though at first hearing—being perhaps to some extent novel—it may be difficult to follow and fully grasp. Once grasped we grasp with it the whole rationale of the treatment of tuberculosis. Let us just glance at this.

First as to Koch's treatment by injections of tuberculin; that is, of the body juices and toxines of the tubercle bacilli. The basis of this treatment is clearly the carrying further of this natural process of stimulating the tissues in general to produce anti-bacterial substances by means of the circulating toxines. As we know by observation, outside the body of the individual tubercle bacilli do not produce much toxine; indeed it is only when they die or are destroyed that much poison escapes from them. Probably one of the reasons why tuberculosis tends to gain foothold in the body is that the bacilli are at once so slightly irritant and so resistant. As there is no extensive diffusion of toxines at the beginning of the process the rest of the issues are not adequately stimulated; this especially when the body as a whole is in a low state of nutrition. By injecting these diffusible toxines we stimulate the cells in general to manufacture increased amounts of toxic substance and thus aid the local resistance. I put this purposely in a general way; to discuss this matter in the terms of complements and amboceptors and all the armamentarium of the modern becteriologist, would utterly confuse, but this obviously is at base the rationale of the process.

But as all now know Koch's treatment is but partially successful. It is useless in advanced cases where the disease is extensive and where there must already be relatively abundant circulating toxines. To inject more toxines into such cases is to poison rather than to stimulate the cells. In dealing with the treatment of tuberculosis, there are two factors to be taken into account. You may take a horse to the water but you cannot make him drink. You may supply a cell with tubercle toxines which are necessary in order to stimulate it to produce antitoxines, but it may be so feeble that it will not react-will not produce these toxines. All its energies may be used up in the performance or ordinary everday function. And here we have the basis of the modern treatment in which, as you know, we do not try to do anything specifically agairst the disease itself; on the contrary we leave the disease as such severely alone. But we do everything in our power to improve the general bodily condition. We inforce rest, so that the cells shall not be evererowded and may have spare energy; we give abundant, easily assimilable food, so that they may build themselves up; we demand life in the open air with abundant oxygen and that toning up of the system, which the freshness and coolness of the air brings about more naturally than does anything else. For, just as a lax violin string will give no