

further indication of rising again. (2) Equally distinctive with the temperature is the condition of the throat. In follicular tonsillitis the exudate is distinctly patchy and mucopuriform. It may be easily removed, and leaves no raw or bleeding surface. The patches may indeed run into one another and coalesce, but they are normally of a segregate and patchy character, and varying in diameter from a fourth to half an inch, but larger, of course, when the patches coalesce. The diphtheritic exudate, on the contrary, as its name indicates, is of a distinctly membranous character, and of a whitish or greyish white color. It proceeds from a centre, and extends, often invading the uvula and hard palate, and often stretching backwards into the pharynx and larynx. But further, it does not disappear in a day or two; on the contrary, it often remains for weeks together, and when removed, leaves a bleeding surface behind. These are surely very distinctive differences. In follicular tonsillitis there are no sequelæ, properly so-called. There may be a feeling of *malaise*, but this soon passes away, and the affected children in a few days may resume their school work, as they often do, and are none the worse. The tonsillar streptococcus seems to be quite satisfied with crawling about on the tonsils and finishing its course by embedding itself in its follicles. Not so with the diphtheria bacillus. Not satisfied with destroying the vitality of the covering of the tonsils, it destroys their substance and even invades the very citadel of life, destroying the nerve cells and the muscles, obtaining their energy from them, and thus precipitating deaths when entirely unlooked for.

What inference may be fairly drawn? Plainly this, that if these things are so, and anyone can verify them for themselves, seeing that the two diseases in question, diphtheria and acute follicular tonsillitis, are somewhat similar in appearance to the ordinary observer, anyhow in their beginning, although, alas, too often so very different in their results, that when the cry of diphtheria is heard, the community, under the guidance of its medical advisers, would do well to possess its soul in patience for a day or two, before taking the matter into its own hands, paralyzing the industries of the place and upsetting the work of the children attending the Public school, for a term or two at least, they would await the finding of some central authority, the Board of Health, for instance, and so govern themselves accordingly.