

case elephantiasis it was found that the use of rubber bandages rendered the skin much smoother, besides causing the hard verrucose to disappear or become smaller; should, however, the skin of the affected parts be smooth, the use of rubber bandages is not advocated.

Now followed a second course of thirty injections, then a week's rest and bandaging, and, if necessary, more injections. The affected parts are now much smaller in size, the skin has become softer, more elastic and can be pinched up in folds. After the treatment the wearing of puttees or of an elastic stocking is most strongly advised, as otherwise swelling will again set in; this, however, is most probably due to an œdematous infiltration, as a day or two of rest is quite sufficient to cause its subsidence.

For this reason, Dr. Castellani suggests removing the superfluous skin, when the disease affects the legs, by the removal of long elliptical strips of skin, stitching up the margins of the wound together; this is of course impracticable before the treatment, the skin being enormously thickened and inelastic would not permit a coaptation of the opposing surfaces.

The few following cases will illustrate the results obtained:

On the admittance of a Singhalese lad of 18 to the Clinic, who had been suffering for 12 years from elephantiasis of the right leg, the measurements of the limb were: round the ankle, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, round the calf, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

He underwent the above detailed course of treatment, receiving altogether 62 injections. At the end of the course the circumference of the ankle had been reduced to 9, that of the calf to 12 inches; the skin was of almost normal elasticity and the patient was able to walk easily. For two weeks he omitted bandaging the limb, which thereupon began to swell, but 24 hours complete rest in bed and bandaging reduced the limb to its previous measurements.

In a case of elephantiasis verrucosa of the right leg and foot, the patient had been a sufferer for 20 years. He underwent a treatment of 90 Fibrolysin injections, the comparative measurements being:

Before treatment, ankle, $24\frac{1}{2}$; calf, 27; thigh, 25 inches.

After treatment, ankle, $14\frac{1}{2}$; calf, 16; thigh, 21 inches.

A Singhalese woman of 56, after suffering for 15 years from elephantiasis of the left leg and foot, was treated with only 22 injections of Fibrolysin, which succeeded in reducing the circumference of the ankle from 19 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Dr. Castellani is of the opinion that his above described palliative method for the treatment of elephantiasis will prove to be fraught with beneficial results as long as the case does not show any complications, such as ulcers, and this is a great progress.