

1. There may be ulceration of bladder and urine is contaminated.

2. Segregators cannot be used when the bladder is much contracted, when bladder tumors of any size exist, or when the prostate is much enlarged.

3. The segregator cannot be left in much over an hour.

4. The ureteral openings are usually close to the median-line. Kummell tells of a case where the right kidney had been removed, and yet with Luys' segregator, the urine escaped from the right side.

Albarren, lately made a number of comparative examinations on the kidneys of dogs, and found the left kidney 15 to 20 grammes heavier than the right. He says that the longer the urine was collected from each kidney, the less the difference, and from a study of the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the kidneys, they are organs of the same kind, but not symmetrical.

Nicollet reports a novel method, which he has employed with success in three suitable cases. The patient rests for a few hours and the bladder is emptied. He uses abdominal massage over one kidney, collects the urine and bladder is washed; then the other kidney is massaged and urine collected.

Collecting the urine separately from each kidney is certainly the greatest achievement introduced into this field of work. For example, in tuberculosis of the kidney, if a nephrectomy is to be done, which kidney is tubercular and what is the condition of the other? These questions may be decided by examining the urine obtained separately from each kidney by the use of the ureteral catheters. If a tubercular process be visible around the ureteral opening, then it is unnecessary to catheterize that ureter, as it, no doubt, leads to a tubercular kidney. Catheterization of the opposite and apparently healthy kidney is, however, indicated and the urine so obtained, examined chemically, bacteriologically, and microscopically. These "older" methods of examining the urine should not be discarded, but used in every case.

Cryoscopy (*cryos*, frost) was suggested by De Coppet, in 1871. He pointed out the interesting fact that when a molecule or a definite part by weight of any substance is dissolved in a definite quantity of distilled water, the freezing point of the solution is always lowered to a definite degree; or in other words, the lower the freezing point of a solution the greater the concentration.

Raoult developed this idea in 1882, when he published the