

It has been demonstrated by Leyden that the febrile reaction is accompanied by increased conversion of albumen and increase of urea and nitrogen. The general system must suffer in its effort to compensate the increased tissue metamorphosis until the balance is restored.

The gain in some advanced cases, with cavities not in active condition, may be accounted for by the probable absence of living tubercular tissues at the time, this having been extruded by previous more or less long existing destructive action.

The walls of the cavities are fortified and stimulated (as was seen in some autopsies), suppuration is inhibited, septic absorption is prevented, the appetite is improved, cough and expectoration diminished, every condition enhancing nutrition is favored. This explanation may also clear up why, in active cavities, the lymph treatment is detrimental. The system is so depreciated by hectic fever, etc., that it is incompetent for compensatory action. Here great judgment is required. The pulse and temperature must supplement the physical signs in pointing out the proper treatment.

Although an increase of the bacilli occurs after the first injections, this passes off in most instances as the cases progress, and few are discoverable later; but this course, although the usual one as regards bacilli, can by no means be looked upon as typical.

One case I saw in Charité Hospital, Berlin, where phthisis pulmonalis developed after typhoid fever, and patient gained, when this treatment was begun, just 13 lbs. in two weeks. This was looked upon as phenomenal, it is true, but he continued to gain steadily, though more slowly, in the following weeks during which I saw him. His cough had quite left him, and although looking pale and anæmic, he assured me he felt about as well as ever, and hoped soon to go home.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, Dr. Frenkel read records of the encouraging results in general improvement, a general diminution of dullness over the infiltrated areas, and in many cases a prospect of cure by Koch's remedy. Up to the time I left Berlin few cases had yet been discharged as cured from the hospitals. I had the good fortune to see one case of a youth, aged 18, who was treated in Dr. Cornet's private klinik, and who had, the day I saw him, received his last injection previous to being sent home. The lymph had ceased to affect him, although at first the reactions were marked. He said that his trouble began three years previously, and although his symptoms were not of an aggravated kind, his case was quite pronounced. He improved rapidly under the treatment, so that eight weeks later he was allowed to return home, with instruction to