

siderations based on the albuminuria alone.

In chronic Bright's disease the same conclusions hold, because here we may recognize two forms of the malady, one where the quantity of urine is diminished and the percentage amount of albumin is large, and the other where the quantity of urine is increased and although large quantities of albumin may be lost in the twenty-four hours, yet the percentage is markedly less than in the former type of case. Here also the form of the malady where the percentage amount of albumin is less is really the more serious. The gravity of chronic Bright's disease is to be measured rather by the degree of involvement of the cardio-vascular system and by the general nutrition of the body than by considerations of the mere percentage of albumin present.

There are, however, certain forms of renal disease to which I wish especially to direct your attention and where the most erroneous deductions may be drawn if attention is concentrated on the mere albuminuria. There is a very common class of case where a patient has suffered in former years from nephritis either in its acute or chronic form, where for example dropsy and other serious symptoms may have been present for a very considerable time; recovery then takes place, the dropsy and the various disturbances of nutrition characteristic of the acute stage of the disease clear up and the patient regains apparently his former health, but the albuminuria persists and not uncommonly the quantity of albumin lost is considerable. These patients, speaking broadly, present no marked phenomenon of disease except the presence of albumin and casts in the urine. They are often looked upon as cases of chronic Bright's disease, more especially owing to the fact that the condition is known to have followed an acute renal illness. No doubt to a certain extent they are cases of chronic Bright's disease in the sense that there is an organic lesion of the kidney which is permanent, but still they are in a totally different category to other cases of chronic Bright's disease where in addition to a similar albuminuria other symptoms of uraemia or of a drop-sical character are present. Many of these patients, where albuminuria only is present, may show this phenomenon for