

streptococic serum, produced in the biologic department of the firm of F. Stearns & Co., of Detroit and Windsor, under the direction of Dr. Hubbert, head of that department. Full information has been given to me regarding the mode of production of that serum, and I have myself tested and tried the streptococcus employed in the process of production. It is but fitting that Dr. Hubbert should himself announce the methods by which he has obtained this serum. All that is necessary for me to state is that it is produced along the lines of other sera, a special process being employed, and that in my hands it has proved itself remarkably effective. Nor shall I pretend to explain why one anti-streptococic serum is more active than another in this particular class of streptococcus infections, nor discuss whether we here have to deal with a distinct species of streptococcus, or with a strain modified by growth in association with the causative agent of this particular disease.

So far, since the 24th of June last, I have employed it in the treatment of 15 cases. These cases were all severe, and the majority of them, I have no hesitation in saying, under ordinary treatment, would, if they had not terminated fatally, at least have suffered from lingering and troublesome complications. As it was, there were 13 prompt recoveries, almost free from complication. Not one of the 13 has suffered from albuminuria nor from suppurative otitis media. In all, upon admission to the hospital, there was involvement of the cervical glands, but in only two instances did this go on to suppuration; the usual termination was by resolution within 48 hours after the injection of the serum. Another interesting feature of these cases was the rapidity with which desquamation proceeded. It was usually completed by the thirty-second day of the disease, and thus it frequently happened that a severe case was discharged before a milder one which had been admitted at the same time, but had not been treated by the serum.

Two deaths have occurred in this group of fifteen cases. One of these patients was in a dying condition when admitted to the hospital, and lived only four hours. The other, upon admission, was suffering from a severe pneumonia, and though improving somewhat, succumbed five days later to an attack of laryngeal diphtheria.

The quantity of serum injected has been moderate. My usual dose has been 20 c.cm., but in those cases which from the severity of the attack seemed to require a larger quantity, this dose has been repeated. In this respect the serum appears to be more active than that employed by Professor Moser. The effect was usually prompt: the temperature began to fall within two hours after giving the injection, and became normal in from two to four days. There has been no other treatment