

Hodgkin's disease. He was ordered tincture of iron and Donovan's solution, fifteen drops of each in plenty of water, after meals. He was seen by a colleague on the 9th May, who tells me that he appeared to have improved in condition, and that the glands which were coalesced had become more isolated. I was able to corroborate this observation when he again visited the Polyclinic on June 3rd; he then informed me that he had felt better until he had caught cold a week before, when his dyspnea increased and made him return for some medicine to relieve it. Ordered spiritus etheris co, nitrosi, chloroformi and ammoniæ aromat, equal parts; a teaspoonful as required. Saw him again July 9th; had been a few weeks in the County hospital, as the poor-house is euphoniously termed; had lost weight and was weaker and more anemic looking; the glands didn't appear to have increased much; expressed his intention of returning home to Switzerland. I recommended him to continue taking the iron and Donovan's solution and to pound up ribs and vertibræ of sheep, steep in glycerine, strain and take a teaspoonful after meals. This was the last I saw of the case, which, no doubt progressed to a fatal termination, as usual.

The spontaneous and diffuse hyperplasia of lymphatic glands is always coincident with an alteration of the blood, which, although not of the same nature in every case, is always accompanied by one condition, viz., a diminution in the number of red corpuscles. The other changes consist in some cases in a persistent augmentation in number of the white corpuscles as well, so that instead of the ratio being 1 to 3, 4 or 5 hundreds, it may rise to 1-20, 1-10, and even 1-3. Names have accordingly been coined to express these conditions—thus, to indicate the increase of the white corpuscles or leucocytes, John Hughes Bennett, in 1845, called this form leucocythemia, and Virchow, later, leukemia, and in order to emphasize the diminution of the red corpuscles and at the same time connect it with the lesion in the lymphatic system. Hodgkin, in 1832, termed the other form anemia lymphatica, and Wunderlich, in 1866, pseudoleukemia; but usually these cases in which the glands are enlarged without increase in the number of the white globules are called, after its first describer, Hodgkin's disease.

In all of these terms the effect and not the cause of the disease is brought into prominence, and must necessarily remain so until that cause is freed from the obscurity which surrounds it. Whatever that cause is, however, the opinion expressed by Prof. Jaccoud, of Paris, over thirty years ago, that these two morbid conditions are not really different diseases, but merely modifications of one disease, seems to be gaining ground and, at any rate, has never been disproved. Jaccoud pointed out that in