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on the seventh day, and on the eighth day he died. Throughout the entire course of the disease cholera bacilli were abundant in the stools, their presence and numbers being apparently uninfluenced by treatment. The diagnosis of cholera was substantiated by the result of the autopsy.

This case should serve to forcibly impress upon all those making use of cultures of the cholera bacillus the necessity of the greatest caution. It is indisputable proof of the etiological relationship of that germ to Asiatic cholera.— American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

Dr. E. Klein concludes from observations on the bacilli of anthrax, diphtheria, and tubercle, that these species are not such typical bacilli as they are usually represented to be. For though under many conditions their morphological characters are those of typical bacilli, yet under others they revert to, or assume, forms indicating their relationship to Saccharomyces or a still higher mycelial fungus. In the case of anthrax, the typical bacilli may be represented by oval and spherical bodies, some of which may contain vacuoles, and under other conditions (early stages of growth on plates composed of beef bouillon gelatin 10 per cent., pepton 1 per cent., salt I per cent.) the colonies are composed of large spindleshaped, spherical, or oval elements, in which vacuolation is frequent. Similar appearances are to be observed in colonies of the thrush fungus. From this it is inferred that while B. anthracis is a typical bacillus as a pathogenic microbe, yet in its early stages of growth on gelatin it may assume characters having much resemblance to Saccharomyces mycoderma or Oidium, and thus return temporarily to an ativistic stage in its evolutionary history. With regard to B. diphtheriæ, the author points out that the club-shaped expansions of one or both ends are not to be regarded as due to involution, for both under natural and artificial conditions where there is active growth these expansions will be found, and have, moreover, a striking resemblance to the ends of growing hyphæ. Their existence, therefore, is only to be explained by their representing a relationship to a mycelial fungus. In the case of the tubercle bacilli, preparations not infrequently show threads or filaments composed of unequal elements, some of them being conspicuous for knob-shaped expansions, similar to those of diphtheria. Such appearances occur not only in sputum, but in artificial cultivations, e.g., glycerin agar, after some weeks incubation at 37°. All these preparations behave in the same way as B. tuberculosis when treated with appropriate staining reagents; and that they are not involution forms is evident, as the unbranched nature of the filaments and the existence of lateral bulgings prove that they are in an active condition of growth.-From Microscopal Bulletin, October, 1894.