



S. E. LEDGER

Case #1 (cont) 7/11/34

10:50 PM The agar slant culture showed no growth.
No discernible growth in K medium.
Reinoculated.

7/11/34 No apparent growth in K. Agar slant still sterile. Slide stained with methylene blue showed nothing definite.

7/11/34 AM Agar slant still sterile. It was reinoculated heavily with media from the K tube. Both were reinoculated. The K tube, not turbid showed some small granules which upon being examined under the Rife microscope proved to be stain.

7/10/34 AM K tube showed turbidity with an indefinite but suggestive appearance when stained by gram. Agar sterile. Both reinoculated.

7/11/34 Under the Rife microscope typical granules showed, more numerous than in the original filtrate, were ^{not} white, just like Bx. Nothing definite under ordinary microscope. Agar reinoculated from K.

7/12/34 Microscopic examination showed suspicious but not definite forms. Agar reinoculated. Rife microscope showed purplish red granules. Given the *Sarcosina* MOR for 30 seconds, they blushed characteristically and there was a lot of mucus present probably

- 7113 due to the media debris which may have flocced together with the granules media appeared cloudy. No stain made
- 7114 ~~When checked in the morning the plug was found to have fallen out. Some more culture was made from the original source.~~
Culture cloudy. Suggestive.
- 7116 Nothing definite
- 7118 K. culture on blood agar slant. 55°C
- 7119 Slight haze on blood. Nothing visible re-incubated
- 7121 Re-examination of blood tube showed a few small q-rod bacilli with granules. Somewhat like recovered typhoid. The K medium culture showed nothing definite material from K tube plated on plain agar
- 7125 No growth on agar plate
- 7126 K inoculated on blood agar plate
- 7127 Two colonies appeared, fairly large, creamy. One put into glucose broth. (Probably a contamination)
- 7128 K plated again on plain agar
- 813

Sheep Thyme

- 11/13/34 Some thyme from the Str. windows was inoculated into K medium & incubated at 57°C.
- 11/11/34 Cloudy but no apparent organisms. Agar cultures inoculated from K.
- 11/12 No definite organisms
- 11/15 Not observed microscopically. Culture cloudy
- 11/14 Culture cloudy. Possibly sheep forms.
- 11/17 K culture put on blood agar
- 11/19 Blood agar shows slight growth. Nothing visible
- 11/23 Culture taken from blood slant, ex. Rife microscope
Small white granules, purplish red, a bunch stuck together, white. Contamination?
- 11/25 K material plated on plain agar
- 11/26 No growth on plate
- 11/27 K put on blood agar plate
- 11/28 No growth on plate
- 11/3 K plated again on plain agar

Osteo

Wagner Grayson, 13 - March 1933

- 7123 Blood agar, K + Gl. Br. inoculated. 53°C.
Swear showed nothing
- 7124 A small stab was apparent in the
both on the blood agar.
- 7125 In the both culture there was found
a small stab and a small motile
diplococcus. It was found that the
MOR of the diplococcus, was the same
as that isolated from Dick's neck.
There was also found one highly motile
coccus of which the MOR was not ob-
tained. The agar growth was put into
glucose broth for plating.
- 7126 Both the both showed the highly
motile diplococcus and a low-motile
coccus. The both was plated.
- 7127 Two types of colonies appeared on the
plates, one small and bluish, the other
larger creamy. Both put into glucose
agar. Original Broth 7126 plated on blood
agar
- 7128 Both cultures cloudy. Blood agar
non-hemolytic
- 7129 Colonies bluish-yellowish plated on
blood agar put into both. From the
both the MOR of the motile diplococcus

→ The staph were obtained. The cultures appeared the same ~~and~~ on plating.

7/31

Broth cultures (Foy) examined under the microscope & both apparently the same. They had a three-four chain staph and a motile diplococcus, and an ordinary coccus. The culture y was taken for the experiment. It was examined under the Petrographic microscope (wet smear) and gave the MOR of the diplococcus. Staph and staph remained alive. Transfer (glucose broth) was made of the original y broth, and a plate, ^{that} and ^{from} stain were made. The broth culture was then exposed to the MOR of diplococcus for 30 seconds. Then a glucose broth and a plate and gram stain were made of the killed culture. The gram stain was the same. Broths & plates were incubated.

8/1

The plates (both before & after exposure) showed an apparently pure culture of staph albus. Therefore this organism was not affected by the Ray. The diplococcus was not observed in the plate made after exposure to the Ray.

- 812 It was found that the diplococcus was a contaminant in the broth (it was found in the unincubated control tube) therefore all cultures were discarded. A slant was made from the "before & after plates" and kept for reference. All other cultures of the case were discarded.
- 815 Using fresh glucose broth and an agar slant new cultures were taken. A Gram stain was made. Nothing definite was seen.
- 814 A growth in the glucose broth tube. Transferred to agar plate.
- 816 Two colonies on plate. Pure cultures (petriographic) of his - pink halations, aureus - silvery halations. Pure colonies picked & put into broth.
- 817 St. aureus & st. albus (broth) put on blood agar.
- 818 St. aureus hemolytic. Obs not.
- 813 It was found that the aureus had two types of colonies, one hemolytic and one non-hemolytic. These were put into broth. The albus was apparently pure.

Spleen. Myelogenous Leukemia
(Dr. Churchill)

- 812 K and glucose both cultures inoculated with about 1/2 cc. of fresh blood. Serum was also obtained.
- 813 Under gram stain (Ks both) nothing showed up. Under the photographic microscope a very small, white bacillus was seen. The Rife microscope showed that the organism had the same refractive index as Lethargic Encephalitis. Plated
- 816 Plates sterile, both K & both.
- 817 The K plate showed a very fine growth of colonies, widely scattered, along the line of inoculation. An agar sheet was inoculated. No growth on both plate
- 818 No growth on agar sheet made from plate. Re-inoculated from K.