

Aronson's are the most favored, more particularly Aronson's. Statistics given by Prof. Bajinsky, of the Children's Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Berlin, show that in three years, from 1890 to 1893, out of 1,081 cases treated, there were 421 deaths, or a mortality of 38.9 per cent. From June 1st to March 14th, 1894, there were 86 cases treated, with 38 deaths, or a mortality of 41.8 per cent.; this with Behring's solution. Then, on March 14th, 1894, Aronson's solution was first tried, and until June 20th there were 128 cases treated, with 17 deaths, or a mortality of 13.2 per cent. Bajinsky says: "We have never had such a low mortality with our mildest epidemics and our best treatment." Dr. Louis Fischer, of New York, reports the use of antitoxine in 34 cases—30 of which were malignant and 4 were mild cases—32 of which recovered, with only 2 deaths, or a mortality of only 5.5 per cent. With such favorable reports, gentlemen, it appears to me we should give this remedy every attention that it apparently merits. I do not think it should not be used indiscriminately in every case, but only those malignant cases should be selected when we have the larynx involved and the patient in every way in a bad condition, and it is from such cases as these that we have the true value of any remedy.

I have used this remedy myself in a few cases with very gratifying results, finding in very serious conditions, where the patient was very weak with distressed breathing and rapid, thready pulse, and every symptom that unless something were speedily done beside the usual treatment the patient must inevitably succumb, with this remedy in twelve hours after its first introduction into the system by injection the pulse became stronger, the breathing easier and the membranes showing a decided change, appearing to be softened and to lose its glistening appearance and to be loosened around the edges; and in from forty to sixty hours after, with the injection repeated in twelve or twenty hours, the membrane to have entirely disappeared and the patient rapidly becoming stronger. The administration of the remedy is very easy. Having procured a syringe especially constructed for the purpose and had it thoroughly sterilized, and the spot selected for the injection washed with an antiseptic solution, the needle, after the syringe has been filled with the solution, is inserted under the skin well into the cellular tissue, and the piston depressed until half or a little over half of the liquid is injected, then it is withdrawn and the syringe inverted with a cap placed over the needle and put in a cool place, ready for the second injection, which may be given in from twelve to twenty hours after the first. Gentle massage may be used to disperse the fluid, but this is not necessary. The site chosen for the