

kind both to themselves and relatives. They would almost give their right hands for such relief as has already been afforded, and I would only add, briefly, that my conviction is, the relief afforded by this remedy, even in reference to the disease of lupus alone, is a godsend to humanity, and worthy the highest praise we can bestow upon it. Minor cases of lupus which I watched at King's College Hospital, Sir Morel Mackenzie's Hospital, and elsewhere, cases affecting the larynx, face and limbs were so benefitted, that such men as Sir Joseph Lister, the specialists Lennox Browne and Mackenzie, Mr. Watson Cheyne and others, all expressed themselves to me as having the greatest confidence in the treatment.

The scope of this paper will not permit me to furnish one fractional part of the evidence collected in proof of the efficacy of the lymph, while a comparatively short paper would contain most of the evidence against its use. That death has been directly due to the use of the lymph is beyond question, but in the half dozen autopsies I witnessed after Koch's treatment the post-mortem evidence was overwhelming that in such cases it was worse than useless to apply this or any other remedy in the hope of cure, or even improvement.

In *tuberculosis of the lungs* it is already established that, far from being applicable to every case of this disease, it is decidedly injurious, and hastens the end in greatly advanced cases with large cavities; on the other hand, both London and Berlin afford us abundant proof that in selected cases it is remarkably beneficial. My notes show that in most instances where moist rales and other evidences of tubercular deposit existed in both apices, extending over both back and front of chest, with the usual accompanying signs of progressing tubercular disease, such as cough, expectoration, night sweating, emaciation, loss of appetite, dull percussion, etc., these conditions have been changed remarkably, and in a shorter time than any other remedy was ever known to afford. This change meant, briefly, a decreased expectoration and lessened cough, cessation of sweating, gain of weight and good appetite, a clearing up of the moist rales with clear percussion and, instead of bronchial breathing, a more vesicular murmur.

These improved conditions have occurred in some cases after six to eight weeks of treatment.

That incipient cases lose weight, and some advanced cases gain flesh and improve, has been confirmed by my personal experience. The explanation is probably to be found in the local reactive process attacking the living tuberculous tissue, and separating it from the normal lung tissue in the former, producing febrile conditions, which add to the mild septic fever induced by the lymph.