

cells were embedded. The greater number of giant-cells contained no parasites, but here and there groups of giant-cells were seen, each of which contained one or more Bacilli.

IV.—*Two* cases of Intestinal Tuberculosis. In the tubercular nodules which were grouped around the intestinal ulcer, the Bacilli could be very easily seen, and they were principally contained in the smallest and most recent nodules. In the mesenteric glands in these two cases, the Bacilli were present in great numbers.

V.—*Three* cases of freshly extirpated bronchial glands. Only in two of these could the Bacilli be seen, enclosed in giant-cells.

VI.—*Four* cases of fungous inflammation of joints. In two cases the Bacilli were found in giant-cells which were arranged in small groups.

Then follows a list of affected animals in which the bacilli were found.

By the regularity of the presence of the tubercular bacilli, it may appear strange that they have not been discovered ere this time, but this can be explained by the fact that the bacilli are extraordinarily small structures and very few in number, especially where their presence is limited to the interior of giant-cells, so that, in the absence of special staining re-action, they would not be seen by the most attentive observer. If they are present in greater quantities they are so mingled with and covered by a fine granular detritus than their detection is even rendered in the highest degree difficult. It is true there exists some assertions as to the presence of micro-organisms in tissues which have undergone tubercular changes. Schüller, in his paper upon Scrofulous and Tubercular Joint diseases, mentions that he has constantly found Micrococci. Doubtless in this case, as also with regard to the very small moveable granules found by Klebs in Tubercles, the appearance must have been produced by something else than the Tubercular Bacilli seen by me, which are immovable and rod-shaped. Further Aufrecht, as he says in the first volume of his Pathological Reports, has found in a number of rabbits which he had infected with Tubercular substances, three cases in which in the centre of the tubercular nodules—