

- PLATE XVII. Page 176
 Female, age 31 years. Plate made 24 hours after the opaque meal was taken. The rounded shadow just above the symphysis is the dilated distal end of the ileum; higher up on the patient's right side is the large irregular shadow of the cæcum and ascending colon. Joining the two is a thin narrow channel, constricted and probably "kinked" and constituting an ileal stasis. Stasis also exists in the cæcum and colon, otherwise the opaque food would have been passed on instead of accumulating there. See page 182.
- PLATE XVIII. Facing page 192
 Female adult of slender build. Plate shows the renal regions with calculi in both kidneys. This plate was made according to the method described on page 185.
- PLATE XIX. Page 192
 Female, age 38 years, of average build. Plate made by the "compression method" described on page 187 *et seq.* It shows a group of calculi in the right kidney and the outline of the kidney is well marked.
- PLATE XX. Page 192
 Plate shows two calculi in the bladder of a young male adult.
- PLATE XXI. Page 192
 A large oval calculus in the left ureter of a boy age 15 years.
- PLATE XXII. Page 192
 The same case as Plate XXI. after the ureter was catheterised and injected with collargol. The latter has surrounded the calculus making a bigger shadow, thus proving the calculus to be in the ureter. The ureter above the calculus was seen to be dilated to about the size of the small intestine, but it was not possible to get a clear shadow of this owing to the great dilution of the collargol solution with the contained urine.
- PLATE XXIII. Page 192
 Showing an unusual form of the pelvis of the kidney—Dichotomous. Note the clear outline of the kidney and the ureteric catheter showing the line of the ureter. Through this the pelvis of the kidney was filled with collargol solution just before the plate was exposed.
- PLATE XXIV. Page 192
 Large hydronephrosis of the left kidney after injection with collargol solution as in the previous case.
- PLATE XXV. Page 192
 Male, age 56 years. Showing the bladder after injection with an emulsion of bismuth. Two sacculi are seen on the right side. The openings of these were observed on cystoscopic examination. The plate shows their situation and extent.