

1901, the urine contained 1.6 per cent. of albumin, the abdomen was enormously distended with fluid, and there was great swelling of the face and edema of the extremities. The lad's general condition was considered very serious and a gloomy prognosis was given. Paracentesis abdominis was performed and 180 ounces of fluid drawn off from the peritoneal cavity. The urine, which contained the large amount of albumin indicated, also contained numerous hyaline, granular and epithelial casts. On November 21st I cut down upon the right kidney in the loin. I found it much enlarged. I made an incision two inches long through the capsule and subsequently drained the lumbar wound for a fortnight. As a result of the operation the amount of urine secreted in twenty-four hours gradually increased from fourteen ounces in twenty-four hours to forty ounces on the seventh day after the operation, whilst the percentage amount of albumin diminished from 1.6 per cent. to 0.3 per cent. The child's condition, however, did not continue to improve, and it appeared evident that permanent relief of symptoms had not been secured. One was encouraged, however, by the profound effect produced upon the condition of the patient by the simple operation upon the right kidney of splitting the capsule, and it was therefore thought justifiable to perform a more extensive operation upon the left kidney. Accordingly, on December 20th, forty-two days after admission to the hospital, I cut down upon the left kidney and removed the kidney capsule in its entirety. The child was critically ill for some days subsequently, and unfortunately contracted pneumonia towards the end of the first week after operation. We despaired of his life, but he gradually recovered from the pneumonia, and the renal symptoms underwent a remarkable abatement, so that while the amount secreted in twenty-four hours rose to forty-four ounces the amount of albumin diminished to .03 per cent., in fact there remained little more than a mere trace of albumin, and the casts were also very largely diminished in number. The general edema vanished, and the ascitic fluid was reabsorbed and disappeared.

The details of the case are as follows: B. W., aged 10; born in England; admitted into the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, on November 8th, 1901. The patient was referred to me by Dr. Moorehouse, of Toronto.

The family history is not known; the patient is a Barnardo boy, and his previous history is not obtainable in any detail. He was admitted into the hospital at Huntsville on the 30th May, 1901, with the history that for some weeks his legs had been swelling, and subsequently his face. After he had been in the Huntsville Hospital for a month his abdomen began to get distended. This condition soon demanded tapping for his relief, and during the five months' stay in hospital he was tapped seven times.

On admission into the Hospital for Sick Children he presented the characteristic facies of a patient suffering from chronic Bright's disease. The face was puffy, the eyelids so swollen that the pal-