

into his eyes five or six times a day. Forty-five cases of eye-disease were treated without the loss of an eye. Prior to the introduction of this treatment, four patients had lost their eyesight through small-pox, although the bichloride and biniodide of mercury had been employed (in subconjunctival injections). Red light (Finsen) was tried in four cases and pronounced practically useless. Serum therapy was considered useful but not indispensable.

**A New View of the Prevention of Tuberculosis.**—A rather novel view (*Progres Medical*, p. 232, April 6th, 1901) on the prevention of tuberculosis was recently presented before the Academy of Medicine, Paris, by Drs. Robin and Binet. These gentlemen attach great importance to demineralisation of the human organism, and augmentation of the exchanges of the respiratory gases, as signs of a predisposition to tuberculosis. This great augmentation exists, moreover, not only at the beginning of the disease, when it may be an important sign in the differential diagnosis, but at all periods and in every form of consumption. Looking over several tables, we see that the respiratory chemistry of tubercular subjects is of a special type, having relations to respiratory capacity, percentages of gases exchanged in expired air, ventilation, volumes of carbon dioxide exhaled, oxygen consumed or fixed by the tissues in a given time, and in relation to the weight of the person experimented with. In conditions of the body which are antagonistic to consumption, such as arthritism, the respiratory exchanges are on an average less than the normal rate. This is an important fact, giving the key to that antagonism between gout and tuberculosis which all clinicians, after Pidoux, have raised to the dignity of a pathological law. The same observation may be made of scrofula, a condition of the bodily tissues, in which only local forms of tuberculosis germinate. Putting aside contagion, the condition of the tissues of the body or the soil counts for much in tuberculosis. This is almost the datum of Hippocrates, who wrote, "Phthisis is a consumption." The prevention of tuberculosis does not consist altogether in public and private measures adopted to prevent the diffusion of Koch's bacillus. If discovered betimes, people predisposed to tuberculosis must be immediately submitted to a medicinal and hygienic treatment capable of modifying in them the functional