

In any event the subsequent treatment will be about the same. It consists chiefly in bathing the eye thoroughly with hot water every 3 or 4 hours and putting in a few drops of a saturated solution of boracic acid to which some mercuric chloride (1:5000) has been added. Have the patient wear a close fitting patch or shield, under which, when it is windy or dusty, a piece of clean borated cotton is placed, but do not allow any bandage or handkerchief to cover the eye and retain decomposing discharges. Then, twice a day he should drop into his eye a couple of drops of a 1 per cent. solution of atropine. On bright days a pair of colored glasses will be needed to relieve the sympathetic photophobia which usually affects the sound eye.

It has been observed that certain cases, as yet ill defined, do not progress favorably under atropine. In such instances sulphate of eserine (0.25 per cent.) in a saturated boric acid solution should be substituted.

One may be sure that everything is going on well when the ulcer or its surrounding gray infiltration does not spread. The latter should disappear in a week or ten days, and soon new vessels (of repair) run out to the rim of the ulcer from the edge of the cornea. The pain, photophobia and lachrymation should grow gradually less until finally they disappear altogether; the ulcer fills up and leaves, let us hope, an inconspicuous and harmless scar.

It goes without saying that any blepharitis, ophthalmia, ozaena, or other infecting disease about the face should be cured. In the same way the patient should be warned never to wipe his eyes with his fingers, or to use anything but a virgin pocket handkerchief. Pieces of aseptic cotton wool are, however, best of all for eye wiping.

Finally, do not forget the rest of the organism, but see that the general status is not below par and that the patient has good food and healthy surroundings. Better put him into a hospital than allow him to reside in an ill-ventilated, ill-drained and germ-saturated house.

204 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Correspondence.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

BERLIN, December 17, 1890.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Editor CANADA MEDICAL RECORD.

DEAR EDITOR,—Before coming to this city I spent about two weeks in London studying the effects of the Koch lymph at the hospitals which had procured the remedy. These hospitals were four in number, and I will give you a brief outline of the work and its results at each during the short time the treatment had been administered in London.

1st. *King's College Hospital*.—Here in the clinic of Mr. Watson Cheynne the largest number of injections of the lymph had been given, and to one who had watched the progress of the cases under treatment from time to time it seems incredible that the wonderful efficacy of the cure, in cases of lupus particularly, could be doubted. Lupus, which had been diagnosed as such by London's greatest surgeons, were sent to Mr. Cheynne for treatment by this remedy. The effect of the first injection, or perhaps the second, was readily seen, although certainly this effect was not invariable. Yet in the majority of cases the benefit was beyond all doubt. One could notice what was formerly an intensely congested lupoid tissue gradually lose its deep red color, becoming paler and crusting over with yellowish-white thick scales. These scales were shed, and in time the tissue beneath became cicatricial in appearance. In some lupus cases, it is true, this remarkable benefit was not apparent, but in a general way few cases of this disease were not appreciably benefited. Local tubercular conditions such as those of the ankle, knee and hip-joint, did not during the time treatment had been given, show strikingly good results, although Mr. Cheynne was sanguine regarding the future even in these cases. One case of enormously swollen, inflamed and suppurating strumous glands, with burrowing sinuses in the neck extending from ear to ear, together with the same state of things in one hand, was benefited by two (2) injections to a degree that would have excited the enthusiasm of the most skeptical. In eight days the hand was as free from disease as the other, only cicatrices remaining, while the state of the neck was improved at least fifty per cent. Even with this benefit, the patient, a young woman, refused to accept further doses of the remedy owing to the suffering she underwent due to the very great reaction in her case. Mr. Cheynne told me she had been almost in a state of collapse during the intensity