

11. That drainage and tubercular abscesses followed by the use of the curette is only to be employed where radical treatment is not permissible, as it is attended with more or less danger and is generally unsatisfactory in its results.

12. In instances where the epididymis alone is involved, a resection of the diseased structure is all that is required; whether a partial or complete resection of the vas deferens is to be undertaken is still undetermined.

13. Double orchidectomy should be performed when both glands are diseased, provided there is not extensive co existing tubercular infection of other organs.

14. Whether infected seminal vesicles should always be removed at the time that the epididymis or testicle is resected is a question open for discussion. From the fact that in a large majority of cases the removal of the primary seat of the disease is followed by a subsidence of the tubercular involvement of the vesicles, it is deemed wiser, as a rule, to wait and remove the vesicles later, if necessary.

15. Hygienic and climatic influences play as important parts after operations in fortifying the constitution against further invasion as they do in other tubercular conditions.

16. The anti-tubercular remedies are of great value in controlling the disease and should always be employed in conjunction with whatever surgical procedure may be deemed necessary

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#### THE ETIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACID-RESISTING GROUP OF BACTERIA.

THE Bulletin of the University of Pennsylvania for June in an article on this subject, gives the results obtained by an investigation conducted in the Laboratory of Hygiene of the University of Pennsylvania, between October, 1901, and June, 1902, by A. C. Abbot, M.D., and N. Gildersleeve, M.D.

It has been known for a number of years that bacteria are occasionally encountered, which, in morphology and staining reactions are so like the bacillus tuberculosis as to be mistaken for that organism in microscopic methods of study. These are widely distributed in nature, are capable of artificial cultivation and in the course of their growth in the tissues of animals they cause lesions in many ways suggestive of those of true tuberculosis. As is well known the distinction of the bacillus tuberculosis rests on its power of resisting decolorization