

structureless material. The pedicle was tied and the whole removed. The ureter could not be separated out.

The pathological examination showed that the kidney was simply a caseous mass, separated by fibrous tuberculæ. The sections showed only fibrous tissue containing a few glomeruli in a fibrosed condition, and here and there a tubule. Typical caseation was seen, also giant-cells and tubercle bacilli.

*Case II.*—Mr. L., aged 24, came to the hospital complaining of pain in the right loin.

His history was as follows: About the middle of October, 1909, he awoke one morning with a feeling of pain in the right loin, which lasted only a couple of hours, and was not very severe. This occurred each morning, but at no time was it colicky in character. At this time he commenced to have slight frequency of micturition, mainly at night. Early in November, 1909, he noticed a swelling in the right loin, which was somewhat tender. He began to have night-sweats, but never had any chills. He never noticed any change in the urine. The only point in the personal history was the fact that he had had syphilis two years previously, diagnosed by a physician and well-treated.

Enquiry into his family history showed that he had one paternal uncle who died of consumption, and one sister who died of meningitis at the age of ten.

On examination, the right loin was found to be board-like, making it impossible to press between the ribs and the crest of the ilium. There was an indefinite mass in the right kidney region in front. In this situation there was no tenderness, but in the region of the 4th lumbar vertebra there was both tenderness and œdema.

The urine was normal.

The von Pirquet reaction was positive.

On cystoscopic examination the bladder was found to be normal, save for a slight congestion around the right ureteral orifice. Ureteral catheterization showed the left kidney to be secreting normal urine, whereas the right kidney was not secreting at all. Indigo-carmin was injected subcutaneously, and appeared on the left side in 13 minutes. It did not appear on the right side at all, that is, at the end of 25 minutes.

On December 9th, 1909, he was operated on by Dr. Bell.

A loin incision was made and the whole of the musculature on that side was found to be infiltrated and to cut like cartilage. In the region of the fatty capsule thick caseous pus was found. Only a small piece of kidney tissue was found, the remainder being destroyed. This was clamped and cut away, the clamps being left on 'as it was impossible to tie anything on account of the infiltration.