Clinical and other Notes.

CASE OF STONE IN THE URETER.

BY CAPTAIN J. H. M. FROBISHER.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

The patient was admitted to hospital for an attack of acute abdominal pain.

He stated that for the last five years he had had similar attacks at intervals of a few months. The pain was situated in the right loin, came on gradually and lasted about a week when it gradually subsided. Each attack was similar. The pain was not very severe in character, but great tenderness in the loin existed. The temperature was normal on admission. Urine normal. No blood, pus, or albumin. X-ray examination revealed a stone in the lower end of the right ureter.

Operation: Open ether. - Trendelenburg position.

Abdomen opened in middle line. General abdominal cavity packed off. Stone found in position shown by X-ray. It was easily movable in the ureter, which was very dilated for about three or four inches on either side of the stone. The peritoneum over the ureter was incised, the ureter raised, and held in two silk slings one on either side of the stone. The stone was then removed through an incision in the ureter, the incision next being closed by Lembert sutures. The ureter was replaced and the peritoneum sutured over it. The kidneys on palpation appeared to be normal. There was no apparent enlargement, and the pelvis was not dilated. The appendix was found to be normal, but was removed. Abdomen closed in usual manner.

After History.—Considerable hematuria after operation. Examination of urine now showed presence of blood, and a few pus cells. Urine became normal after eight days, and convalescence was uninterrupted.

THE ABACUS IN THE LABORATORY.

BY MAJOR F. W. W. DAWSON.
Royal Army Medical Corps. D.A.D.P., S.W. Area.

Nearly ten years ago, a patient in the officers' ward at Kasauli, seeing me toiling through a blood count with paper and a pencil, suggested the use of an abacus. I have forgotten his name, but I have remembered his suggestion with gratitude.

I have tried several patterns. My trail through the various laboratories in India can be tracked by the abacus. The one I am now using is an ordinary school abacus, which was obtained from the Kindergarten Department of the Baptist Mission Store in Rangoon. It has twelve rows, each holding ten counters. It is mounted on chocks, so that it lies at an angle of about ten degrees to the surface of the table. It is placed to the left of the table and is worked by the left hand. This leaves the right hand free to work the microscope. With a little practice it is not necessary to take the eye off the microscope. This presents a great