

positive benefit could be no more doubted than that many gave evidence of the reverse effect, but I admit that the latter were cases well advanced with cavities. The amount of misery caused by the reaction was bitterly complained of in many cases, and even amongst paupers positive refusal to allow further injections were made. Those who have watched the many hours of suffering through which a patient passes can sympathise with these objections. A condition of fever quickly advancing to a hyperpyrexia with a pulse of 140 to 160 a minute, pains in every part of the body, severe frontal headache, rigors, localized acute pain, as in resulting pleuritis, in some cases severe exanthemata, formication, paresis and other symptoms of a distressing kind, of a variety incredibly great, are what one notes during treatment. The remarkably successful results in some cases are what saves the remedy from banishment. At the height of crisis in reaction the sounds of pneumonic crepitation occasionally appear, with decided dull percussion note over an area where no such symptoms had previously existed, and which if they had could not have been overlooked. Happily these signs with all, or mostly all, of the others lighted up by the reaction resolve themselves and disappear on subsidence of the fever. This crepitation was thought to be a counter-part inside the chest of the action of this remedy on lupoid tissue external to it. That inasmuch as a halo of red extends beyond the lupus, with œdema and some obstruction to the circulation, so in the lung we have œdema lighted up around the tubercular deposits producing the signs mentioned.

Experience so far has established certain rules regulating the injections where the action is not only better tolerated but the physician kept less on the outlook for untoward results. I venture to say that the use of this remedy in practice, hospital or private, will be a most troublesome one to the physician unless in every case the nurses are of the most reliable character and capable of quieting the impatience of a sufferer while undergoing the miseries of reaction. In the children's ward of King's College Hospital I could pick out every child that had been injected from amongst others by listening to their cough. I have seen distressing cough last for almost an entire night as a result of injection. With very young children this is most frequently seen and passes off in a few hours generally.

When the injections cause no reaction the patients may be allowed to call at the physician's office, and receive his hypodermic, returning from time to time for another injection as the circumstances warrant or require, the object being to retain the system under the influence of the remedy. This procedure applies, however, more to lupus than tubercle. The oldest case of treatment of tubercle by the Koch remedy in Berlin Charité Hospital only

dates back to 4th October, and thus as yet any standard for prolonged treatment has not been established; in fact the entire question is in its experimental stage still, in many respects. At the same time a satisfactory study of the many thousands of injections made and a knowledge of results can only be obtained on this side of the Atlantic at the present time, and I may add Berlin is the place to come to if one is familiar with the language. Let me suggest to physicians intending to study this subject in Germany that unless they can appreciate lectures in German their time will be wasted here just now. Thus far the number of Englishmen studying the subject is not enough to warrant forming classes conducted in the English tongue. Demonstrations are given in every hospital and clinic only in German, and on this account some American M.D.'s who realized what I indicate have gone to London where they will acquire more light on the subject of this treatment. If any clinics are given in English I have not heard of them, but later no doubt English classes will be formed in this as in the other older subjects of study in Berlin. During the space of a few weeks one can study here amongst so many cases all the infinite variety of symptoms that arise under this treatment, and so gain an experience which one's personal administration of the lymph at home would not develop for a long time. The simple acquisition of the remedy, I would remind my medical friends, enables one to begin experimenting only, and to begin what was begun here some months ago. It is true the newspapers and medical journals have recorded the results here with much industry, but as is well recognized in other departments of medicine nothing but actual bedside experience can render a man competent to handle creditably so powerful a remedy and enable one to assure and satisfy anxious patients and their friends of what experience has shown in Europe the probable outcome will be. It is true that considered from a general standpoint the field here is only yet experimental, but three months constant use of the lymph amongst so many thousand cases would be the equivalent in result of as many years in Canadian hospitals.

A review of the work done here in the Charité Hospital, in the clinics of Von Bergmann, Gerhard, Leu, &c., the polyclinics of Prof. Krause, Dr. Cornet, &c., I hope to send you next week. The last named gentleman is Koch's chief associate. Meantime I congratulate Montreal on getting some of the lymph.

G. T. Ross.

Hot claret is said to be an excellent gargle in Acute Sore Throat, being an agreeable astringent and non-poisonous.