to 16 g) tolerate a single intraperitoneal dose of 1 to 2 mg of pigment. No in vivo protection against overwhelming type II pneumococcal infection in mice is exhibited by single doses of 1 to 2 mg, but a delayed death rate is noted with 2 mg against smaller challenge doses of organisms (10⁻⁵ dilution).

Prodigiosin, extracted and purified from potato slice cultures (Wrede and Hettche: Ber. deut. chem. Ges., 62, 2678) and tested against 10 representative species of bacteria in tryptose broth using an inoculum of 10⁴ organisms, with suitable alcohol controls, exhibited no bacteriostatic effect in concentrations of 0.005 to 0.1 per cent. Both filtrates and heat-killed 18-hour and 3-week whole cultures of Chromobacterium prodigiosum were employed in order to test the effect of other metabolic products. Young cultures exhibited no activity, but the 3-week cultures, both pigmented and nonpigmented, yield a thermostable, water-soluble, nonpigmented substance that is antigenic to the growth of Bacillus subtilis, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, and Staphylococcus aureus.

The stock solution of phthiocillin was 2 per cent in 0.2 N sodium hydroxide, and, when added to tryptose broth, an equal volume of 0.2 N hydrochloric acid was required to maintain a suitable pH. In a concentration of 0.02 per cent this pigment inhibited the growth of Streptococcus pyogenes, Diplococcus pneumoniae, and Bacillus anthracis, whereas 0.05 per cent inhibited the growth of these organisms and moreover that of Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus salivarius, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Escherichia coli, and Shigella paradysenteriae. A concentration of 0.1 per cent was bacteriostatic for Eberthella typhosa and Neisseria catarrhalis, but was not sufficient to inhibit the growth of Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

THE OCCURRENCE OF SALMONELLA BLEGDAM IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Of 19 strains of Salmonella isolated during the first year of the U. S. reoccupation of the Philippines 4 proved upon full investigation to be S. blegdam. This organism was originally described by Kauffmann in 1935—a single isolation from the blood of a middle-aged patient in the Blegdam Hospital, Copenhagen, suffering from pneumonia of the right lower lobe. First given a varietal status, this species differs serologically from Salmonella enteritidis primarily in its possession of the "q" flagellar antigen in addition to the "g" and "m"; and from S. enteritidis var. moskow in its possession of the "m" factor.

Two of the four strains were isolated from the blood of American infantry soldiers showing distinct symptoms of paratyphoid infection; one from the stool of a soldier without apparent enteric fever; and the last from an ulcerative ankle
lesion on a Filipino patient, also asymptomatic with respect to gastro-intestinal involvement.

Credit for the final identification of these cultures is due Dr. P. R. Edwards, of the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, and to Miss Alice Moran, of his staff.

A NOTE ON SALMONELLA ABORTUS-EQUI INFECTION IN MAN

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Although many of the delineated Salmonella types frequently appear in certain infections in man, the occurrence of Salmonella abortus-equii in human diseases rarely has been reported. Fujimura and Hoshi (Japan. Soc. Vet. Sci., 1936, 159) reported the case of a veterinarian in Japan who developed skin abscesses of his arm after treating the genital tract of a mare which had aborted because of S. abortus-equii infection. S. abortus-equii and a Staphylococcus were isolated from the purulent exudate of the infected lesions. Bornstein, Saphra, and Strauss (J. Infectious Diseases, 69, 59) describe a culture of S. abortus-equii that was received from Professor Curbelo of Havana, Cuba. It was listed as an isolation from the feces of a human patient who probably became infected in the laboratory.

During the month of August, 1945, Lieutenant Colonel Rushmore, Veterinarian, Allied Military Government, Italy, sent several Salmonella cultures to the 15th Medical General Laboratory for serological classification. Among the cultures, two were listed as isolations from a food-poisoning outbreak at Bresca, Italy. One of these cultures was isolated from horse meat suspected of causing the outbreak, and the other was obtained from the feces of a case of gastroenteritis in an Italian civilian who had eaten some of the meat. A serological investigation of the antigens of both cultures according to the Kauffmann-White schema proved them to be S. abortus-equii (IV, XII:e, n, x . . . ).

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