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A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ETIOLOGICAL
RELATIONSHIP OF THE BACILLUS COLI.

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There is scarcely any subject in the realm of medical pathology which has been more carefully and persistently studied than Nephritis. Yet there is no disease, unless it be cirrhosis of the liver, which is more obscure.

From Bright onward, careful observers like Rokitansky, Ziegler, Weigert, Klebs, Ewald, Grainger-Stewart, and Wagner, have investigated the subject. Valuable experimental studies have been made by Grawitz and Israel, Ponfick, Aufrecht, Litten, Roberts, V. Kahlden, Pernice and Scagliosi, which have materially increased our knowledge. But while the histological features of the disease are well known, and have been accurately described, and the clinical features of the various stages are in a general way understood, the ultimate nature of the process is still a mystery.

With regard to acute nephritis, upon which there have been multitudinous studies of late years, we have probably attained something like the truth—the whole series of “infections” and mineral or other toxins being the etiological factors concerned in the vast majority if not in all the cases. The origin, however, of the chronic forms and their relationship or otherwise to the acute stage, may be said to be largely unknown.

The clinical symptoms, the character of the urine, give us merely the roughest sort of information, and every pathologist knows how difficult it is to predict the actual condition of the kidneys from the clinical ex-