

set in with serious symptoms coming on rapidly, with loss of consciousness, coma and death within a few hours or days. There were 14 of these in this series, and 16 lived less than five days. Mild forms have been rare.

Mortality.—The excessively high mortality of 71.7 per cent. for the series, as compared with 73.5 per cent. in the New York epidemic of 1905, shows how powerless we still are to cope with this disease, and how acceptable the results of therapeutic research will be. There is surely here an excellent field for work, which, whether it be along the lines of a therapeutic serum, at which Flexner is at present at work in the Rockefeller Institute in New York, or whether it be from the application of Wright's opsonic theory, as has been carried out in Dublin and in the Montreal General Hospital here, will be equally acceptable to the profession at large.

I take this opportunity to thank the management of the Royal Victoria and the Montreal General Hospitals for the use of the records of these institutions.

RENAL TUBERCULOSIS.

BY

R. P. CAMPBELL, B.A., M.D.,

Surgeon to the Out-patient Department, Montreal General Hospital,
Montreal.

During the past two years we have been favoured with the opportunity of observing a number of cases of tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract. These cases comprise a number of cases of tuberculous epididymitis and orchitis, two cases of tuberculosis of the seminal vesicles and prostate, several cases of tuberculosis of the kidney, discovered post mortem and forming part of a generalized tuberculosis, and finally 12 or 13 cases of tuberculosis of the kidney which deserved clinically, at least, to be considered primary in the kidney. They represent the cases which have occurred in the wards of the Montreal General Hospital during the period mentioned, with one or two cases which have occurred elsewhere, and it is these cases to which I wish to call your attention.

One case, where the symptoms pointed to a tuberculous cystitis, and where tubercle bacilli were demonstrated in the urine, was not more carefully examined; we have therefore excluded it from this series, though it is not improbable that the case also would have corresponded with the remaining twelve where a sufficiently thorough examination was carried out.