

and he even suggests that in the future there may be established a triple operation by a single incision through the anterior abdominal wall, thus reaching the liver and both kidneys, and submitting these organs to operative treatment for the purpose of effecting a cure of cirrhosis of the liver and of chronic nephritis. We are surely not warranted at present in entertaining such a suggestion seriously.

It is very easy to criticise theories, particularly when the physiological problems involved are so obscure, but I confess that Edebohl's theory is not satisfactory to my mind. Clearly, however, we have certain facts of striking interest to record concerning the profound effect produced by operation in these cases of chronic nephritis. The case which I now present is probably unique, and one confesses to being in the dark when seeking for an explanation of the results obtained. Careful observations have been made, and the case is put on record in detail, trusting that it may be of some value as a contribution to the literature of the treatment of Bright's disease by operation.

I am greatly indebted to the house surgeons at the Children's House (Drs. Lowry, Chisholm and Rutherford) for the careful manner in which they have kept the records of the case from day to day, entailing not a little labor, particularly in the quantitative analyses of the urine.

NOTE.—Since this paper was written the patient has continued to improve. At this date (February 20th), sixty-two days after the last operation, he is much stronger than he was, the anemia has largely disappeared, and the albumin is now a mere trace. A very few casts are still found in the urine; there has been no return of edema or ascites.

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