

the cases which was complicated with renal calculus and purulent urine there was a marked improvement in the state of urine since the inoculation. Dr. Cornil has, so far, treated thirty patients on this system, and he summarises as follows the remaining chief phenomena observed by him. As to temperature, he finds the curve to be the same as that now pretty generally observed. Amongst twenty, two of his patients' observations were taken as to variations in the oxyhæmoglobin. In thirteen this substance diminished from 1 to 3, and even 5 per cent. No variation could be traced in nine, and an augmentation was noted amongst six. This augmentation was observed in five tubercular (pulmonary) cases. In conclusion, Dr. Cornil's remarks were cautious. He pleaded that, as his experiences were quite recent, it was hardly possible to pronounce as to the result; but so far he could say that he, like every observer, had noted a considerable amelioration, and even cicatrization, in cases of lupus, and there was good ground for hope that an equal success might be obtained in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. At the Hôpital St. Louis (skin department) experiments are being carried on extensively in the various forms of superficial and cutaneous tubercular disease. Here, however, they have wisely resolved to wait patiently, carrying out the treatment and carefully observing before giving any so-called results to the public; but so far the success obtained has been encouraging. At the same hospital, in the service of Dr. Pean, there has been one death following the injection. The case, however, is reported to have been a hopeless one. In all his other cases Dr. Pean has been well satisfied with his results. His cases, it should be noted, are all surgical. In these local lesions an all-round amelioration is recorded—suppurations tend to diminish, fistulæ heal up, ulcerations granulate; but as to remote results—otherwise permanent cure—Dr. Pean reserves his opinion.

The Municipal Council and Koch's Method.

At one of the last sittings of this body a member proposed the following resolution:—"The Council invites the authorities to prohibit in our hospitals any experiments being carried on with a substance the composition of which is unknown." This resolution was rejected by the substantial majority of 47 to 7, which says much for the good sense of the municipal council; for, considering its pronounced political feeling and international prejudices, it might have been credited with acting otherwise when it is borne in mind from what quarter the "unknown" emanates. As regards the "secret remedy" question, the *Gazette Médicale* points out that the laws could never be intended to place scientific clinical observers on the same footing as unqualified quacks, who disseminate their wares for gain; but in view of possible complications it urges the Legislature to empower the use of Koch's remedy by the medical profession.

Paris, Dec. 16th.

BERLIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Professor Karl Fraenkel.

PROFESSOR KARL FRAENKEL, whose highly important experiments with a view to conferring immunity against diphtheria are now one of the chief topics of discussion in the medical world, is a pupil of Robert Koch. He passed his final examination as a physician in 1885, was appointed assistant in the Hygienic Institute on its establishment, and soon became Koch's first assistant there. In 1887 he established himself as private lecturer in Berlin University. About a year ago he was appointed professor of hygiene at Königsberg. He became generally known in medical circles by the publication of his "Elements of Bacteriology" in 1886. This book recently appeared in a third edition, and has the reputation of being the best of its kind. The most important of Fraenkel's special investigations are those of bacterial poisons, which he made in common with Ludwig Brieger. They led to the discovery of toxalbumin, and to that above mentioned. His other discoveries are those concerning the bacterial contents of ice, the cultivation of bacteria which thrive without air, the occurrence of micro-organisms in the various layers of the soil, &c.

Dr. Kitasato.

Dr. Kitasato, a Japanese by birth, has lived in Germany for five years, and has occupied himself almost all the time

with bacteriological studies in the Hygienic Institute here. The biology of the cholera bacillus has been the theme of many of his researches. He has investigated its behaviour in milk and in fæces, and its relations to other pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria in nutritive solutions. He has also gone deeply into the study of the tetanus germs, and has now published the results of his investigations in his article on immunity. One of his chief discoveries is that of the musk fungus.

Dr. Ernst Behring.

Dr. Ernst Behring, who has shown, in conjunction with Dr. Kitasato, how immunity against diphtheria and tetanus is conferred on animals, is an army surgeon, and has been working as an assistant for about a year and a half past in the Hygienic Institute here. Among his first studies after he became a surgeon ten years ago was the manner in which antiseptic remedies for wounds, especially iodoform, act, and he made a special study of the symptoms of iodoform poisoning. He afterwards tested the antiseptic value of silver solutions, creoline, and other chemicals. Cadaverine, the etiology of anthrax, and the immunity of rats are also among the themes to which he has devoted special attention, but diphtheria has recently been his exclusive study.

The Emperor and Empress Frederick Hospital for Children.

The second pavilion of the Emperor and Empress Frederick Hospital for Children, which promises to be one of the most interesting sights for medical men in Berlin, was opened yesterday. The new pavilion is intended for scarlet fever patients only. The hospital was visited on Sunday by members of the Berlin Medical Society and of the German Society for Public Hygiene, and by Dr. von Gossler, Minister of Religious, Educational, and Medical affairs. When the hospital is finished it will have four isolated pavilions for infectious diseases, one for scarlet fever, one for measles, one for diphtheria, and one for whooping-cough. Infinite care is taken to prevent infection. The medical staff and attendants have themselves completely disinfected before going from one pavilion to another; instruments and utensils are not allowed to be taken from one to another. The food is conveyed in a manner which renders infection impossible, and the vessels used are cleaned in each building. Absolute cleanliness prevails everywhere; the colours of the walls are bright, so that anything suspicious is at once noticed. The comfort of the attendants' rooms excited Dr. von Gossler's astonishment. "I would have been glad," he said, "to have had such a room in my student years." Above the mortuary there is a laboratory for chemical, anatomical, and bacteriological investigations.

Koch's Barrack Hospital.

The building of the barrack hospital for infectious diseases, which is to be placed at Professor Koch's disposal, is going on with all possible speed. The site chosen is the ground between the city railway and the Charité.

Death of Professor Jacobson.

Professor Jacobson, head physician of the Jewish Hospital here, died on the 10th inst., aged sixty-four. The most important of his writings are contributions to hæmodynamics, studies of the circulation of the blood in the veins and of the pressure of the blood in compressed air (written conjointly with Dr. Lazarus), studies of normal and pathological local temperature, and of the local development of heat in inflammation (the latter conjointly with M. Bernhardt), and clinical observations of the cardiac murmurs.

Berlin, Dec. 16th.

VIENNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Death of a Patient Treated by Dr. Koch's Liquid.

THE last number of the *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift* contains the history of a case of lupus vulgaris in which death occurred thirty-six hours after the injection of two milligrammes of Koch's liquid. The patient was a girl aged seventeen, suffering from a very extensive lupus exulcerans of the face, by which much of the nose and face had been destroyed and the mouth so contracted that it had been impossible to examine the oral cavity or to make a laryngoscopic examination. The patient had been under treatment in the hospital at the Innsbruck University for eighteen months, and, except repeated diarrhoea of short duration,