

the dried form of the sputum of consumptive persons, as well as from the tubercular matter itself, to cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, rodents, poultry, pigeons and, I may add, to man himself.

An interesting series of experiments (*Veterinarian*, 1875) were being conducted over twenty years ago by Demet, Paraskeva and Zallonis, in Syra, Greece, on rabbits by inoculation with the sputum and blood of a consumptive man. The opportunity occurring they ventured on the unprecedented experiment of inoculating a human patient whose history gave no indication of tuberculous taint, and whose lungs were perfectly healthy so far as physical examination could discover, but who was suffering from gangrene of the big toe of the left foot, due to obliteration of the femoral artery. Amputation of the limb was proposed by the surgeon, but would not be submitted to, and a fatal termination was inevitable. A quantity of sputum from a man who had abscesses on his lungs was inoculated in the upper part of the left thigh. About three weeks afterward auscultation revealed very slightly increased respiratory murmur at the summit of the right lung and somewhat prolonged respiration in the subclavicular region. In thirty-eight days after inoculation the man died from gangrene, and on examination of the body it was found that the upper lobe of the right lung had seventeen tubercles in the first stage of development; two similar tubercles existed at the apex of the left lung. At the centre of the convex surface of the liver were two tubercles, one as large as a shelled pea, the other smaller, both being very hard and of a yellow colour. From this unusual experiment it is evident that tubercle is inoculable in man himself.

(c) Tuberculosis in man is identical with tuberculosis in the bovine and other domestic animals, is due to a slender rod-shaped bacillus, which gaining entrance to the circulation by means of milk, flesh, sputum moist or dry, work their destructive operations in various tissues of the body, not in the lungs only, as is often supposed, but in the serous membranes, pleura, peritoneum, thoracic and abdominal glands, or superficial glands of the body, especially the udder, testicles, thyroid, parotid and other glands,