

late to you these facts in the form of a concise summary. In doing so, you must allow me to adopt a somewhat aphoristic and dogmatic method ; for I feel that upon this subject, of all in pathology, it is necessary for us to have clear and definite ideas. There is hardly any pathological question that has been so swayed by every wind of doctrine as this of tubercle ; not even the subject of inflammation has been viewed from so many standpoints and received so many and varied explanations. The conclusions I am about to give you do not claim to be anything else than the formulated expression of ideas gathered from time to time from various sources. They embody simply the essential points I have learned from others, confirmed, so far as opportunities have been given me, by my own *post-mortem* experience. Therefore, they are in no way original or novel. I hope they may be nearer the truth in consequence ; as near, that is, as our present knowledge allows us to go. My sole aim is to teach you the facts which are established, and the inferences that appear to flow from them, in the simplest and plainest manner.

1. Tuberculosis is an infective disease to which man and the higher animals are liable.

2. It is characterized anatomically by the formation of minute nodules or "granulations," composed of elements like those met with in granulation tissue, the result of simple reparative inflammation.

3. These nodules, or elementary or primary "tubercles," may occur in an isolated manner, or, by their confluence, may form larger or smaller conglomerate masses.

4. The typical structure of each fully formed primary nodule consists (*a*) in a collection of lymphoid round cells, enclosed in a delicate fibrillar meshwork or stroma ; (*b*) in an internal zone, more or less evident, of larger nucleated epithelioid cells ; and (*c*) a central multi-nucleated or giant cell.

5. These "tubercles" arise apparently in connection with the lymphatic tissue that pervades the body. No region is exempt from them. They may occur in the substance of organs, in the bones and muscles, in serous membranes, as the pia-arachnoid, pleura, pericardium, and peritoneum ; in synovial membranes ; in mucous membranes (arising in the submucous stratum), as in