

by hepatophrenic symptoms, this being the path by which the infection travels. Perforation, with consequent pneumothorax, is a not infrequent result, with corresponding aggravation of the constitutional symptoms. The possibility of this grave complication will strengthen the hands of those who are for immediate operation in all well-marked cases of appendicitis, since the removal of the focus of infection in the appendix not only spares the patient the risks associated with its presence in the abdominal cavity, but also saves him from the further risk of secondary infections elsewhere.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

Lobar Pneumonia.

A very interesting series of statistics regarding 500 cases of lobar pneumonia treated in ten years in the wards of the Mount Sinai Hospital has been prepared for the Hospital Reports by Dr. Alfred Meyer, attending physician to the hospital. The youngest patient was four months old, and died, and the oldest was seventy-seven years, and recovered. The total deaths were 94, a mortality of 18.88 per cent. Omitting 23 cases that died within forty hours after admission, the mortality for the series is only 14.20 per cent. There was a very high mortality under twelve months (67.34 per cent.), an almost uninterrupted fall in the mortality up to thirty years of age, and then a rise for every decade up to seventy years, which latter gave a mortality of 50 per cent. The mortality was nearly three times greater between thirty-one and forty than between twenty-one and thirty, and nearly twice as great between forty-one and fifty as between thirty-one and forty. The mortality in female cases was 23.68 per cent., and in male cases 16.66 per cent., a proportion agreeing almost exactly with that given by Juergensen in Ziemssen's Encyclopedia. Out of 263 cases there were 63 lyses and 200 crises. Of 200 crises, 79 fell on even days and 121 on odd days. All cases were considered as having defervesced by crisis in which the temperature fell from 103° or over to normal within forty-eight hours. In the 263 cases with complete histories the average duration (from the beginning of the disease to the cessation of fever) was thirteen days. As to site, the figures agree with those of other authors in showing a more frequent involvement of the right lung than of the left. The left lower lobe was the most frequent seat of disease, occurring in 26.62 per cent. of the cases. Pneumonia involving the right lung were more fatal than those involving the left, in the proportion of 13.50 to 8.18. There was not one fatal case of left upper pneumonia, though there were 36 in this site out of 325 cases. This does not support Juergensen's view that the prognosis is better when a lower lobe is involved. Pulmonary edema was both the most frequent and the most fatal compli-