

wasting diseases: Marasmus, malnutrition, rachitis and syphilis, unless such condition be complicated by an acute disease.

5. With tuberculosis fatty livers occur not more often than with other conditions.

6. Fatty livers occur most often with the acute infectious diseases and gastro-intestinal disorders.

7. The two cases of cirrhosis of the liver examined by the writer ran a comparatively acute course. The livers on section showed a marked hyperplasia of the so-called new-formed bile-ducts.

8. Focal necrosis of the liver may be a lesion of measles.

SURGERY.

IN CHARGE OF

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GENITO-URINARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The introduction to this lecture contains some general references to genito-urinary tuberculosis, primary and secondary. The affection may be of the "ascending" or "descending" type, and as regards relative frequency of tuberculosis in each system, Guyon found in 264 cases that the genital system was affected alone in 41, the urinary system alone in 88, and both together in 135. Tuberculosis of the urethra appears to be rare, but may occur in the upper part secondary to disease of the prostate, and to tuberculous cystitis.

The epididymis in the male seems to be the part of the genital organs most frequently affected with tuberculosis, and in adults it seems probable that in the majority of cases the disease commences in the epididymis.

The lesions in almost all cases are, or ultimately become, bilateral. Bacilli may reach the affected organ in various ways, as from the urethra (though Cheyne regards this as doubtful), from the blood, from the lymphatics or by descent along the vas, or from the peritoneum, especially in in-