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PROFESSOR KOCH'S REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

A Resume designed to give our readers all important, authoritative information upon this subject up to the latest possible date, (Dec. 27th, 1890.)

The attitude of the medical profession towards this matter, may be shortly defined as *Hopeful, Expectant, Cautious.*

"Regrettable as are some of the circumstances attending the methods of issue of the therapeutic fluid, and difficult and thorny as are the questions involved in the searching out of its possibilities, its dangers and its value, no one can doubt the great importance of the announcement, the pure minded and indefatigable spirit of the eminent discoverer, and the momentous importance of carefully watching and working out the consequent clinical researches." Much material has already been furnished which throws light, "but judgment is not yet complete, even as to the most vital points."

KOCH'S OWN COMMUNICATIONS.

Two men were honored with invitations to address the first general meeting of the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin, in August, 1890; the Congress could pay no higher compliment. The two were Sir Joseph Lister and Professor Robert Koch. The subject of Koch's address was Bacteriology; and in his introductory remarks occur these words:

"To those who are familiar with bacteriology I do not pretend to offer anything new. Nevertheless, that I may not come before even them with empty hands, I propose to weave into my discourse some facts discovered in the course of enquiries on tuberculosis which I am carrying out, and which have not yet been made public."

After referring to improvements in apparatus, (improved systems of lenses, &c.,) he makes this statement as illustrating the positive results of bacteriological research:

"It must now be regarded as completely proved that bacteria like the higher vegetable organisms, form constant species, though the limits of these are sometimes difficult to define. The opinions which a few years ago were maintained with great pertinacity, and which are even now held by certain investigators, that bacteria are variable in a manner different from all other living organisms, and can at one time assume certain morphological or biological properties; and at another, others entirely different therefrom, and that at most only a few species can be admitted; or that bacteria are not independent organisms at all but rather belong to the developmental cycle of mould fungi, or, as some will have it, of the lower algae; or that they are