

deau and his followers, and the 'opsonic method' of Wright and his school. In the former the doses of tuberculin are gradually increased, the temperature and pulse being carefully noted at a few hours' interval. The onset of a 'reaction,' consisting of a rise of temperature and feelings of malaise, which may persist for a few days, calls for the discontinuance of the tuberculin inoculations, and upon resuming these, the dose used is very much smaller than the one given just previous to the 'reaction'; one practically begins again with the small dose and gradually increases. The dose used by Trudeau<sup>3</sup> to begin with is  $\frac{1}{10000}$  mg. or  $\frac{1}{20000}$  mg. solid substance, Koch's Bacillen Emulsion or  $\frac{1}{100}$  mg. Old Tuberculin. The injections are made bi-weekly at first. A 'course in tuberculin' should last six months at least; a year or more is much better.

Some of Trudeau's statistics are rather interesting. Below are subtended a few<sup>4</sup>:—

*A. In the Incipient cases*, of those who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum 64% of the treated lost them; of the *Advanced cases* 44% of the treated lost the tubercle bacilli from the sputum, and 24% of the untreated. (Note: It must be remembered, that both the treated and untreated were under the same conditions and in the same environment; they were under the usual sanatorium treatment).

*B. Comparison of 185 treated and 864 untreated* (all who stayed less than 90 days excluded):

<i>Incipient.</i>			
	Apparently Cured.	Disease Arrested.	Active.
Treated .....	56%	34%	10%
Untreated .....	50%	38%	11%
<i>Advanced.</i>			
	Apparently Cured.	Disease Arrested.	Active.
Treated .....	27%	55%	18%
Untreated .....	6%	51%	43%

\*Note percentages in advanced cases.

<sup>3</sup>Trudeau, Am. Jour. Med. Sciences, August, '06.

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