

subsided, and the joint trouble slowly got well. After this case I was convinced of the constitutional action of iodoform.

Miss McK. came under treatment in July, 1903. It was a case of tubercular disease of tarsus and ankle-joint. Injections were given until July, 1904; by which time her joint had recovered. It was during this case that I noticed the effect of this drug on the tubercular disease in the relief of pain and also its effect on metabolism. The patient has remained in good health up to the present time.

Mrs. R. came to the Montreal Dispensary in June, 1904. She had had tuberculosis for nine years. She was expectorating about eight ounces of purulent fluid in the twenty-four hours, was much emaciated, and coughed night and day. It was a case of chronic fibro-caseous tuberculosis. The pulse was 96, the temperature 100. The idea occurred to me to inject the iodoform into a joint; for if it did no harm to a diseased joint, it could not affect a healthy one. She was injected June 30th in the left knee-joint with forty-eight grains of iodoform. The effect on the tubercular disease of the lung was marked. The cough was eased, expectoration diminished, and by June, 1905, she had stopped coughing. The case will be referred to later.

The next case, Mrs. L., came to the Montreal Dispensary in September, 1904, with tubercular disease of the left shoulder-joint, and the skin below it. It was during this case that I found out the method that I am using at the present time, and also, was able to observe the action of iodoform on the tubercular disease of the skin.

Before proceeding to the recital of cases I shall refer to certain observations which I have made upon the effect of iodine given in the form of iodoform hypodermically upon metabolism and upon diseased tissue.

Action of Iodoform on the Tubercle.

There is a rise of temperature in the first twelve hours, and by twenty-four hours one notices a yellow spot in the centre of the tubercle; and almost complete depletion of the inflammatory products in the skin around the tubercle. The skin becomes soft and pliable. By the end of four days the yellow spot becomes a crust, is absorbed or falls out and leaves a small ulcer, which soon heals over and eventually bleaches out as scar tissue.

When there is an open sore, as in the case of Mrs. L., where there were three tubercular ulcers, about the same size, two of which were gouged out, with unhealthy bases, and the other with a membrane around its edges, the changes during the first twenty-four hours were marked. The skin round the ulcers showed almost complete depletion