EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Plate X

Pathogenic Bacteria.

I. Tubercle Bacillus in Sputum. x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Sternberg's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.

II. Leptosy Bacillus. x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Park's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.

III. Influenza Bacillus. x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Sternberg's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.

IV. Diphtheria Bacillus (Blood serum Loefler's Media). x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Sternberg's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.

V. Diphtheria Bacillus (Blood serum Loefler's Media). x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Park's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.

VI. Pseudo-diphtheria Bacillus (Small Type). x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Park's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.

VII. Bacillus of Typhoid Fever. x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Park's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.

VIII. Bacillus of Typhoid Fever with Flagella. x 1,000. Photomicrograph from Sternberg's "Bacteriology" by permanganate.
Diphtheria is a disease that affects the body's skin and mucous membranes, typically the throat, nose, and eyes. It can be contracted by individuals of any age, but children are more susceptible. The disease is caused by the bacteria Corynebacterium diphtheriae, which are found in the environment and can be transmitted through direct contact with infected individuals. The bacteria can also be transmitted through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

Symptoms of diphtheria can include a sore throat, fever, and a white or yellowish discoloration of the throat lining. In severe cases, the bacteria can spread to other parts of the body, leading to complications such as heart failure, kidney damage, and neurological issues.

Treatment for diphtheria typically involves antibiotics to killing the bacteria and supporting the immune system to fight the infection. In some cases, patients may require medical interventions such as intubation or dialysis to manage complications.

Prevention of diphtheria is achieved through vaccination. The diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) vaccine is commonly given to children as part of routine childhood immunizations. Adults should also receive booster shots as part of their ongoing immunization schedule.
of mixtures during avianism from dysphagia has been found in some instances involving the properties. The practice of using artificial illumination in the treatment of dysphagia has been found to be of little value. The condition is usually more frequent in the breeding season and is usually confined to young birds. The best course is to avoid the use of artificial illumination and to treat the condition with the necessary remedies.

The condition is usually more frequent in the breeding season and is usually confined to young birds. The best course is to avoid the use of artificial illumination and to treat the condition with the necessary remedies.

The best course is to avoid the use of artificial illumination and to treat the condition with the necessary remedies.

The best course is to avoid the use of artificial illumination and to treat the condition with the necessary remedies.

The best course is to avoid the use of artificial illumination and to treat the condition with the necessary remedies.

The best course is to avoid the use of artificial illumination and to treat the condition with the necessary remedies.