

animals used were prepared in the most careful manner. One hundred and fourteen samples of milk were examined for the bacillus, and these were obtained from thirty-six cows suffering with tuberculosis of some organ other than the udder. Seventeen samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli. These specimens came from ten cows. The cream was found to contain bacilli as often as the milk. The bacilli were present with a fair degree of constancy. Well animals were then inoculated with the result of inducing the disease in 50 per cent. of the cases treated. Feeding experiments were also made with the result of inducing the disease in a number of calves and young pigs. The following conclusions were presented:—(1) Emphatically, milk from cows affected with tuberculosis in any part of the body may contain the virus of the disease. (2) The virus is present whether there is disease of the udder or not. (3) There is no ground for the assertion that there must be a lesion of the udder before the milk can contain the infection of tuberculosis. (4) On the contrary, the bacilli of tuberculosis are present and active in a very large proportion of cases in the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis, but with *no discoverable* lesion of the udder.

A paper on *Primary Cancer of the Duodenum*, by Dr. E. N. Whittier, of Boston, was read by title.

Dr. WM. OSLER, of Baltimore, exhibited a patient showing anæsthesia, the result of lesions of the cauda equina, from spina bifida which had healed.

Dr. E. L. TRUDEAU, of Saranac Lake, read a paper on *Hot Air Inhalations in Pulmonary Tuberculosis*. The paper presented a brief clinical history of four cases treated during periods varying from one to four months, by Weigert's method. This was considered as secondary and only as a basis for the bacteriological study which is left to answer the claim of specificity made for the method. The question to be answered is whether breathing of hot air can prevent the growth of the tubercle bacillus in the lungs of living individuals. The clinical evidence obtained brings out no positive proof in favor of the treatment. From the bacteriological research the following notes are made: In all the cases the bacillus which was present before the treatment remained in the sputum, and