

the other side shrinking in, here painful to the least touch, there absolutely painless even on hard pressure; whoever has noticed how these organs will gradually return to a more normal condition, producing, in time, a less inflammatory material, will gladly take upon himself the inconvenience of a procedure, which, for the majority of these posterior gonorrheal affections is the only one that offers the hope of an ultimate cure.

I must not forget to add that a prostate, once infected, will generally show masses of pus cells even if all objective and subjective symptoms have disappeared for years. Later investigations will have to show whether the secretions of a previously infected gland will, after a long time, produce a microscopic picture which approaches the normal.

I wish to add a few remarks upon my experiences with new drugs introduced into the treatment of gonorrhea, viz: the protargol. The market lately has been flooded with remedial agents, of which every one has been claimed by its discoverer to be the panacea against all gonorrheal affections. In the last five years, at least five different remedies have been tested by all eminent genito-urinary specialists, only to be outshone by some new discovery. One of the latest in this line (a later one, the "Largin," has been discovered and glowing results published) is the protargol. I was asked to test the value of this remedy some months ago, and wish to briefly report my results.

I have treated 57 acute, 23 subacute and quite a number of chronic cases with the remedy, and will agree with Neisser, of Breslau, in the statement that the remedy seems to remove the gonococci, as a rule, a little quicker than the other remedies do, but I have not convinced myself that the clinical symptoms of the malady are alleviated sooner. It seems to irritate, in concentrated solutions, to a great extent. Its value in subacute and chronic cases is, to say the least, questionable. I consider that, at present, the nitrate of silver is of unsurpassed value for chronic cases. Taking all in all, it may be said that the protargol is a valuable addition to our therapeutical means in acute cases. Glowing results, as published by Ruggles, have not been verified either by

other reliable authorities or by myself.—Pacific Record.

THE SPITTING OF BLOOD IN TUBERCULOUS SUBJECTS.

Few symptoms are so alarming, either to the laity or the profession, as that of hemoptysis or the spitting of blood. This is particularly the case when the loss of blood is considerable. It must be understood that this is some form of hemorrhage of the larynx, trachea, bronchi or the lungs, and is apt to occur in the more advanced stages of tuberculosis. It frequently, however, may occur in children at puberty who previous to that time have been habitually subject to bleeding from the nose, and in such cases it is the starting point of pulmonary tuberculosis, instead of a symptom of its approaching unfavorable termination. This fact has not been generally recognized, the opinion being prevalent that where there is spitting of blood some form of tuberculosis must already exist, even if there are no discoverable signs of the disease.

Here is a point in diagnosis that is of serious import to the treatment. If the hemorrhage is due especially to some form of tuberculosis, latent or developed, the treatment must of a necessity be directed toward the specific germ producing the condition. But there exists in other states than that of the typical hemophiliac a condition of fragility of the vessel walls disproportioned to the degree of blood pressure, and this may result in hemorrhages, slight or great, according to the immediate cause of the symptom. In such cases other constitutional measures are indicated, and, indeed, sometimes other immediate remedies will produce better results.

In tuberculous patients, hemorrhage of this nature, unless excessive, does not affect the prognosis to any marked degree, the length of life being about the same. The chief danger is that the patient may become exsanguinated through excessive loss of blood, and hence may die of immediate exhaustion, or that he may be actually suffocated by the on-rush of the