

tracted condition of the abdomen, there is nothing specially noteworthy in the abdomen. The spleen and the mesenteric glands are not palpable.

May, 30th :—The temperature ranges from 98.4° F. to 101° F., the pulse is 140, the respirations 32. Both pupils are widely dilated. No gross changes in the fundi. Lumbar puncture was performed about 1 p. m., and 20 cc. of an almost perfectly clear straw-yellow fluid were obtained. The whole of the fluid removed by puncture was injected subcutaneously into a guinea-pig. The child appeared to be quieter after the puncture. At 5 p. m., she became suddenly cyanosed and remained so for an hour.

May 31st :—A second puncture was made this afternoon between the third and fourth lumbar vertebræ, and 10 cc. of a similar fluid were obtained. This was centrifugated and the sediment was examined microscopically. There were no pus cells found, but a few blood corpuscles and a number of cells resembling lymphocytes, i. e., with large, round, deeply-staining nuclei and very little protoplasm. Cover-slip preparations were made, stained with carbol-fuchsin and decolourized with Gabbet's blue. In three slides five typical tubercle bacilli were found. One hour after the puncture the child became cyanosed, but this passed off as before.

June 1st :—The patient is quite unconscious. Death occurred at 5.15 p. m. An autopsy could not be obtained.

The guinea-pig, into which the cerebrospinal fluid from the first puncture had been injected on May 30th, began to get thin and to show signs of weakness two weeks after the inoculation. It was killed on June 30th, and the post mortem showed an acute miliary tuberculosis. Tubercle bacilli were found in all the organs.