

one in use to-day were given, we are astonished at the good results obtained. The condition of these patients was very much improved, and their lives prolonged. Many are doubtless still living who in all probability would have died in a few weeks without it.

In the second category are included those who have been treated during the second stage by a more powerful serum, that is to say for about a year.

Of these many were looked upon as incurable by the usual treatment, and were refused admission to sanatoriums on account of their high temperature and the extent of their pulmonary lesions. Many of them, despite the best of care, were gradually sinking. All, however, were rapidly improved by the new method, and this improvement has gone on steadily ever since. On account of their extensive lung deterioration they require a very lengthy course of treatment, and although many among them have shown no symptoms of the disease for several weeks, one hesitates to pronounce them cured lest these centres of infection should still retain a few bacilli which at any moment might spring into activity again.

It is considered safer to wait until absolute proofs are forthcoming, proofs that will disarm the irreconcilable enemies of Marmoreck's treatment and place the value of his discovery forever beyond question.

For my part, I find this reserve a little exaggerated, when in patients who have suffered for two or three years, steadily grow worse in spite of the best of care and the most scientific of treatment, in spite of lengthy sojourns in the mountain air, etc. We find, however, their symptoms disappearing under this new treatment; when the most careful auscultation fails to discover any pulmonary lesions and the general health appears excellent; when these results are attained after 5 or 6 months, treatment and persist for weeks after the injections are stopped, it seems to me, we may without being taxed as enthusiasts or as unduly partial to the discoverer, declare them cured.

On the other hand, when the opponents of the method argue that these cases may be, but lucky exceptions to the usual prognostic rule; that perhaps they are enjoying only a prolonged remission; that they are few in number and their "cure" of too recent a date to be considered as definite, and that possibly in two or even five years they may become tuberculous again, may we not look upon them as being altogether exacting, their objections exaggerated and without solid foundation? The lucky exceptions of which they speak are, fortunately, very rare, and it seems strange that these exceptions should be so frequently met with amongst the cases treated by the serum. It is unnecessary to comment on the difficulty of showing a cure of two or five years duration, due to a treatment which has only been in use for eighteen months.