junctivæ, and conjunctivæ infected with other diseases, and these bodies have not been present. Healthy conjunctiva of man and of apes has been infected with trachomatous secretion in which the trachoma bodies were present, and in each case typical attacks of trachoma were produced, showing similar bodies in the secretion. Unfortunately no one has yet been able to grow a culture of the organism.

These chlamadozoa, or whatever they are, are found best in the acute stage of the disease, and they become less numerous or disappear altogether when treatment is initiated. I have made examinations of three cases of acute trachoma, and of one case of follicular conjunctivitis. Each of the trachoma patients showed the organisms in small numbers, while I could find none at all in the other patient. Treatment had been given in each of the cases before smears were made, which probably accounts for the scarcity of trachoma bodies.

The method used was to scrape the conjunctiva with a knife or scoop, under cocaine anæsthesia, and spread the material obtained as thinly as possible, on a slide, dry with heat, then fix by keeping in alcohol for ten minutes; wash off with water, and stain for twenty-four hours in a 1-30 solution of giemsa stain. The nucleus stains dark purple, the protoplasm a light blue, and the trachoma bodies pinkish or a pinkish red.