

corroboration by Dr. Cooke, who found it useful in infantile diarrhea. I have long since advised its use in enteric fever. It is also an excellent anthelmintic. Its most gratifying results will, however, be found in diphtheria, and its use in this disease I cannot too strongly advise. Ozena and otorrhea, tuberculous and otherwise, often yield to it like a charm, and the accompanying deafness of the latter is frequently cured. In my book will be found mention of other diseases in which I have found it curative. What I looked upon as one of the first triumphs which this drug brought before me in my solitary researches was its effect upon sores and suppurating and gangrenous tissues in times long before our soldiers suffered so severely from suppurating wounds. Going back to these days in the early part of my book (page 15), I incidentally mention the fact in the following words: "I have shown what directed my attention first to it, and I was impressed by its deodorizing effects on the expectoration from the time I commenced to use it; also on the corresponding effect on discharges from ulcers and sinuses. The other physical property which seemed to me most striking was the penetrating power of the garlic preparations. I know of no substance which will penetrate the tissues of the body so rapidly, however administered, whether applied locally to ulcerated integument, or internally through the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane by swallowing, the characteristic effects never failed to manifest themselves rapidly." I would, indeed, be much surprised if its antiseptic value is found to be low, as I believe that it destroys more infective bacilli within the human body than all the other known antiseptics taken collectively, and whilst doing so its administration is perfectly safe to our patients if it is properly applied.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

WM. C. MINCHIN, M.D.

Herstmonceux, Sussex, October 29th, 1915.