

vaseline 15. Constitutional catarrh by insufflations, and scrofulous skin affections by application of iodol powder. The iodol was always splendidly borne. Disturbances of digestion never occurred, but on the contrary increase of appetite and restoration of intestinal activity, when previously impaired, was observed. Generally at the commencement of the treatment and sometimes during its whole course, a certain emaciation, that is to say, a thinning of the subcutaneous fat-layer, which is, as it were, compensated by greater muscular development, goes hand in hand with the improvement in appearance, and disappearance of the scrofulous manifestations.

II.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Although the utility of iodine preparations in these diseases is from different sides disputed because it is to be feared that by their direct influence on the air passages, their bad influence on the digestive system, and their quality of accelerating tissue change, instead of preventing the advance of the disease and promoting a cure, they may only accelerate the course of the disease; still in consideration of the many recently published successes in the treatment of diseases of the bronchi and lungs, particularly tuberculosis, by iodoform, I have, owing to the similarity of iodol to iodoform, used the former in the treatment of similar cases. The iodol was given internally in doses of 1 to 3 grammes daily, and besides applied locally in the form of inhalation, or insufflation to the larynx.

For inhalation a watery alcoholic glycerine solution was used in which the iodol very finely divided was suspended.

In far advanced tuberculosis of the lung, with extensive cavities, no perceptible influence on the fever, cough, expectoration and general condition, could be observed. Cases of primary laryngeal tuberculosis were much improved both as to local condition and general symptoms. Sometimes apparently complete arrest of the process, and in many cases the transplanting of the disease in the lung so long as the patient was under observation, prevented. Still I am not yet in the happy position of being able to publish cases of complete cure.

Great success attended the treatment of acute and chronic catarrh of the larynx by means of

insufflation; especially in the acute and subacute forms rapid improvement was immediately noticeable. The iodol was very well borne even in cases where other kinds of treatment could not be carried on. In a case of extensive catarrh of the small bronchi (dry catarrh) with recurring fits of asthma, which occurred every ten to fifteen days, treated by iodol, internally and by inhalation, the catarrhal condition was much improved, cough much more seldom and easier, and the asthma did not recur during the two months the patient was under observation.

In two cases of dry bronchitis in children, one three, the other five, the internal administration of iodol caused increase of bronchial secretion and general improvement.

In three cases of stationary pleuritic exudation in children, pretty rapid resorption and final disappearance of the exudation was the result.

In some cases of chronic bronchial catarrh in children in which the bronchial glands were supposed to be implicated, the general result was good, and particularly in two of the cases there was positive improvement of the general condition and bronchial symptoms, and disappearance of those symptoms supposed to be caused by the diseased glands.

III.—TERTIARY SYPHILIS.

Syphilitic affections have for a long time been divided into two great groups, the first of which is treated altogether by mercury, while the second is treated almost only by iodide of potash. To the first group belongs simple primary and secondary syphilis. The second includes the whole lot of tertiary symptoms, and especially the nodular affections and the different forms of syphilis of the viscera. I have therefore used the iodol in some cases belonging to the second group and have had extraordinarily favorable results. In two cases in which deep-syphilitic ulcers had formed from gummata of pharynx and hard and soft palates, in one case there was perforation of the hard palate; treatment by iodol internally in doses of two to three grammes per day, and locally by brushing with a lotion of iodol 1, alcohol 16 and glycerine 34, produced a rapid and complete cure in about two months. In another case of tertiary syphilis with lesions of the liver and larynx, the internal