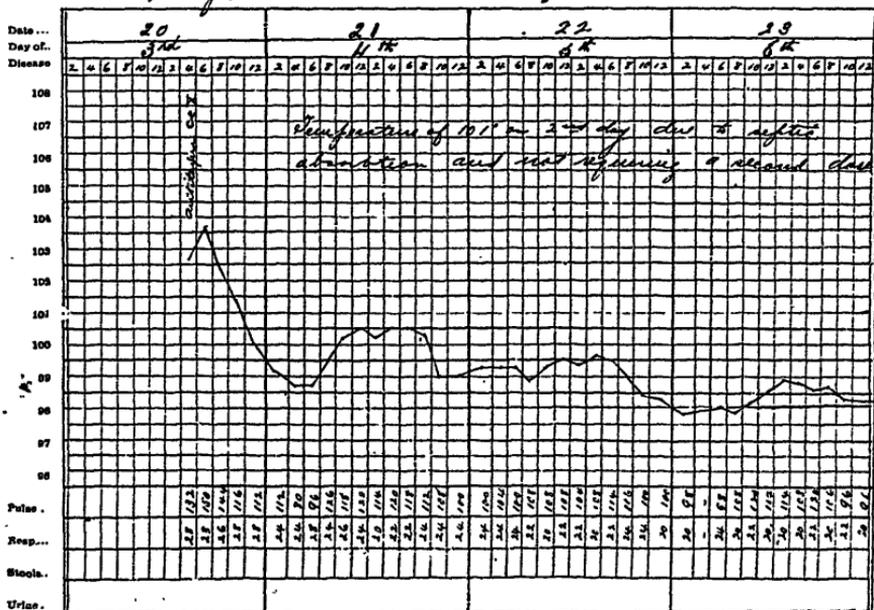


and in a few it seems to be strengthened, certainly it is slower than before the injection. Here again, the results seem to be independent of age and severity of disease, although when depression does occur in infants it is severe. This depressing action on the heart usually commences in from one to four hours and lasts for about twelve hours. In the large majority it is not sufficient to cause alarm and is easily overcome by a small amount of alcoholic stimulant. Much stress has been laid upon this effect of the antitoxin, some going so far as to state that the depression in quite a number of cases amounts to collapse and even death. In only one instance have I noticed this—a child, 18 months old, in which six hours after the injection of 8 c.c. (Roux) the

No. **I**
 Name and age *Mary B. 6* H. Co. H. Admitted *Sept 20 1894* Ward *Cine D*



pulse rose to between 180 and 200 and the general appearance simulated collapse. This condition was rapidly recovered from and that same day the child was bright and active.

There was another case which resulted fatally, but I think the antitoxin cannot be blamed. Child, 15 months old, admitted with laryngeal obstruction and great respiratory labour, which decreased to such an extent by the effect of the steam as to be almost imperceptible. The pulse at this time was rapid, feeble and irregular; 10 c.c. antitoxin were given. In about two hours the respiratory labour suddenly recurred and intubation was decided upon. While this was being done the child's head fell forward and respiration stopped. The