secured the serum at 7 P.M. and gave her 20 c.c.; temperature still over 105, pulse 130, and sweating profusely; vomiting very severe; occasionally retaining a little champagne and water in teaspoonful doses. Symptoms but slightly, if any, improved from morning. Remained until 9 o'clock. At that time temperature 105.6, pulse about the same as at 7 P.M. January 9, 9 A.M., was very much surprised on examination to find such marked improvement; temperature slightly less than 102, pulse 112, stronger and quite full; pain very much lessened with less tympanites; had been able to retain medicines, stimulants and some considerable nourishment; had slept possibly two or three hours during the early morning, being disturbed, as she stated, by bad dreams; gave her the remaining 5 c.c. and procured another bottle 25 c.c., and gave another injection, 10 c.c., same evening. January 10, 9 A.M., patient much improved in every way; temperature 101.5, pulse slower, stronger and more compressible, perspiration free, pain slight, tympanites lessened; had not vomited for twenty-four hours, but had occasional slight nausea. Returned at 8:30 P.M. and gave 10 c.c., making 45 c.c. in all; temperature 101.5, pulse improving, patient hopeful, pinched expression of face and sallowness less marked; stomach could now retain all nourishments, oatmeal gruel, buttermilk, sweet milk, broths and beef peptonoids, etc. Pushed medicines that had been set aside since beginning of nausea, which was gradually diminished as she improved from day to day, until dose three times a day was given. January 11, 9 A.M., temperature 101, pulse 108, stronger and fuller, still sweating profusely, especially while sleeping; rests fairly well, but broken by dreams; stomach in good condition, taking large quantities of nourishment; does not suffer pain except occasionally; hot poultices still applied every three or four hours to the abdomen; and intra-uterine injections of hot water given every day (10 to 12 quarts); sol. of bichlorid 1 to 2,000 (2 quarts) given immediately after. January 12, 9 A.M., temperature 102, pulse more rapid; otherwise apparently doing as well as when I saw her the morning previous. January 13, temperature and pulse as on the 12th. January 14, temperature 100.5, pulse 104. Temperature after this date never rose above 101 at any one time, but usually remained between 99 and 100 for several days, heart apparently showing the effect of the sepsis longer. January 16, temperature 99; patient states that she feels well but very weak. Asks to be allowed to sit up; sweating lessening each day; has been given alcohol baths twice a day; still sweats considerable while sleeping; her rest is not now so much disturbed by dreams. Removed poultice and gave an alcohol bath. Two thicknesses of cotton wool placed over whole of abdomen and fastened by wide bandage, drawn tightly over lower portion. January 17, 10 A.M., she sat up about an hour; temperature about normal; complains of weakness, stimulants and tonics have been given freely, taking large quantities of milk and gruel, buttermilk principally, sufficient amount of mag. calc. to keep bowels active, has been given throughout the course of the disease. Kidneys have acted well since stomach being enabled to retain fluids. January 20 visited her for the last time; temperature normal, pulse 90; sitting up several times each day.

Summary.—This case undoubtedly demonstrates the efficacy of the serum in cases of septic peritonitis. Even after thorough curetting, swabbing with iodine

and carbolic acid and irrigating the uterine cavity the temperature did not vary one degree, but the first injection of serum brought all of the symptoms below the danger line in twelve hours and quieted the extreme irritation of the stomach, enabling it to retain medicines and nourishment, which we had not been able to do, in twenty-four hours from 4 A.M., January 9, to about the same hour January 10, twelve hours after injection of serum. It also produced continuous and profuse perspiration. This latter condition was without doubt instrumental in draining the system of vast quantities of sepsis and being now enabled to take in unlimited quantities of fluids; there was no special drain on the vitality of the patient. Thorough action of kidneys and bowels, no doubt, also assisted in the process of elimination.

Another great feature in this treatment is the surprisingly rapid convalescence of the patient. No sooner was the infection conquered when the patient appeared to be at death's door than within twenty-four hours the change was from a dying woman to one asking to sit up. Had her heart been in relation to her temperature I could have discharged her as cured three days earlier.

REPORT OF RESULTS AND RECOVERIES OBTAINED BY THE USE OF ANTI- TUBERCLE SERUM.

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The results I have obtained from the use of Paul Paquin's Antitubercle Serum are as follows:

Case 1.—My first case was one with large cavities in left lung, hepatization of the lower portion of right lung; had a great many hemorrhages, sputum contained large quantities of bacilli; weight 120 pounds. Treatment commenced May 10, 1895. In three months tubercle bacilli disappeared from sputum entirely, and it has remained free from them ever since. The cavities in left lung healed up, with great contraction of the chest on that side, three or four inches, which has remained so. The patient ceased to expectorate heavy sputa. Has had no hemorrhages since treatment began. He has weighed 140 pounds for the last six months; rides a bicycle, eats well and commences his duties as assessor to-morrow. After the first three months, I gave him from one to two ounces, only at intervals of one and two months. I am satisfied that he would have been dead long before this if he had not had the serum.

Case 2.—A young man 25 years old. Family history was that of tuberculosis. His sputum contained quantities of tubercular bacilli; weight 110 pounds; had been West without being benefited. He had night sweats, fever and all symptoms of the dread disease. I commenced his treatment Sept. 8, 1895. Gave him 56 daily injections of 35 ms. each. Tubercular bacilli disappeared from sputum and he gained ten pounds in weight. January 20 I commenced again and gave him 16 more injections, during which time he gained five pounds, which is more than he had ever weighed in his life. He is still in splendid health and says he is feeling better than he ever did. I advised him, to-day, to take another ounce of the serum, to guard against relapses.

Case 3.—A young man with long standing hip-joint disease. I gave him one ounce in January, 1896, during which time he gained sixteen pounds and improved greatly in general health. He then stopped for two weeks, during which time he ceased to gain in flesh. He again commenced taking the serum, taking one ounce more, and gained ten pounds. His health has been much improved since.

Case 4.—Patient was a man aged 40. Several brothers had died of tuberculosis. He was taken sick in November, 1895, with cough, night sweats and fever. His family physician treated him until January, 1896, when I was called. He was much emaciated, no appetite, had night sweats, fever, etc. While he coughed almost incessantly, he did not expectorate. I failed to find any lesion of lungs in physical examination.

His liver failed to act well (chalky evacuation, etc.). His family physician had treated him faithfully, without results, and was satisfied that the patient was suffering with tuberculosis of the liver and other glands. I advised the use of serum, stating to patient that if his trouble was tuberculous he would be benefited; if not, it would do him no good. He consented and we started on the treatment. The improvement commenced at once and in sixteen days he had gained sufficient to get up and walk a square to a grocery and get weighed, and found that he had reached 150 lbs., his usual weight. We then stopped the treatment for ten days, at which time the patient requested me to commence again, saying that his appetite was not so good and that he was having night sweats again. I ordered another ounce of the serum, but before commencing treatment I had him weighed and found that he still weighed but 150 lbs. After taking the sixteen days' treatment I found that he weighed 170 lbs., a gain of 20 lbs. He is now at work and says the serum saved his life. After I commenced the serum, I stopped all other medication.

I have a case of laryngeal tuberculosis that has just finished the second ounce—thirty-two days' treatment. She has gained in weight, is a better color, and Dr. Lehardy, a throat specialist, who has been examining her larynx, says the ulcers on vocal cords are improved.

I have one lady patient with acute tuberculosis of lungs, who has taken two ounces, thirty-two days' treatment. She gained during the first two weeks, since which time she has lost, and at present her condition is not any better than when I commenced her treatment. However, she has a mixed infection.

I am also treating another lady who has pulmonary tuberculosis. She has taken $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, twenty-four days' treatment, and is improving very rapidly. I am satisfied that she will recover.

All my cases have been diagnosed by the presence of tubercular bacilli in the sputum, as well as by physical examination, except the one with tuberculosis of the liver. Diagnosis in that case was based on family history and physical signs, together with the fact that he went from bad to worse in spite of the best medical treatment.

I will stick to the serum treatment, at least until something better is found. It has proved much better, in my hands, than any other therapeutic agent in tuberculosis.

A CASE OF ASTASIA-ABASIA.

Report read and patient presented before the Philadelphia Neurological Society, April, 27, 1896.

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Astasia-abasia may be accepted as a convenient designation for a clinical condition characterized by inability to stand or to walk, but not dependent upon actual paralysis. Blocq (*Revue générale de Clinique et de Thérapeutique*, 1889, No. 11, p. 165) proposed the explanation that patients thus affected had lost the memory of the specialized movements requisite for the performance of those acts. As a rule sensibility, muscular power and coördination are preserved, though the disorder may be associated with hysteria or organic disease of the spinal cord.

I wish to add a further case to the not very large number already contributed to the literature of the subject. The patient was a married woman, 46 years old, who was a housewife and whose husband was a cigar-maker. She was born in Philadelphia and her family history presented a number of interesting features. One of three of her sisters living was paralyzed for three years after taking a sea-bath and was cured by the "laying on of hands." She married four years later and never had any return of the motor

disturbance. A second sister was described as "extremely nervous." Another sister was dead in consequence of "dropsy of the brain," it was supposed. The patient had had measles, whooping-cough, chickenpox and intermittent fever in childhood and articular rheumatism at the age of 18 years. Menstruation appeared at 15 and ceased at 42, and was unattended with difficulty. The woman had borne an illegitimate child, which died at the age of 21 months of marasmus. For four months afterward she suffered from pains resembling labor pains. She admitted having lived the life of a prostitute between the years 1870 and 1872, though she was not aware that she had ever been infected with venereal disease. It was during the period named that she married. In 1871 upon the suggestion of her husband she smoked a cigar in the hope of relieving toothache. She found that she liked the sensation and she continued to smoke cigars or a pipe until 1892, when, as she reminded me, I first saw her at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. I fail to recall the details of her condition at that time, but I believe a diagnosis of nicotinism was made.

In 1878 "speech was partially paralyzed," the disturbance having set in abruptly and being unattended with any concomitant disease. For ten minutes the woman was totally unable to speak and only with difficulty for two or three hours more. At the time of certain shocks later to be referred and under other conditions not readily defined, such as bad weather and when the patient speaks rapidly, speech becomes somewhat thick.

In 1887 the patient fell upon the ice, striking the sacral region. Improvement followed local applications. Later she fell again, striking the same place. Some of her present symptoms followed an attack of influenza in 1890.

In 1892 the patient lived in a damp, moldy house for three weeks, and suffered from cough, together with numbness of the feet, which gradually extended upward to the level of the stomach. Upon change of residence the sensation descended and finally disappeared. Later, however, there were present for a time girdle-sense and numbness of the toes. The woman then passed through a period of nine months quite free from all symptoms.

In 1893 the patient observed that contact of the hands with cold water and exposure to drafts of air would cause her to fall. Already in 1892 with the numbness in the toes there had been difficulty in walking, which has grown progressively worse, so that in the past two years the patient has been unable to walk alone and without support. She has also at times a peculiar sensation, compared to pinching, referred to the umbilical region and which both she and her husband were fearful was due to the presence in the stomach of some animal swallowed with drink. A similar sensation is referred to the nape of the neck when the hands are put in cold water or the patient is exposed to a draft of air. The patient complains irregularly of icy coldness of the feet, extending half way up the legs, and at times of a sense of burning in the same parts. She is as a rule obstinately constipated and has noticed a new symptom this year: She can not distinguish between the desire to defecate and that to urinate, that is, she may feel a desire to evacuate the bowels and may only pass water, and vice versa. She thinks the rectal and vesical sphincters weak. Digestion is poor. In the last year sneezing