

mon streptococcus pyogenes takes on a diplococcus nature with elongated individuals. Such organisms are differentiated on insecure grounds from the pneumococcus of Fraenkel. Pneumococci which have become non-virulent to susceptible animals may acquire a tendency to long chain formation, and have characters on ordinary media simulating the streptococcus. Hiss has moreover demonstrated that streptococci are possessed of capsules which may be stained by appropriate methods, and hence the presence or absence of a capsule loses its weight in distinguishing these organisms. Hiss has, however, devised an alkaline culture medium, containing ox blood serum and inulin, which, in his hands, has constantly differentiated the pneumococci from the streptococci, the former coagulating the medium. The coagulation of the medium by the pneumococci is apparently due to the production of acid, which does not result in the growths of streptococci.

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MARTHA WOLLSTEIN. "The Bacteriology of Broncho-pneumonia and Lobular Pneumonia in Infancy."

The study was undertaken in view of determining the relationship between the extent of the pneumonic areas and the variety of bacteria present, and the difference between the bacteriology of primary and secondary infections. The hundred cases examined ranged in age from eighteen days to three and a half years. In 33 cases of primary broncho-pneumonia the pneumococcus was present in pure culture in fifteen, associated with streptococcus in seven and the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus in three. The streptococcus was found present alone in two cases, and along with the staphylococcus in two others. The staphylococcus was present alone in two cases, with the bacillus coli in one case, and with the streptococcus and *Oidium albicans* in one other. The author points out the interesting fact that in the two cases of pure streptococcic pneumonia there was no pleurisy complicating it, while both cases of staphylococcic infection and eight out of twenty-five pneumococci infection also presented a fibrinous pleurisy. In all, the pneumococcus was present in 76 per cent. of the primary pneumonias. On the other hand, the author found the pneumococcus present in only 63 per cent. of pneumonias secondary to enterocolitis, diphtheria, measles, meningitis, malaria and other diseases. Other investigators gave the percentage of infections with the pneumococcus at a lower rate than Wollstein; however, the figures can be accepted as representing very fairly the infecting agent in pneumonias in infants.

Other papers in this number of the Journal are, "A Malignant