ing a platinum loop along a growth and collecting some of it at the top of the tube will show a colourless mass. Drawing some of the bacillus Influenzae growth in a similar manner shows you a distinct white mass like a white coccus. Upon hæmoglobin agar, it is viable for a long time, and once was transferable after a period of two months; upon glycerine agar these same fine pin points will with difficulty be seen. Upon hydrocele agar the growth is similar, upon plain agar the growth has been inconstant. Upon blood serum, bouillon and the ordinary media, negative.

To tubes of litmus agar were added dextrose, dextrin, maltose, lactose, saccharose, galactose, inulin and mannit and a few drops of blood. The growth here was profuse, with no perceptible change in the reaction. To sugar-free bouillon were added the sugars as above and blood. Three tubes of each were taken, one being inoculated with this bacillus, one the bacillus Influenza, one used as a control. After twenty-four to forty-eight hours in the incubator frequent titration with phenolphthaleine gave the following results: The acidity of the tubes inoculated with this bacillus and the control tubes remained unchanged at 1 per cent., whilst in the tubes inoculated with the bacillus of Influenza the acidity changed from 1 per cent. to 2.5 and 2 per cent. After twenty-four hours in the incubator the blood would be seen settled to the bottom of the tubes. The fluid above showed a marked difference. In the tubes inoculated with this bacillus and in the control tubes the fluid was clear, while in the tubes inoculated with the bacillus Influenza a thick turbidity was seen. While fresh cultures of this organism are cultivated easily on glycerine and hydrocele agar, older cultures seem to lose that quality. It has from the beginning been kept in pure culture with the greatest ease. Upon identically the same media this organism would remain pure, while the bacillus Influenza would become contaminated. This has occurred not only once but many times, so that I believe this organism rather repels in some way the growth of contaminators.

Whether the form of conjunctivitis set up by this micro-organism is a mere local condition or not, I am not prepared to say.

Sixteen cases is not a large number, but it is larger than any other form seen here in that period, except Morax-Axenfeld conjunctivitis, which fact seems to me of some significance.

In all of the cultural features which I have described this organism is widely different from the Koch-Weeks bacillus. In the majority of the features which I have mentioned it is vastly different from the bacillus Influenza.