

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1890--TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

# A THOUSAND TESTS Have Been Made of the Mar- velous New Discovery Which Promises TO BANISH CONSUMPTION.

Professor Koch himself reviews the  
Whole Series of Remark-  
able Experiments.

A Statement of Exactly What Can Be  
Accomplished, and the Limits Be-  
yond Which It Cannot Go.

SOME OF THE LIMPHS SENT TO AMERICA.

Experienced Physicians Will at Once Make a Trial of  
Its Efficacy Upon This Side of the  
Atlantic Ocean.

A STORY OF THE MOST ABSORBING INTEREST  
(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)  
BERLIN, November 14.—The following is  
the exact translation of Prof. Koch's paper  
of to-day, expressly prepared for the Phila-  
delphia Medical News and THE DISPATCH.

In view of the meager reports which have  
previously been sent out concerning the new  
discovery it will be read with intense  
interest. The article begins:  
"In an address delivered before the Inter-  
national Medical Congress I mentioned a  
remedy which conferred on the animals ex-  
perimented upon an immunity against in-  
oculation with the tubercle bacillus, and  
which arrested tuberculous disease. In-  
vestigations have now been carried out on  
human patients and these form the subject  
of the following observations.

To Prevent False Impressions.  
"It was originally my intention to com-  
plete the research and especially to gain  
sufficient experience regarding the applica-  
tion of the remedy in practice and its  
production on a large scale before publishing  
anything on the subject, but in spite of all  
precautions, so many accounts have reached  
the public, and in such an exaggerated and  
distorted form, that it seems imperative in  
order to prevent all false impressions to give  
at once a review of the position of the sub-  
ject at the present stage of the inquiry.

"The investigations have been carried on  
under the direction of Dr. A. Libberts and  
Dr. Pfeil, and are still in progress. Patients  
were placed at my disposal by Prof. Breger  
from his polyclinic, Dr. W. Levy from his  
private surgical clinic, Geheimrath Dr.  
Franz and Oberstabsarzt Kohler from the  
Charité Hospital and Geheimrath V.  
Bergmann from the surgical clinic of the  
university. I wish to express my thanks to  
these gentlemen.

guinea pig act powerfully on the human be-  
ing.  
**Symptoms of a Human Patient.**  
"The symptoms arising from the in-  
jection of 0.25 cubic centimetres I have ob-  
served after an injection made in my own  
upper arm. They were briefly as follows:  
Three to four hours after the injection there  
came on pain in the limbs, fatigue, inclina-  
tion to cough, difficulty of breathing, which  
steadily increased in the fifth hour, and  
was unusually violent. A chill followed  
which lasted almost an hour. At the same  
time there was nausea, vomiting and a rise  
of body temperature to 39.6°C. After 12  
hours all these symptoms abated, the tem-  
perature fell and on the next day it was  
normal. A feeling of fatigue and pain in  
the limbs continued for a few days and for  
exactly the same period of time the site of  
injection remained slightly painful.

**The Smallest Effective Quantity.**  
"The smallest quantity of the remedy  
which will affect the healthy human being  
is about 0.1 cubic centimetre, equal to 1  
cubic centimetre of the one-hundredth dilu-  
tion. As has been proved by numerous ex-  
periments, when this dose is used reaction  
is completely absent. Simultaneously with  
this a rise of temperature followed, the same  
dose being repeated once a day until no  
reaction could be observed.  
We then increased the dose  
to 0.002 cubic centimetre, until this was  
borne without reaction, and so on, increas-  
ing by 0.001 or at most 0.002 to 0.005 cubic  
centimetre. This mild course seemed to be  
co-operative in cases in which there was great  
debility. By this mode of treatment the  
patient can be brought to tolerate large  
doses of the remedy with scarcely a rise of  
temperature. But the patients of greater  
strength were treated from the first partly  
with larger doses and partly with frequent  
repeated doses. Here it seemed that the  
beneficial results were more quickly ob-  
tained.

**The Action in Certain Cases.**  
"The action of the remedy in cases of  
phthisis generally showed itself as follows:  
The cough and expectoration were generally  
decreased a little after the first injection, then  
grew less and less, and in the most favorable  
cases entirely disappeared. The expectora-  
tion also lost its purulent character and be-  
came mucous as a rule. The number of  
bacilli decreased only when the expectora-  
tion began to present a mucous appearance,  
they then entirely disappeared, but were  
again observed occasionally until expectora-  
tion completely ceased. Simultaneously  
the night sweats ceased, the patients' ap-  
pearance improved and they increased in  
weight within from four to six weeks.

"Patients under treatment for the first  
stage of phthisis were free from every sym-  
ptom of disease and might be pronounced  
cured, patients with cavities too highly  
developed improved considerably and were  
almost cured, and only in those whose lungs  
contained very large cavities could no im-  
provement be proved. Objectively, even in  
these cases, the expectoration decreased and  
the subjective condition improved. These  
experiences lead me to suppose that phthisis  
in the beginning can be cured with cer-  
tainty by this remedy. This statement re-  
quires limitation, in so far as at present no  
conclusive experiences can possibly be  
brought forward to prove whether the cure  
is lasting.

**A Possibility of Recurrence.**  
"Relapses naturally may occur, but it can  
be assumed that they may be cured as early  
and quickly as the first attack. On the  
other hand, it seems possible, that, as in  
other infectious diseases, patients once  
cured may retain their immunity; but this,  
too, for the present, must remain an open  
question. In part, this may be assumed  
in other cases when not too far advanced.  
In the case of phthisis, however, it is  
not possible to say with certainty whether  
from complications caused, for instance,  
by the intrusion of other pus-forming  
micro-organisms into the cavities, or by  
incurable pathological changes in other  
organs will probably obtain lasting  
benefit from the remedy in only exceptional  
cases. Even such patients, however, were  
cured for a time. This seems to be the  
case in their cases, too, the original tuber-  
culous disease is influenced by the remedy  
in the same manner as in the other cases,  
but that we are unable to remove the nec-  
rotic masses of tissue with the secondary  
suppurative processes.

"Of greater importance, however, than its  
diagnostic use, is the therapeutic effect of  
the remedy. In a description of the changes  
which a subcutaneous injection of the  
remedy produces in portions of the skin  
affected by lupus, I mentioned that after the  
subsidence of the swelling and decrease of  
the redness the lupus tissue does not return  
to its original condition, but that it is de-  
stroyed to a greater or less extent and dis-  
appears.

**Changes in the Diseased Tissue.**  
"Observation shows that on some parts  
this result is brought about by the diseased  
tissue becoming necrotic, and on other parts  
it is brought about by the tissue being  
sufficiently large injection, and at a later  
stage it is thrown off as a dead mass. In  
other parts a disappearance, or, as it were, a  
necrosis of the tissue seems to occur, and in  
such case the injection must be repeated to  
complete the cure.

"In what way this process of cure occurs  
cannot as yet be stated with certainty, as  
the necessary histological investigations are  
not complete. But this much is certain:  
That there is no question of a destruction of  
the tubercle bacilli in the tissues, but only  
that the tissue enclosing the tubercle bacilli  
is affected by the remedy. Beyond this  
there is, as is shown by the visible swelling  
and redness, considerable disturbance of the  
circulation, and evidently in connection  
therewith, deeply seated changes in its nu-  
trition, which causes the tissue to die more or  
less quickly and deeply according to the  
extent of the action of the remedy.

**A Review of the Results.**  
"To recapitulate, the remedy does not kill  
the tubercle bacilli but the tuberculous  
tissue, and this gives us clearly and  
definitely the limit that bounds the action  
of the remedy. It can influence living  
tuberculous tissue only, and has no effect on  
dead tissue, as, for instance, necrotic  
cheesy masses, necrotic bones, etc., nor has  
it any effect on tissues made necrotic by  
the remedy itself.  
"In such masses of dead tissue living  
tubercle bacilli may possibly still be pre-  
sent, and are either thrown off with the  
necrotic tissue, or may possibly enter the  
neighboring tissue, and in certain  
circumstances of the therapeutic  
activity. If the remedy is to be rendered as  
fruitful as possible this peculiarity in its  
action must be carefully observed.  
"At first the living tuberculous tissue  
must be caused to undergo necrosis, and  
then everything must be done to remove the  
dead tissue as soon as possible, as, for in-  
stance, by surgical interference. Where  
this is not possible, and where the organism  
is unassisted in throwing off the tissue  
slowly, the endangered living tissue must  
be protected and removed from the para-  
sites by continuous applications of the  
remedy.

it might again arise as a flame from a spark  
kindled by ashes.  
"The circumstances are somewhat differ-  
ent in phthisical patients, who constituted  
the largest number of our patients. Patients  
with decided pulmonary tuberculosis are  
much more sensitive to the remedy than  
those with chronic tuberculous affections.  
We were obliged to diminish the dose for  
the phthisical patients, and found that they  
almost all reacted strongly to 0.002 cubic  
centimetre and 0.001 cubic centimetre.

**An Increase in the Amount.**  
"From this first small dose even it was  
possible to rise more or less quickly to the  
amount that is well borne by other patients.  
Our course was generally as follows: An  
injection of 0.001 cubic centimetre was first  
given to the phthisical patient, and from  
this a rise of temperature followed, the same  
dose being repeated once a day until no  
reaction could be observed.  
We then increased the dose  
to 0.002 cubic centimetre, until this was  
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be protected and removed from the para-  
sites by continuous applications of the  
remedy.

# BLAINE'S PET PLAN.

The Secretary of State at Work on a  
Reciprocity Report.

KEEPING HIMSELF IN SECLUSION  
To All but the Diplomats From South  
American Republics.

TREATY WITH BRAZIL IN PREPARATION  
(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
WASHINGTON, November 14.—It is said  
that Secretary Blaine is hard at work on an  
annual report, which will contain an  
elaborate review and further recommenda-  
tions in the support of his pet scheme of  
international reciprocity, which will more  
than ever insure his personality on the  
public. He is secluding himself from the  
public to a great extent and is devoting  
nearly all his time to the work on his great  
plan, which, it is said, he believes will be  
the salvation of the party, and which will  
certainly make him the great man of the  
party, if it is successful. He would pre-  
ferably prefer the fame of having developed  
the treaty with the American continent and  
given a new impetus to our national pros-  
perity to that of being President and might  
not object to both.

**HOLDING DIPLOMATIC LEVERES.**  
Within the past two weeks he has had the  
east dining room at his house fitted up as an  
office and consulting room, and many times  
a day he has received visits there from the  
diplomatic representatives of the Spanish-  
American Republics. He has denied him-  
self to all other callers and has devoted his  
time to conferences with these diplomats, and it  
may be assumed that these conferences have  
not been fruitless, since all parties to them  
have had practically the same object in  
view.

The presence at Washington of Mr. Pit-  
kin, Minister to the Argentine Republic, and  
Mr. Conger, Minister to Brazil, is not  
without significance. There are various  
negotiations with the Argentine Republic  
which might be conducted at Buenos  
Ayres, and this makes it important that our  
Minister should confer personally with the  
Secretary of State after having been in  
conference with the Argentine Government.  
The negotiations with Brazil have probably  
already matured to such a point that the  
other. Senator Salvador de Mendonca, the  
Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary to this country from Brazil,  
has gone to his capital, taking with him  
some important papers. He will be absent  
no longer than is required for him to get  
again, have a treaty signed and get back  
here.

**A TREATY WITH BRAZIL.**  
Before Congress has been in session a  
treaty with Brazil is probably have a  
treaty with Brazil to consider. The progress  
of friendship and association with Peru and  
Columbia is satisfactory also, but still  
not as cordial in its love of the United  
States as is some other Spanish-  
American nations.

In Cuba, there is a tremendous agitation  
of the question of reciprocity with  
Spain. The United States has a long  
history of friendship and association with  
Cuba, and it is not surprising that the  
United States should be so interested in  
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**ENTHUSIASTIC FOR RECIPROCIDY.**  
These commercial bodies will act upon  
the subject of Cuban reciprocity with  
great enthusiasm in favor of reciprocity.  
Havana paper, discussing the complaint of  
the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs  
that the Havana commercial bodies were  
not in favor of reciprocity with the United  
States in a treaty, by showing  
their eagerness and the necessity for  
such a treaty, states that they cannot tell  
Blaine's pet plan, which will more than  
ever insure his personality on the public.

# CUBA FOR RECIPROCIDY.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL MAGNATES SUM-  
MONED TO MADRID.

Strong Editorial in an Island Newspaper,  
Showing the Helplessness of the Colony  
in View of the American Policy—Blaine's  
Knowledge of the Country.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The De-  
partment of State has received a dispatch  
from Ramon O. Williams, Consul General  
at Havana, enclosing a translation of the  
announcement in the official journal of the  
fact that the Chairman of the Chamber of  
Commerce, Chairman of the Economic So-  
ciety, Chairman of the Tobacco Growers  
and Manufacturers' Association and the  
Chairman of the Board of Sugar Planters of  
Havana, have been called to the Palace of  
Instructions for Madrid, and requested to  
appoint a committee to go to Madrid and re-  
port personally to the views of these corpo-  
rations upon the negotiation of a reciprocity  
treaty with the United States.

Mr. Williams also encloses the transla-  
tion of an editorial from *La Lucha*, a lead-  
ing paper of Havana, regarding the action  
of the Spanish Cabinet at Madrid as follows:  
"Mr. Canovas del Castillo, according to the  
telegram received from our agent in Madrid,  
has just returned to Havana, and has been  
summoned to Madrid for the purpose of  
this island asking for the negotiation of a  
treaty of commerce with the United States as  
represented by the Chamber of Commerce,  
the Chamber of Agriculture, the Chamber of  
Manufacturers and the Chamber of Sugar  
Planters. The United States is admirably  
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