

as well as by inoculation, I have come to the conclusion that the disease produced by inoculation is not a true tuberculosis. In all my experiments on animals, I found that with decent care, the so-called tuberculosis produced, invariably disappeared, that the progress of the malady, whatever it was, was unattended except at the beginning by any fever; that in animals inoculated, a disease is produced which does not appear to affect the general health, and which within five or six weeks disappears, leaving the animal as well as before. You will agree with me that this cannot be called acute tuberculosis in the same sense as that other malady, which is sudden in its commencement, rapid in its progress, profound in its constitutional effects and terminates almost invariably in death. When we examine the lungs of the bodies of patients who have died of phthisis, we may, without any undue refinement, classify these lungs under three groups. In the first group, we shall find that the dominant destructive element is tubercle, and its secondary consequences. In the second group we have pneumonia as the dominant anatomical element. In the third group the dominant anatomical element is fibroid tissue. I have purposely used the term "dominant element," to protect myself against any adverse criticism which has no just foundation.

The lung is a complete organ, and several anatomic elements enter into its constitution. When these are irritated by any foreign body, each comports itself after the manner of its kind; so' that with one irritating agent, you may have different anatomical results. If tubercle is deposited in the lung and the patient is susceptible of being irritated by it, we know that two secondary consequences prevail,—one, a form of pneumonia,—the other, some form of fibroid change, and just as the one or other of these secondary results prevail in the future progress of the case, rapid and febrile if the pneumonic, slow and free from fever if the fibroid prevails. So true is this, it has almost given rise to an axiom with respect to the chronic phthisis, that in tubercles, *per se*, it never kills; it is the tubercle plus the secondary effects of the tubercle, which is fatal.

a. Now, as each of these three groups has a distinctive history;