

treatment, might present some points of interest to the Society. Of these one hundred children

1	was	under	the	age	of	1	year	7	were	under	the	age	of	9	years
3	were	under	the	age	of	2	years	10	"	"	"	"	"	10	"
3	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	11	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	12	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	13	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	14	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	15	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	8	"								

Four infants were thus under the age of two years, thirteen between two and five years, forty between five and ten years, and forty-three between ten and fifteen years.

Of the four cases under the age of two years, one was received into the Montreal General Hospital under the charge of Dr. Finley; two occurred in private practice; and one was seen in consultation.

In the case of the one received into the hospital the diagnosis was at first doubtful. The history was that of an infant of thirteen months, apparently healthy, with the exception of a perforated drum membrane, the result of an attack of scarlet fever seven months previously. A discharge from this ear persisted. Five days before its entrance into the hospital diarrhea set in, the infant became listless, fretful and drowsy, and food was refused. Two days afterwards it was seen by a medical man and recommended for admission into the wards. Its condition at the time resembled that of a child suffering from incipient meningitis. It was restless, turning from side to side, and moaning; its face had a cyanotic hue; the abdomen was slightly distended; no rose spots were visible; the spleen was distinctly palpable; the lower edge of the liver could be felt; a few moist râles were heard at the base of both lungs; the pulse was rapid and very weak; the heart was normal; loose fecal movements occurred four or five times in the twenty-four hours. The infant died in the morning of the fifth day after its admission. The Widal reaction was absent. The *post-mortem* examination revealed typhoidal lesions and the presence of typhoid bacilli in the intestines.

Two cases occurred during the spring of 1897 in my own practice. In both cases other children in the family were at the time suffering from well-marked symptoms of typhoid fever. Infection in these cases had been conveyed through the milk. They did not run a severe course. The temperature ranged