney contained a large amount of albumin, many epithelial cells, and very many pus cells, no casts, and a few red blood cells. The left showed a trace of albumin, some epithelial and pus cells.

* Read at the Meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, 27, 28, 29 May.