

results and very considerably lowered the death rate there. For a detailed list of the treatments and particulars, see the paper by Dr. M. W. McDuffie in the tuberculosis number of the *Interstate Medical Journal*, St. Louis, March, 1914, and also the report of the Hospital Committee. As the lung is an organ composed of so numerous and small air spaces and tubes, etc., when it is infected by different varieties of microbes simultaneously, it will for long, I fear, be a subject of much discussion in our profession regarding the influence exerted by each variety. My observations lead me to think that in a given case of pulmonary tuberculosis which is complicated by the presence of other infective germs, if these latter germs disappear under the action of garlic (which destroys many germs), and the patient improves, we must not assume that this patient's improved condition is due solely to his losing these, but also to the destruction of the accessible tubercle bacilli which had existed there also. If some of the tubercle bacilli are inaccessible, the disease will again slowly progress, notwithstanding the initial improvement. It is quite usual to find tubercle bacilli disappear from the sputum under the influence of garlic in suitable cases, and in this I have the corroboration of others. Regarding its specific action upon the tubercle bacillus as it exists in the human body, let us take a simple case, such as very frequently comes before me, of a localized tuberculous lesion—say, for example, a collection of infected tuberculous cervical glands, which has failed to heal under all treatments such as are applied by specialists, and which has gone beyond the limits of surgery and has been discharging for years, and continues to discharge. If it be found, as generally happens, that under local applications of garlic this collection of infected glands heals rapidly and soundly, what may we infer? I think it fair to infer that the garlic has killed the tubercle bacilli, notwithstanding the fact that other germs may have existed there too. Although my book, "The Treatment and Cure of Tuberculosis and Lupus by Oleum Allii," 2nd edition (Bailliere, Tindall and Cox, 1915) does not properly deal with other diseases than tuberculosis, perhaps, I have incidentally mentioned enough of the virtues of oleum allii to cause some of my reviewers to consider that I was introducing a "cure-all," and I cannot object to this, as the more I use this drug the more astonished I become to find the great number of bacilli to which it is fatal within the human body. Only last week, in *The Lancet* (October 16th), I recommended its use as being "the most valuable intestinal antiseptic I know of," and I find in your last issue a few days later (October 20th) some