

different. The percentage amount and the total amount of chlorides passed in 24 hours will vary within limits largely corresponding to the variations in the amount of urine passed. Increase in the amount of urine means increased percentage of chlorides, and therefore increased total amount excreted, whilst diminished amount of urine has the reverse effect. The behaviour of the phosphates in these cases is, however, more complex, for it is found that with diminished amount of urine and therefore with retention of the chlorides there was a greatly increased excretion of phosphates, whilst on the other hand, when diuresis had been induced, the resulting increase in the chlorides was accompanied by a diminution in the phosphates.

The fourth case which I now record belongs to that class of nephritis which complicates a movable kidney. The history of the case is as follows: A single woman, 32 years of age was admitted to the Toronto General Hospital complaining of pain in the region of the right kidney and frequency of micturition. The urine contained albumin, and in addition granular and hyaline casts, there were also found under the microscope red blood cells, pus cells and some oxalate of lime crystals. The right kidney was found to be movable and was tender on palpation. The presence of a renal calculus was suspected. Operation was performed on December 9th, 1903. The right kidney was exposed and presented a normal appearance when brought into the wound. It was split along the convex border and the pelvis explored, but no calculus was found. The capsule was then stripped back towards the pelvis so as to denude the outer half of the kidney, and then the organ was fixed in place by suture after the manner suggested by Edebohls.

Subsequent to the operation the albumin almost entirely disappeared from the urine; there is still an occasional trace, but in most specimens examined since operation, it has been entirely absent, casts have entirely disappeared; pus cells are still found, however, as a constant constituent, and occasionally red blood cells, whilst the urine remains acid in reaction. The case illustrates the type of movable kidney with casts and albuminuria which, when submitted to operation for fixation of the kidney, results in the disappearance of the albumin and casts.

The fifth and last case to which I wish to refer is one of calculous nephritis. The patient, 21 years of age, was operated upon quite recently (March 12th, 1904). The previous history of the patient showed that she had suffered from symptoms of stone in the kidney at intervals since she was six years of age, was operated upon quite recently (March 12th, 1904). The previous history of the patient showed that she had suffered from symptoms of stone in the kidney at intervals since she was six years of age. Latterly she was subject to