

desquamated cells, and others contain dense, fragmented, hyaline casts. Many of the collecting tubules contain exudate and debris.

There is very marked proliferation of a richly cellular connective tissue especially in the cortex where it extends to the surface and corresponds to the depressions which are found on it. There are very definite areas of round-cell infiltration, some of which are associated with the larger veins. There are some areas of calcium deposit in the medulla.

PROTOCOL 6—*Guinea-pig 35*. (Fig. 10.)—A single injection of 5 mg. was given subcutaneously, and the animal was killed on the one-hundred-and-seventeenth day. The weight dropped from 540 gm. to 460 gm. during the first eight days, but had increased to 530 gm. at the time of death. No analysis of the urine was made.

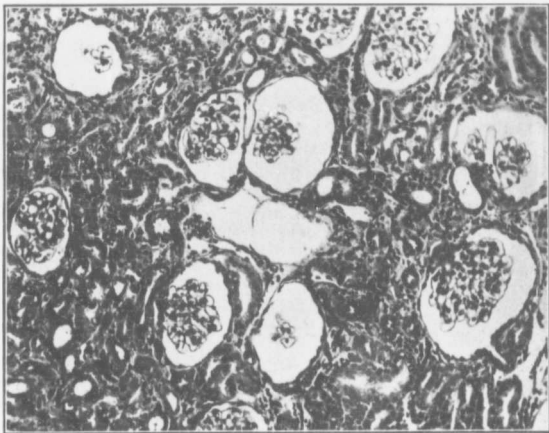


Fig. 8.—*Guinea-pig 19*: A single injection of 5 mg. The animal was killed on the twenty-fifth day. Cystic dilatation of the glomerular capsules, beginning proliferation of the interstitial tissue, and beginning atrophy of the tubules.

Autopsy.—The animal was fat and there was no congestion of the peritoneum. There was a small amount of fluid in the peritoneal cavity. The kidneys were somewhat swollen and rather pale. The left kidney had a large cyst, about the size of a BB shot, situated in the upper pole at the inner margin of the cortex. The other organs showed no changes visible on gross examination.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

The type of change closely resembles that described in Protocol 5, although it is much less marked in degree. There is rather extensive fibrotic change in the inner zone of the cortex, but only in a few places does the fibrosis extend