ment will only have to be continued by slowly-increasing doses and with interruptions in order that the patient may be protected from fresh infections while bacilli are still present in the organism, and whether this conception and the inference that follows from it be correct, the future must show. They were conclusive as far as I am concerned, in determining the mode of treatment by the remedy in which our investigations was practised in the following manner. To begin with the simplest case—lupus.

In nearly every one of these cases I injected the full dose of 0.01 cubic centimetre from the first. I then allowed the reaction to come to an end, and then, after a week or two, again injected 0.01 cubic centimetre, continuing in the same way until the reaction becomes weaker and weaker, and then ceased. In two cases of facial lupus the lupus-spots were thus brought to complete cicatrization by three or four injections; the other lupus-cases improved in proportion to duration of treatment.

All these patients had been sufferers for many years, having been previously treated unsuccessfully by various therapeutic methods. Glandular, bone, and joint tuberculosis was similarly treated, large doses at long intervals being made use of. The result was the same as in the lupus-cases—namely, a speedy cure in recent and slight cases, slow improvement in severe cases.

The circumstances were somewhat different in phthisical patients, who constitute the largest number of our patients. Patients with decided pulmonary tuberculosis are much more sensitive to the remedy than those with surgical tuberculous affections.

We were obliged to diminish the dose for the phthisical patients, and found that they almost all reacted strongly to 0.002 cubic centimetre. From this first small dose it was possible to rise more or less quickly to the amount that is well borne by other patients. Our course was generally as follows: an injection of 0.001 cubic centimetre was first given to the phthisical patient, and from this a rise of temperature followed, the same dose being repeated once a day until no reaction could be observed. We then increased the dose to 0.002 cubic centi-