

room, well warmed and ventilated, on a bed with springs and mattress, not ticks, either feathers or anything else; all surplus furniture and curtains to be removed; his utensils and dishes all kept here and washed and cleaned here. All cloths, etc., receiving discharges of any kind to be burned, all others to be put in disinfecting solutions before being removed from the sick room. Those who have been exposed to the infection should receive an injection of antitoxin and should be quarantined for 10 days to two weeks, carefully watched during this time. If patient had been at school, the children of the school should be examined, especially those from the same room. All absences for the previous two weeks should be carefully enquired into and the homes visited, if necessary, to make full enquiries as to the health of all the inhabitants of those homes. In this way many cases may be traced and placed under proper supervision. The schools to be cleaned and fumigated properly. If more than one case appears the school had better be closed for a period more or less shortened by the condition of the epidemic. It has been found that the apparent immunity of the newborn has been due to the colostrum of the mother's milk and is good for a short period of varying length. This is a fact worth investigation. In disinfecting by heat it is well to remember that exposure of the gum to 60 degrees centigrade or 140 degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes destroys. The antiseptic solutions of various drugs at their ordinary strength are quite sufficient to kill the bacillus, and a really dry gum is a dead gum.

Hewlett has prepared an endotoxin which has given good results in clearing throats of the bacillus, but as it contains the toxins of the disease, great care and small doses are needed in its use. Various forms of cutaneous trouble due to bacillus of diphtheria when unrecognized have spread the disease rapidly. Antitoxin in such cases usually puts an end to this form. A spray of 24-hour-old broth culture of the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus for the local treatment of the throat of carriers used two or three time a day, has given good results and no bad effects noted. In children, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, to be treated properly, but if possible surgical operations to be avoided during an epidemic, those of low vitality to be built up and made strong. In immunization the New York City Hospital records state of 80,000 cases immunized with antitoxin, only 182 developed the disease, and of these 182 only one died. In immunization by antitoxin, Park, of New York, says the dose should be repeated in 10 days, because the antitoxin produced in one species of animal is rapidly eliminated in another. We also find that in some children after a dose of antitoxin the antibodies are increased in their own bodies for a time.