the concept of the useful physician has always been that the care of the patient before him was important, that prevention was also a subject of study, and in both these the exhibition of scientific knowledge would be incomplete without being tempered by a measurable quantity of common sense. The pathologist is of great importance and indispensable, but pathology is not all of medicine. The faddist, even if he does not contribute to the gaity of nations, still has his uses, and when his suggestions have been pruned by the scientific physician, the grain of truth may germinate into fruitful accomplishment.

Tuberculosis may be defined as an infectious disease, characterized by general or local inflammatory processes resulting from the presence and growth within the organism of the tubercle bacillus. The work of Koch resulted merely in making the tubercle bacillus (1882) distinct from the tubercle which had been assumed to be characteristic of tuberculosis, an infectious disease and known as such since the days of Hippocrates. Yet in the thirty years which have elapsed, this distinction is not completely recognized for if proof were wanting, the misuse of "tubercular" when "tuberculous" is intended, is sufficient evidence. The tubercle bacillus is the essence of the definition; no bacillus, no tuberculosis. This, however, is quite another proposition from *no tubercle bacillus found* therefore no tuberculosis. The fallacy of the latter is readily demonstrated when the same material, particularly if it be of bovine origin, animal inoculation proves the presence of the tubercle bacillus. An explanation of this seeming paradox has recently been offered by Much, who presents a certain amount of evidence to sustain his theory. Assuming that at some stage of its development the bacillus has lost its acid-fastness the usual Ziehl technique would fail to demonstrate its presence. The ordinary Gram method seemed to stain more of the bacilli, and if the process be prolonged for hours the bacilli which hitherto had been invisible now could be demonstrated. In other words those methods which depend for their success on the acid-fastness of the bacillus fail when this property is lost. Not only were bacilli, hitherto invisible, demonstrated by this process when in their usual form, but various unfamiliar forms, as insolated, apposed or clustered granules and tiny *stäbchen* were also found. This phase of the question, second only in importance to Koch's work, seemed to explain why the bacillus is at times so elusive and assumed that in the cycle of its development, say one-third of its life history, it is not acid-fast and thus eludes detection. The phenomena of latent tuberculosis maybe contemporaneous with this non-acid-fast period. As a corollary, both germ and sperm inspection might be revived as a theory to account for the transmission of tuberculosis from the parent to progeny. If one in this connection will study the careful criticisms of Van Gieson, he will realize on the one hand that the assumption, that the