

THE PRESIDENT thought that probably the first case on which Dr. Johnston had tried this reaction had been a patient of his who came to the hospital some time in September, presenting symptoms of typhoid. He had shortly before read an account in the *Progrès Médical* of Dieulafoy's attempt to make a diagnosis by this method.

Dr. JOHNSTON, in reply, said that in his first case the examination had been made at the request of Dr. Wilkins. In mild cases, clinically doubtful and when the reaction was ill marked the corroborative evidence obtained by bacteriological examination of the stools should be very valuable. The dry blood method had appeared to offer certain advantages for public health laboratory work, but was not necessary for hospital work. Dieulafoy had brought Widal's work before the Académie de Médecine, but had not himself modified the technique.

Bacteriological Method of Diagnosis in Leprosy.

Drs. WYATT JOHNSTON and W. H. JAMIESON read a communication on this subject, and exhibited slides illustrating this method. (See page 548.)

Stated Meeting, November 20th, 1896.

J. G. ADAMI, M.D., FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The Presence of Tubercle Bacilli in Fæces from a Non-Tuberculous Intestine.

Dr. C. F. MARTIN read for Dr. R. B. SHAW and himself a report of this case. (See page 542.)

Dr. GORDON CAMPBELL thought this was an extremely interesting case. When one considered the difficulty often experienced in detecting tubercle bacilli in the stools in cases of tuberculous disease of the intestine, the fact that they had here passed through in sufficient numbers to lead to the diagnosis of that disease seemed remarkable. He asked for more particulars regarding the number found.

Dr. R. B. SHAW, in reply, stated that the bacilli were sufficiently numerous for three to be within the field of the microscope at one time.

Dr. J. G. ADAMI alluded to the fact that mucus was a very insoluble substance and was acted on but slightly by the intestinal juices. This, and the small quantity of fæces passed, were two considerations which favoured the finding of the bacilli in the present case.

Congenital Dilatation of the Colon.

Dr. C. F. MARTIN exhibited specimens from this case and read the report. Will appear later.