

along with two different varieties of micrococci—there were also short rod-shaped structures, whose long diameter only exceeded the short diameter by half. The tubercle bacilli, on the contrary, are at least five times as long as they are thick, or even still larger in proportion to their thickness; besides, in pure tuberculosis they are never mixed with micrococci or other Bacteria. It is therefore extremely improbable that Aufrecht has seen the real Tubercle Bacilli; were this the case, he would probably have found the bacilli in human tubercle, and in the lungs of the Perlsucht, and the striking relation between the Bacilli and the giant-cells could not have escaped him.

On the ground of my abundant observations, I regard it as proved that in all Tubercular affections of men and animals, the Bacteria, designated by me as Tubercle Bacilli, which through their characteristic properties are differentiated from all other micro-organisms, are constantly present.

(To be continued.) p. 705-718

AN ABNORMALITY.

By J. J. GUERIN, M.D., MONTREAL.

I was called last evening to attend a Mrs. R—in labour. On arriving, found the os dilated to the size of a silver dollar; the membranes had not yet been ruptured, but the head was pressing down forcibly. The pains were vigorous, and within three-quarters of an hour the membranes were torn and the head was on the perineum; after a few more pains, the child came into the world still-born. The first thing that struck me was the small size of the child, it having the appearance of a foetus between the sixth and seventh months, notwithstanding the fact that the mother protests her belief that she has been in the *family way* during the last ten months.

The mother is a well-developed, powerfully-built woman, of English extraction. She menstruated normally about the 15th of last June, after which she says she felt that she was pregnant. Two months later, when her husband was coming home one evening, he was attacked and severely beaten at his own door,