

The following and last case, which was transferred to the infectious ward, is not included in the eight cases just described, for reasons which will be seen later. The case was that of a boy two years of age, who entered the hospital suffering from convulsions. There was marked phimosis and diarrhea, which, being corrected put an end to the convulsive seizures. I may state that at his entrance there was a nasty discharge from his nose, which was purposely left unexamined. The child was allowed to remain in the ward with the other children, but as a safeguard, large doses of antidiphtheritic serum were given to him. He, however, developed scarlet fever and was transferred to the infectious ward; but before the transfer was made a swab of the nasal discharge was taken and examined. This showed a pure culture of Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. I may state that this youngster died of a very malignant form of scarlet fever, but again call your attention to the fact that no child who was in the same ward with this case of nasal diphtheria during his fifteen days' sojourn there developed diphtheria.

The next two cases are of especial interest, but also not included in the aforementioned eight, as one was not transferred to the infectious ward, no diphtheria being diagnosed until the day before death, and the other, a case of a nurse who had received no immunizing dose. The first, a boy one and one-quarter years of age, with talipes equino-varus, received the first immunizing dose of 250 units on October 10th, the second on November 3rd. On November 18th, temperature 104.6, a patch of pneumonic consolidation was made out. On November 30th symptoms of meningeal irritation were noted, spasticity of the limbs, retraction of the head and irregularity in the reaction of the pupils. On December 4th the left ear commenced to discharge, and on December 5th, the second ear, the meningeal symptoms abating. At this time there was a marked ileo-colitis; also a fresh area of consolidation was found in the other lung; a friction rub was also obtained. The temperature remained about 101° until December 13th, when the child developed symptoms of laryngeal obstruction. A tent-bed was employed and large doses of antitoxin given, but the patient died in the early morning of December 15th, with symptoms of laryngeal obstruction.

At post-mortem there was found no sign of any meningeal trouble. Pneumonic consolidation was found in the right upper lobe, and, on examining the larynx, superficial ulceration of the false vocal cords was seen, a smear from which showed Klebs-Loeffler bacilli; a culture made, the same. Cultures were taken from the gall bladder, lungs and pericardium, all of which showed staphylococci. This child, it will be seen, had