

nine months later with arrested disease. She kept very fairly well until the fall of 1902, when a relapse resulted during the winter, about February, in hamoptysis, which was the second she had had. It was then discovered that the left side was also involved. She, however, recovered very fairly well, even while living in the city, but in March it was noticed that her cough and expectoration very materially increased, while there was then some rise in temperature. The condition up to this time had been practically apyretic. The accompanying chart shows the extent of the lesions about the end of March, and also the temperature curve (Chart 6). By comparing the two charts in this case one will readily see that there has been very material improvement. The patient still coughs a little in the morning, raises rarely more than a spoonful, has no fever, eats well, and has every appearance of excellent health, in spite of the fact that she has been given over forty inoculations of Marmorek's serum.

CASE No. VII.

A woman aged twenty, confined on the 24th April, did fairly well until about the sixth day after parturition, when her temperature started to rise while nothing could be found in the lochia or about the genitals to account for the rise of temperature. She developed a very slight cough about the twenty-sixth day after confinement, her sputum was examined on three different occasions, and found to contain tubercle bacilli upon the third examination only, the thirty-first day after confinement. She had all this time been running very high temperatures, and had a very rapid pulse. She was examined upon the thirty-second day after confinement, and her right lung was uniformly involved throughout with miliary disease, while the left base was also quite extensively infiltrated. It was then evident that the disease was at the declining stage, and the woman's condition quite hopeless. The opinion was expressed, however, that she would likely live for a couple of weeks and perhaps more, and her permission was asked as to the use of the anti-toxic serum, as her condition offered but little hope. She consented, and was given an inoculation of five c.c. Marmorek's serum on the thirty-fourth day after confinement, and another the next day, neither of which seemed to exercise any effect upon the symptoms. This woman died thirty-six hours after the second inoculation with what seemed to be super-intoxication. There was no exaggeration of the cough, no very material increase of respirations; and in fact no symptoms whatever to show that anything had complicated the disease outside of that which could be attributed to the influence of the serum. In this case there seems but little doubt that this patient's death was accelerated by