

report in a month for another test injection. In his case I could not conveniently ascertain the action of bacilli under treatment. Weight, strength and appetite were restored satisfactorily in every way. Cases of incipient phthisis, it is considered, take five to six weeks, and bad cases three to four months for satisfactory treatment. On the other hand, a young woman in Dr. Krause's clinic told me that she was worse after six weeks of Koch's remedy, and intended going home next day. A young man in a different ward of the same clinic expressed himself in the same terms. These were both cases with good-sized cavities, and the attending physicians were rather hopeless regarding them. Another case in London said that he never had night-sweats until beginning this treatment, and blamed it accordingly. Still another had such severe reaction that she feared death and would not submit to the injections again for any consideration; and so from time to time one would meet occasional cases which discouraged treatment, but these were certainly the small minority. In advanced cases no good can be looked for with any confidence. Distinct contra-indications for the Koch treatment are great loss of strength, amyloid or other degeneration of tissue, albumen, urea and cardiac complications of a serious nature. Koch does not regard slight heart disease as an obstacle, the pulse being increased long before the rise of temperature. I have seen hæmoptysis caused by the lymph in several instances, but after waiting three or four days and no further indications, treatment was resumed without bad effect.

About the beginning of last December the results of lung treatment by the lymph at both City of London Hospital for Consumption and at Brompton Consumption Hospital were most encouraging, as far as they had proceeded, and this state of things I found fully confirmed in returning through London about a month later. In laryngeal phthisis under Sir Morel Mackenzie, and in cases of local tuberculosis under Mr. Watson Cheyne and Sir Joseph Lister at King's College Hospital, further experience has not altered, but confirmed, the confidence these gentlemen have in the treatment even in the face of occasional failures.

On 21st of December last Dr. Cornil of Paris gave his dictum decidedly against the use of Koch's lymph, and a copy of his statements was published in the London *Lancet* of 3rd January. He said what is generally conceded in regard to advanced phthisis with large cavities, that this remedy is worse than useless, and also that it is not applicable to acute or pneumonic phthisis, finishing by the statement that in incipient chronic tubercle its effect was doubtful. In passing through Paris recently I found this observer had greatly modified his views, and that the French physicians, including M.