

diphtheria were noticed among children who drank water which flowed over a terrace occupied by pigeons and fowls. Gerhardt²² published the report of an outbreak of diphtheria among two-thirds of the employes of a poultry establishment at Nesselhausen, where thousands of fowls had succumbed to diphtheria. One of the employes, pecked by a diphtheritic rooster in the hand and foot subsequently showed false membranes in these locations. No cases of diphtheria were present in the environs of Nesselhausen at the time. Roth²³ reported that fowls which had swallowed the false membranes of diphtheritic children were affected by this disease. Wheler²⁴ observed diphtheria in a family which had eaten doves affected with diphtheria. Turner²⁵ stated that infant croup had been preceded by fowl diphtheria. According to Paulinis,²⁶ the Greek isle of Skiatos, in which diphtheria had never previously been known, was infected after the introduction of diphtheritic turkeys. Boing,²⁷ Hingworth,²⁸ and Bilhaut²⁹ cited cases of direct transmission of chicken diphtheria to man. In 1884, Chicoli produced diphtheria in fowls by the inoculation of false membranes from man, and observed at the same time diphtheria among children who frequented places used by fowls affected by the disease. Emmerich³⁰ also established in his experiments that pigeon diphtheria could be transmitted to man, and vice versa. Bermont³¹ observed at Bonvillers an epidemic of diphtheria among children affected with scarlatina, who lived in places occupied by diphtheritic chickens. Longuet³² saw the disease in a soldier who attended chickens which were infected. Tissier and Longuet³³ thought that in 40 per cent. of the cases infected manure was the cause of the spread of the disease. This idea was supported by Chauveau,³⁴ who considered the two diseases identical. Barbier³⁵ frequently saw diphtheria among fowls which lived beside insulated buildings for diphtheria patients, and stated the case of a woman, 67 years of age, who was attacked by diphtheria after having disinfected a poultry building infected with the disease.

Debrie³⁶ reported an interesting case. Some soldiers affected with diphtheria were admitted to the hospital at Sebdom. Immediately the fowls, which were looked after by a hospital attendant, presented symptoms of diphtheria, and the owner and a soldier who cared for them were also infected. Cole³⁷ and Schrevers³⁸ also reported cases of the transmission of chicken diphtheria to children.

Such are the incidents given and statements made by those who believe in the identity of the two diseases; and against them there are almost as many made by the dualists, or those who believe that the two diseases are entirely distinct.