contain a small amount of yellowish exudate. Over the base and especially in the region of the pons, there is a well-marked layer of greenish yellow pus. The ventricles are not distended, and there is no softening.

In this case no joints were opened..

Spinal Cord.—There are several small areas of yellowish purulent exudate in the arachnoid space similar to that in the base of the brain.

Bacteriological Report.—A blood culture taken four days before death, at the rise of temperature above stated, revealed the pneumococcus. Smears from the exudate over the brain and cord showed a Gram-positive encapsulated diplococcus, and cultures made from the heart's blood and the brain revealed the same organism.

Cultures from the pleural fluid were negative.

In reviewing the bacteriological reports we find that in only cases 4 and 5 were the organisms found in blood cultures taken before death. In all it was isolated from the heart's blood after death. In the first four cases it was found in the fluid from the last affected joint. In cases 1 end 2 it was obtained from the pericardium; in case 1 from the myocardium, and in case 5 from the exudate over the brain and cord.

In each case the procedure for making cultures was the same. In taking the blood cultures the necdle was inserted into the median basilic or cephalic vein and 4 to 6 c.c. withdrawn. At the autopsies the heart's blood was obtained by inserting a sterile pipette into the seared auricle.

In all the cases flasks containing about 50 cc. of plain bouillon, inulin bouillon, and litmus milk, and tubes containing blood agar and blood serum, were inoculated with a few drops of blood. Likewise, tubes and flasks were inoculated as far as was possible, at autopsy, from the other above named sources. Morphologically, the organism isolated from these various cases is a Gram-positive, oval-shaped coccus measuring about one micron in its long diameter. It is for the most part arranged in pairs, but in fluid media it often occurs in chains of from four to ten or twelve, and in many of the primary milk cultures it has shown a well defined capsule.

In cultures the more profuse growths are obtained by the use of slightly acid or neutral culture media. There is no growth on plain agar. (lelatin is not liquified, and there is no evidence of motility. On blood agar plates it grows in small, transparent, well-defined colonies and produces a slight hæmolysis, giving the medium a somewhat greenish tint. In bouillon it produces a turbidity which settles to the bottom as a grayish sediment.

Dextrose and lactose are fermented, but not mannite or saccharose. In