

diphtheritic ; but if it appears during convalescence, especially if the throat symptoms have been improving up to the time of its appearance, the probabilities are that it is true diphtheria. This is the opinion of Booker, Lewis Smith, Henoch, Wurtz, and others. That it is only probable and not positive proof is shown by Booker's cases. Booker indicates that the proof is more certain if the possibility of contagion exists. Jacobi makes the statement that of all the cases of pseudo-membrane associated with scarlet fever, about sixteen per cent. of them are due to the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus.

In this paper I have expressly limited the term diphtheria to the disease produced by the presence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus in the throat, as being the meaning which is generally attached to the term at present. Allow me now to present to you the subject from another point of view.

Prof. Jacobi doubts the wisdom of limiting the term in this way. He contends that streptococci are just as dangerous to the patient as the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli, producing, as they are quite capable of doing, the most intense septic poisoning. He calls attention to the severity of cases of scarlet fever which have a pseudo-membrane in the throat during the first and second day of the disease. His experience is that sepsis is very apt to occur in these cases, and that the prognosis is bad. The only practical difference between the diseases produced by the bacillus and the coccus is that the former is frequently accompanied by paralysis, and the latter never is. If, in addition to these facts, we remember that a disease produced by a streptococcus is just as contagious as one produced by a bacillus, we may be inclined to extend the term diphtheria, as Sir John Cormac did, to all pseudo-membranous inflammations of the throat, excluding, of course, those which are produced by mechanical violence.

ATLANTIC CITY AS A HEALTH RESORT.

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Of all times of the year, the months of March and April are most advantageous for the average invalid to run away from the climate of Canada for a few weeks ; by that time winter has begun to feel irksome, and a change is indicated, not only to revive his flagging energies by complete change of air, but also to enable him to escape from the long period of housing which is necessitated by our cold, northern atmosphere. To go from town to country, or from country to town in the same climate, is really no practical change ; in order to secure that, one must go either to a southern climate, or to the nearest point on the sea coast.

To reach the south from Toronto and its vicinity necessitates a long and somewhat expensive journey, and the nearest sea point which may be regarded as inviting during these early months of the year is, no doubt, Atlantic City, which is situated on an island in latitude $39^{\circ} 22'$, being 44' south of Philadelphia. The island, which is a sand-bar thrown up by the action of the ocean, is ten miles in length, and varies in width from one-half to two miles, and has a southern exposure. It is off the coast of New Jersey, and the general direction of the coast of that State is N.N.E. by S.S.W. ; but this general line is subject to local changes : one of these changes occurs at Atlantic City, for here the direction is a little north of east and south of west. The