

- DUVAL, C. W., and LEWIS, P. A. "Studies on the Pneumococcus."
- BUERGER, L. "Studies of the Pneumococcus and Allied Organisms; with reference to their occurrence in the human mouth."
- HIS, P. H., JR., BORDEN, J. H., and KNAPP, C. B. "A Comparative Study of Pneumococci and Allied Organisms."
- WOOD, F. C. "The Visability of the Pneumococcus after drying; a study of one of the factors in pneumonic infection."
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- DAVIES and BROWN. *Lancel*, Oct. 8, '04.

The entire number of the *Jour. of Exp. Medicine* is taken up by the work of Rockefeller Investigators upon this organism. They find relative to its distribution that in the winter months half of the people in New York who were examined had pneumococcus in the mouth or throat; in cases where the organism was not found, Norris and Pappenheimer kept examining these throats and were finally rewarded by a positive result in 85 per cent. of their cases. Longcope and Fox found that the spring months were freer than the winter months in this regard, and found the greatest percentage of infections in the months preceding the heaviest pneumonia period of the winter. Buerger finds that in the wards of the hospital, normal individuals frequently acquire the pneumococcus, though not with greater frequency than outside. Pneumonia patients may retain the pneumococcus for months after the attack, though the relative virulence is not stated. Lips of drinking-cups and sputum mugs were found often to harbor virulent pneumococci. Most interesting in this regard is the work of F. C. Wood, reported below.

The germs found in the mouths of healthy persons were, as a rule, less typical than those from pneumonic cases, and proved less virulent to rabbits, but could be rapidly intensified when passed through successive animals. Reasoning by analogy, Park and Williams think that by passage from person to person a similar increase in virulence can be the result, and see herein a further good reason to limit expectoration in public places.

The favorite medium with all these experimenters seems to be 2 per cent. glucose-serum-agar, or neutral serum agar. Buerger, in this publication, as well as in the *N. Y. Path. Proc.*, refers to the certainty with which the pneumococcus can be determined, by its ability to form