

with fatal results, but was acquitted. He acknowledged an income of £12,000 a year. There is a monument to him in Kensal Green cemetery, erected by his former patients.—*Medical Record*.

THE R-TUBERCULIN.—Slawyk of Heubner's clinic (*Deut. med. Woch.*, July 22nd, 1897) reports upon 50 injections of the new tuberculin. One child received 23, another 21, and the two remaining ones two injections. The smallest quantity injected was $\frac{1}{4000}$ mg., and the largest 6 mg. Full details are then given of the first two cases. The elder child, aged $8\frac{3}{4}$ years, reacted vigorously, whereas the younger and weaker child showed no symptoms. The reaction consisted in fever, sweating, collapse, local redness (and even eventual abscess) of old scars and of the injection site. The patients did not become accustomed to the agent after increasing doses. The highest temperature occurred most often on the day of the injection, but the fever lasted sometimes for several days. The general condition was very little affected by the fever. In one case evening rises of temperature and sweating were noted. A severe collapse once followed an injection, giving rise to grave anxiety. With children a greater caution in the question of dose is required. Doubling the dose is not to be recommended, and not more than 2 mg. should be given. Once a fistulous opening appeared in a scar in the neck leading down to a tuberculous gland, but the tuberculous tissue was not discharged through it. No certain conclusions can be drawn as to the value of this tuberculin as the time is as yet too short. In Case II an improvement in the condition of the lungs was observed, and in the first case the body weight increased, the glands became smaller, and the very enlarged spleen diminished in size. The injections were discontinued in the other two cases for independent reasons. Worner (*ibid.*) has treated eight cases, including four of lupus, one of scrofuloderma with pelvic abscess, and three of early phthisis. In one case of lupus considerable improvement was noted. Two other cases which had been scraped shortly before the tuberculin treatment showed no recurrence. In the case of scrofuloderma rapid cleaning and even healing of long-standing ulcers took place. Little effect was noted in the cases of phthisis. The author is encouraged to a further trial of this remedy in small doses. Seitzmann (*ibid.*) reports a case of tuberculosis of the skin and generative organs which was improved by the use of tuberculin.—*British Medical Journal*.