

Dr. John Neill,<sup>1</sup> after relating a case of large renal calculus found after death, quotes from *Cyclop. Pract. Med.* the following case: "A remarkable instance of such calculus occurred in the person of a natural daughter of Sir Richard Steele. No nephritic symptoms took place until shortly before death, when severe pain was felt in the region of the right kidney, fever followed and speedily proved fatal. A calculus of oxalate of lime weighing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ounces was found in the right kidney which was so thin by absorption as to be reduced to a mere membrane. In this instance the stone could be felt, during life through the loins, inducing a belief that the kidney had become ossified (Catal. Museum of Royal Coll. Surg., London. Note by John Hunter)." In this case there was evidently but little suppuration, or the stone could not have been so easily recognized.

Mr. Victor Horsley<sup>2</sup> on Sept. 16, 1885, removed a stone weighing  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ounces from the pelvis of the kidney of a middle aged woman; ten days after she was doing well. It was the largest stone removed from the kidney up to that time.

Mr. W. L. Brown<sup>3</sup> reported a case before the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, in May last, where he had removed from the kidney by abdominal section a stone weighing 11 ounces. The kidney tumor occupied the right half of the abdomen and contained three pints of pus. The cut edges of the cyst were stitched to the abdominal walls and the cavity drained. The patient died suddenly eleven days after the operation from heart clot. So far as I know, the stone in my case is the largest ever removed by lumbar incision.

<sup>1</sup> American Journal of the Medical Sciences, July, 1849, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> Brit. Med. Journ., Sept. 26, 1885.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., March 6, 1886.