

*Spleen*.—Of normal size and rather soft, although on section the trabeculae were seen larger and more prominent than usual.

*Pancreas*.—Voluminous and moderately firm.

*Suprarenals*.—Of fair size.

*Kidneys*.—These were the hog-backed type of mixed interstitial and parenchymatous nephritis. This so-called 'hog-backed' appearance, is that which, as I believe, Formad of Philadelphia, was the first to point out, is the more common form of alcoholic kidney in North America. The organs were large with a finely granular surface and full and firm cortex. There were white infarcts both in the kidney and the spleen.

The body was still warm at the time of autopsy and I obtained numerous sterilised pipettes of tissue juice from the liver, spleen, kidneys, abdominal lymph glands, ascitic fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, blood, and lymph from the mesentery, and with these made a series of inoculations on the surface of sloping glycerinated agar tubes, as also some into broth.

Portions of the collected ascitic and pleural fluid were centrifuged, the cellular debris dissolved by caustic potash and after further centrifugalisation the deposit examined under the microscope after staining with carbolised fuchsin. This deposit showed rather rare minute diplococcus forms with a slight halo round them, similar in all respects to those recognised in the tissues.

A series of slide preparations were made from the various pipettes direct, fixed in the usual method and stained with carbol fuchsin, which was warmed until definite vapour was given off, then washed with water just cool enough to bear the hand in it, and mounted. As a result the characteristic diplococcus form was found in the preparations made from the liver, lymph from the mesentery, the ascitic fluid, the heart blood, the left kidney and the mesenteric glands; they were not found in the pleural cavity, the bile or the pericardial fluid.

Next, using a fair amount of the fluid out of each pipette, I allowed this to flow over the surface of slanting glycerinated agar tubes, my experience with the Pictou cattle disease having shown me, that while the fluid in the pipettes could show numerous diplococci, apparently the majority of those are dead, and only a few remain alive. By this means, in 24 hours I obtained fairly frequent growths in tubes from the spleen and left kidney, and rare growths in the mesenteric glands and heart blood. Four colonies only appeared upon the tube prepared from the liver, and two from the ascitic fluid and these latter did not show clearly till the expiration of 48 hours.

Subcultures made again directly upon the glycerinated agar surface,