

and showing relatively few bile ducts ; as again in cases of the more unilobular type with ill-defined edges to the lobules and abundant bile ducts ; in cases which have shown jaundice without ascites, ascites without jaundice, and again both jaundice and ascites ; lastly, in cases with a pronounced alcoholic history and others in which no history of alcoholism could be obtained.

I am far from wishing it to be understood that I am here laying down that all cases of fibroid change in the liver present these minute micro-organisms ; to make any such suggestion would be absurd. Nor again am I prepared to say that Hanot's cirrhosis affecting the young adult and presenting the enlarged liver with smooth surface and accompanying this, crises of icterus, is identical with the more ordinary form of progressive cirrhosis affecting the adult. It may be so or it may not. All that I at present am prepared to lay down is this, that the progressive and extensive cirrhosis affecting the adult at or after forty years of age is, according to my investigations, accompanied by the presence in the liver cells, as again in the newly formed connective tissue, of an extraordinarily minute bacillus, having a polar staining and resembling greatly in its appearance under the microscope a form which I have isolated from cases of infective cirrhosis among cattle.

I cannot conclude without again expressing the debt under which I labour to several helpers. To Dr. Maude Abbott and Dr. Patrick ; to my Laboratory Assistant at the University, Mr. E. W. Hammond, who aided me very materially in Nova Scotia ; Mr. Howell, my assistant at the Royal Victoria Hospital, but for whose energy I should have been unable to prepare and examine all my material ; to Mr. Nicholson, who has most gladly crossed the Atlantic to demonstrate my specimens during the course of the meeting ; and above all, on this occasion am I indebted to a member of McGill University, my predecessor not only in the teaching of Pathology, but also in the investigations in the Pictou cattle disease, than none, not even myself could more willingly or more appropriately, or better, have brought this subject before you.

*Appendix, (July 12th, 1898.)*

By a remarkable coincidence, upon the afternoon of the day upon which I completed the dictation of the foregoing in order that I might have it complete for Dr. Osler to take with him to Edinburgh, I was called to perform a post-mortem upon a case apparently of heart failure which turned out to be one of atrophic cirrhosis of the liver. I should here add that a diagnosis of cirrhosis of the liver had been