

detected in some of the particles. The statement of Von Jaksch that material, apparently caseous, is found in some cases of non-specific inflammation of the genito-urinary tract was referred to, and the explanation offered that these conditions might have been tubercular, the particles examined having, nevertheless, been free from bacillus tuberculosis, as in some of those in the present case. The history of the patient could not be obtained further than that rapid emaciation had occurred. Owing to the absence of albumin and pus, a tubercular condition had not been suspected.

Dr. Caven mentioned the opinion of Malassaz that typical tubercular processes were occasionally found due to a peculiar coccus growing in zooglœic masses. Courmont believed that a similar condition might occur as the result of the action of a bacillus distinct from Koch's bacillus tuberculosis; and referred to the difficulty of finding the bacillus tuberculosis in some cases of undoubted tubercular caseation in lymphatic glands, in the liver, and, in cases of acute miliary tuberculosis, in the lungs. He referred also to a bacillus found by himself in a case of ulcer of the thigh, which gave the stain reactions for bacillus tuberculosis, but not the typical appearance. The ulcer had healed under a course of iodides and mercury.

Dr. Peters believed that in many cases where the bacillus could not be found on examination inoculated guinea-pigs would develop tuberculosis.

Dr. Cameron agreed with this, and referred to inoculations made with bodies from knee-joints and tendon sheaths, which had produced tuberculosis, although the bacillus had not been otherwise demonstrated.

Dr. Graham referred to similar experiments in cases of sero-fibrinous pleurisy, and to the investigations of a Russian observer, who found the bacillus absent in only very few cases of pulmonary phthisis.

Mr. McKenzie thought that spores might be present in material where bacilli were not found, thus accounting for its infectiveness on inoculation into animals. He referred to certain granular bodies recently noted as retaining the differential stain in cases where bacilli were absent, and which were by some observers regarded as spores; also to a case where, in alkaline urine containing pus, but no caseous matter, he had found a bacillus giving the stain reaction of bacillus tuberculosis, but differing from it in appearance, which he believed to have been the smegma bacillus.

The report of the microscopic committee was withheld, being incomplete.

The meeting then adjourned to examine the microscopic specimens presented.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last regular monthly meeting, an open meeting will be held on the last Friday of January,