

occur until after the second or third injection with the same quantity of the remedy. Patients were subjected to close observation for several days before injection. In some cases the fever which was present on admission subsided after a few days rest, in others it continued, when the treatment must be applied with great caution. When a dose of 1c.c. was reached and failed after a few times to increase reaction the treatment ceased. In some cases where this point had been reached and bacilli could not be found in the sputum they have reappeared in a week or two after, and then a dose of 15c.c. was followed by reaction. He observed that the bacilli did not stain so readily after the treatment as before.

On December 29th an interesting case of laryngeal tuberculosis was shown. The patient had been under Krause's care for several months. The tumescence in the left vocal cord was diagnosed by Virchow as being tuberculous. A cure apparently resulted with the lactic acid treatment. Five months ago he reappeared with ulceration at the same site, which again healed with lactic acid applications. Milligramme doses of lymph caused no reaction. The treatment was stopped for two weeks, when 01c. c. (on the 28th) produced reaction, thus confirming the previous diagnosis. One case of phthisis only was regarded as having been successful. Infiltrations existed in one apex only. The bacilli had disappeared after five weeks treatment, and the abnormal physical signs were gradually disappearing. The larger number of cases showed but little gain, but the treatment would be persevered with.

(December 28th). In the Charité the number of cases of every form of tuberculosis was somewhat bewildering to one having limited time at his disposal, and only points of special merit could be noted. I studied the cases chiefly in Prof. Leyden's wards, and am much indebted to Dr. Klemperer, his first assistant, who spoke good English, for the great interest he took in giving me the most important features of

each case. Microscopes, &c., were kept at hand on side tables. The method employed is known as *Gabbet's*.

Fuchsin,	1 gm.	} Stain in this (heated) two minutes.
Alcohol,	10 "	
Acid Carbolic,	5 "	
Aq. distillat,	100	

Methylene blue,	2 gm.
Acid sulphuric,	25 "
Aq. distillat,	100

(filter) Four minutes in this solution.

Tall glass jars graduated were used to collect sputa, which was when about to be examined spread out on a soup plate, the bottom of which was blackened.

(December 28th.) A case of pharyngeal and laryngeal tuberculosis, which was first treated on the 10th November—no fever on entering—had not made much progress. She had had twenty injections during the seven weeks, 1st '02, this day '09, reaction had occurred each time and does so still. Suppuration had occurred in one tonsil, the whole pharynx presented a red, swollen, spongy appearance, was expectorating over a pint a day of reddish muco purulent flaky secretion. She was steadily losing in weight.

In another case of laryngeal tuberculosis in a healthy female, where two months' ordinary treatment had failed to effect a cure, the ulcer on the inter-arytenoid fold had completely healed after 11 injections, last one '08 cc. During the treatment pharyngeal tuberculosis was brought to light evidenced by the severe inflammation which resulted, a clear line of demarcation could be seen between the healthy and affected tissues. As the reaction is not great, she was to get 1c.c. the next day, and when this dose failed to react she would be considered cured. In neither case did any stenosis result.

A case of chronic phthisis in both apices, four years duration, had been treated four weeks; first injection '002c.c. caused no reaction; same dose next day caused reaction; three days after '003 caused no reaction; in two days same dose reacted. No reac-