

and bloody. At twelve years of age the patient had an attack of so-called *spinal fever* (?), at fourteen a severe sciatica, and shortly afterwards her urinary troubles began. Most of the ordinary methods of treatment were tried without much benefit; an examination was made for calculus, with negative results; rapid dilatation of the urethra was practised, several small villousities were removed from the mucous surface of the bladder, and weak nitric acid injections employed, but without any marked or permanent relief. Meanwhile, in spite of constant and careful treatment, the urine became gradually more purulent, and the patient's general health steadily declined. Last July chills and fever set in, accompanied by vomiting, alternating constipation and diarrhoea, and pain over the right kidney with tenderness upon pressure. By October a well-defined tumor could be made out in the right hypochondrium—a hypodermic needle was inserted, but failed to reach pus. From that time her decline was rapid, and although the appetite kept uniformly good emaciation became extreme. On admission to hospital, a distinct fluctuating tumor was found occupying the right hypochondriac and lumbar regions. The urine, which was passed every half hour, was scanty, and contained mucus and pus in abundance.

The presence of pus in the tumor having been discovered by means of the aspirator, nephrotomy was performed with strict antiseptic precautions. A transverse incision was made in the loin, midway between the border of the ribs and the crest of the ilium, and about twenty ounces of putrid, foul-smelling pus with a urinous odor came away; the sac was secured to the edges of the wound with silk sutures. A careful digital examination revealed extensive disease of the kidney structure, but no concretions. The cavity was thoroughly washed out with a carbolic solution (1 x 40) a large-sized drainage tube inserted, and antiseptic dressings applied. On the third day symptoms of carbolic acid absorption having appeared, a twenty per cent. boracic acid solution was substituted. The operation has so far proved a complete success; the chills and fever have disappeared—the urine has increased in quantity, is passed painlessly, and at longer intervals. The strength and general condition of the patient improved so rapidly after the operation, that on the sixteenth day she was able to be removed to her own home.

On the 25th February, a man, who has been long

and favorably known in Montreal in connection with the fire brigade, was admitted into Hospital with extensive injuries produced by the bursting of a rapidly-revolving emery wheel. A large fragment struck the patient on the left side of the face, wounding the soft parts along the nose and lower margin of the orbit, tearing both eyelids, crushing in the superior maxillary bone, destroying the eyeball and fracturing the floor of the orbit towards its outer angle, the roof of the orbit being uninjured. A line of fracture ran through the roof of the mouth, but there was no separation of the fragments. A large piece of emery was removed from the interior of the autrum, and several smaller pieces from the orbit. After the parts had been thoroughly cleansed, that portion of the maxillary body which remained was attached to the nasal process with silver wire sutures, and the flaps of skin brought together by means of silver wire and catgut. The orbit was packed with lint soaked in carbolic acid solution, carbolized dressings applied to the face, and constant irrigation of the parts with a weak carbolic lotion kept up for several days. The case made an uninterrupted recovery, the wound healed rapidly, leaving only a slight scar, and the patient was discharged on 13th March.

*Notre Dame Hospital.*—The House Surgeon's report for the six months ending 31st January has just been received. The proportionately large number of surgical cases treated in both the Indoor and Outdoor Department is quite noticeable, and is probably due largely to the central situation of the Hospital, and its close proximity to the wharves. In the *Indoor* department, 473 patients have been treated, 250 males and 223 females. Of accidents, 52 cases are reported; 6 of these proved fatal, viz., two cases of fracture of the skull, two of fracture of the cervical vertebrae, one of fracture of the leg, one of crushed arm. Of typhoid fever 17 cases are reported, two terminating fatally. The total mortality of all cases treated indoor was 17, or nearly 3.6 per cent.

In the *Outdoor* department, 1078 persons received relief.

The newly established *Eye and Ear* clinic has grown rapidly of late; 407 patients were treated during the past six months.

The Hospital is in a flourishing condition, is deservedly popular, and is evidently doing a good work.