

the one hundred millionth would do so. Marmoreck's next communication on streptococcus therapy, two weeks later, gave the results of the employment of this treatment on 413 cases of erysipelas in Chantemesse's clinic, with a mortality of only 3.4 per cent. The treatment of sixteen cases of puerperal fever was also reported, in all of which the uterine discharges had been examined bacteriologically, and local treatment refrained from. Quoting from the report: "In seven cases he had to deal with a pure streptococcic infection, and all of them recovered. In three other cases the streptococcus was combined with the colon bacillus, and all of them died. In four other cases the streptococcus was associated with the staphylococcus, and of these two died. While in the last case in which the infective agent was the colon bacillus, the serum appeared to have no effect." From his findings in these sixteen selected cases the scientist deduced that the remedy was efficacious in pure streptococcus puerperal infection, was of no effect whatever in either mixed cases or in those cases dependent upon other forms of bacteria, and that a bacteriological examination of the uterine discharges was essential and imperative in all cases before the injection of the serum. It followed as a natural sequence also, that all local treatment such as douches, curettage, etc., was to be strictly prohibited from the time of the employment of the serum. Other faithful and conscientious experimenters in the same field now came rapidly to the front and put upon record detailed statements of their beliefs or disbeliefs on the subject. Charpentier was probably the first to look somewhat askance at its value, and he was backed up by a goodly army of "doubting Thomases"; one in particular going so far as to assert that the serum was absolutely valueless. This, however, did not prevent large numbers both in France and Great Britain from prosecuting experiments still further, although on this side of the Atlantic, in the United States and Canada, it was as yet very little in use. One physician of note in Germany, Savor, the only one who reported on the employment of the serum in any number of cases from that country, records one death in a total of fifteen treated; but, strange as it may appear—on what he bases his conclusions is not given—with these good results he finds adversely to the use of the serum. Up to the 1st of April, 1899, 352 cases in which the serum had been employed, were reported. Twenty-seven experimenters in France recorded 214 cases; one in Germany recorded fifteen cases; many observers in Great Britain and America reported 123 cases. Of the continental observers fourteen reported favorably and the balance adversely. It appears from the table given in the report that in 101 of these cases a bacteriological examination was made, and in the balance 251 cases there was no such examination in any case. Of the first