

bladder, and from there became general all over the abdomen. On the sixth day, pneumonia set in, attacking the right lung only. He was now, as may be inferred, in a critical condition, and the three physicians in attendance advised his sending for his friends, as they believed he had but a few hours to live. However, his strong constitution and steady mode of living was in his favor to such an extent that he ultimately pulled through, and by the end of July, was feeling fairly well. The attack had pulled him down very much, and it was found that he had lost sixty pounds during his illness. In the end of August he again went to work, and could do a fair amount of it in a day, although he did not yet feel quite himself. In September, he again passed bloody urine for a couple of days at a time, on three occasions at intervals of ten days. He then had a respite from the hæmaturia for three months, in which time the tenderness which had existed over the kidney since the accident disappeared.

In January, 1881, he had another attack of hæmaturia, preceded by an attack of pain over the kidney and great distention of the bowels, which caused his girth rapidly to increase about six or eight inches. When the hæmaturia put in an appearance, the distention disappeared inside an hour. After each attack, the urine would be bloody for two days, and then he would have perfect health.

This state of affairs kept up for eight years, the attack coming on every four to six weeks—every four weeks, if he made any extra effort in the way of lifting weights, or taking sharp walks or running. For the past six years,—during three of which he has been under my observation,—the period has been lengthened in which the attacks would supervene. It now shows itself every three months—the only difference being that the bloating before the attack is more marked and lasts longer, while the pain over the kidney is not so intense. The phenomenon of the immediate flattening of the abdomen on the appearance of the bloody urine continues precisely as stated.

I have several times examined him and cannot find any enlargement of the kidney. Tenderness is certainly not marked during the period of quiescence, throughout which he enjoys perfect health, doing hard work, such as constructing breakwaters, building canals, etc. The urine has been repeatedly examined by myself and others. It is always of the same color during these paroxysms,—a deep crimson, throwing down a flocculent deposit on standing. Under the microscope, blood corpuscles are found in large quantities, also mucus, but no pus corpuscles or casts. Many of these blood corpuscles are found to be crenated, which would suggest the idea that he might be suffering from uric acid diathesis, but the examination of the blood itself gave negative results.