

viz., by direct extension, or infection of neighboring tissues by contiguity; and by general distribution of the tubercular virus through the medium of the blood-system (including lymphatics).

11. The tubercular virus seems to be most potent, or, at any rate, to retain its potency, *i.e.*, its infective property, in the caseous state.

12. Examples of the local extension of tubercle, or of propagation by contiguous infection, are seen (1) in the development of peritoneal tubercle from intestinal; (2) in the spreading of tubercle from one part of an organ (*i.e.*, lung) to another part; (3) in extension from lung to pleura; (4) in bronchial, laryngeal and intestinal ulceration excited by the passage over their mucous membrane of material expectorated from a phthisical lung; (5) in tuberculosis of bladder and vesiculæ seminales following upon renal or testicular tubercle, etc. The mode of its local extension approximates tubercle to the neoplasmata, viz., by its elements exciting in the tissue they infect changes leading to the formation of cell-masses resembling the primary focus.

13. The generalisation of tubercle is shown in the disease known as acute miliary tuberculosis, which is characterized by an eruption of miliary granulations in diverse organs and tissues. Its mode of occurrence may be (as above) compared to the general dissemination of secondary cancer, or, perhaps with equal truth, to the metastatic suppuration of pyæmia. With few exceptions, it appears to necessitate a primary tubercular focus to give rise to it. It is believed that the infective virus, whatever it be, enters the blood-stream at this local focus, and is thence widely disseminated, the resulting growths being for the most part miliary, grey, and translucent; life not, as a rule, being prolonged for a sufficient length of time after the occurrence of the generalisation to permit of the growths becoming confluent or caseous. As the membranes of the brain are generally involved in this widespread infection, death occurs early.

14. Lastly, tuberculosis is inoculable. In this respect it resembles pyæmia, and differs from the cancers; for there is reason to think that it may be and is communicated from one human being to another, *e.g.*, from husband to wife, and *vice versa*;