

ill just 48 hours. The paralysis was of the ascending spinal type, and prior to death the child had power to move only the head.

I had very little opportunity of studying this case in the early stages, for I think the boy must have been ill for a day or two and did not tell his parents. The vomiting ceased on the second day, as was the case in at least 95 % of the patients I saw with the disease.

My second case was more characteristic. The child was six years old, and had been complaining but a few hours when I was called. I found the temperature 102° F., pulse 140, rapid breathing and almost constant vomiting.

The face was peculiar in appearance and looked as though the child had been frightened. She complained of pains in the neck and legs, also in the arms, in fact the child presented many of the symptoms of a severe influenza (which, by the way, in its nervous form is not at all unlike meningitis). Photophobia was marked, so much so that the patient sought darkness as soon as the first ray of light appeared. The child was very restless, could not sleep, had muscular twitchings and a well marked retraction of the neck muscles. Upon closer examination I found Kernig's sign present, and upon the establishment of this important symptom I concluded it was meningitis of the cerebro-spinal type. In this case the skin presented a few small spots similar to those observed in typhoid. The urine was albuminous. Upon the second day the vomiting ceased, diarrhoea replaced the constipation of the first day, delirium became more muttering in character, headache more intense, paralysis of the legs, body and arms, in the order mentioned, developed, and on the third day the little one passed away, death having been caused as in the first case by failure of the breathing centre. The headache in this case was frontal, though at times it radiated to the base. The mind was never clear, nor did the face ever resume its normal expression. Opisthotonos was a marked symptom the first day and part of the second, but disappeared to a great extent before death. Rachialgia and cephalgia were marked symptoms. In this epidemic the latter symptom was much more constant than the former. In neither of the above cases were the organs of