

Health. 4—A Committee on Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. 5—A Committee on Reports of Officers. 6—A Committee on Necrology. Then under "Scientific Work"—Art. I—General Meetings—Sec. 2., the first sentence thereof read as follows: A General Meeting or Session shall be held at 10.30 a.m. of the first day, and at such other times as shall be decided by the Committee of Arrangements.

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*The Calmette Tuberculin Test.* In a recent article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* Dr. Harry C. Parker draws the following conclusions regarding this very interesting test for incipient tuberculosis:

I. The Calmette ocular tuberculin test is of as great diagnostic importance as any other single test.

II. A positive reaction is indicative of a tubercular focus, somewhere in the body.

III. The test is uncertain in patients under two years of age, in whom the cutaneous test of Von Pirquet is most certain.

IV. The test fails in advanced cases of tuberculosis but there is little need of it here.

V. The initial instillation should be preferably under one per cent. strength in order that severe inflammatory conditions may not follow. If necessary to make the second and stronger test, the eye not previously used should be selected.

VI. The consensus of opinion seems to be against using the test in an eye not wholly normal.

VII. After complications have occurred from its use but have entirely cleared up in a varying length of time and are not so frequent when the initial test is made with a solution under one per cent., recent investigations have shown a greater number of ophthalmic affections due to tuberculosis than formerly supposed. And in the Calmette reaction we have a simple means of differential diagnosis, which should be thoroughly tried.

VIII. The ocular reaction is especially valuable for ascertaining the tuberculous nature of cases of phlyctenular keratitis and con-