The Action of Radium upon Infection and upon Pathogenic Bacteria.—

DR. R. WERNER considers that in spite of the bactericidal power of the rays of radium it is necessary as well to disinfect infected wounds by means of antiseptics. HEILE considers that autolysis is a recognizable factor in the therapeutics, and suggests as a means of prevention in peritonitis the production of a localized leukocytosis by means of the ray. The author suggests the possibility of the destruction of bacteria in the organism by means of the action of the rays upon the cells and has experimented along this line. He has proved that the radium rays act upon bacteria not only by destroying them, but also by neutralizing their toxic action, their powers of immunization remaining at the same time unchanged. He also considers that the cells which succumb to the action of the rays are capable of developing bactericidal action, which is true only in a slight degree of the ordinary autolytic process.—*Münchener med. Wochenschrift*, 1905, No. 34, p. 1625.

Copper Salts in Blastomycosis and Actinomycosis.—

DR. ARTHUR D. BEVAN, noting that while potassium iodide in connection with the x-ray exerts a curative effect in superficial actinomycosis, this treatment was to a great extent without avail in pulmonary and abdominal involvement, with the idea in mind that copper sulphate is used to destroy the fungi of grain and other vegetable parasites, has experimented with this substance. The drug may be given in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain three times a day. The author reports good results, both in blastomycosis of the skin, where the copper is given internally and used as a wash of 1 per cent. strength for the lesions, and in actinomycosis, where it is also given by mouth and a 1 per cent. solution is employed in irrigation of sinuses. The author states the treatment is still in the stage of experimentation and suggests that a mixed treatment of copper and iodine salts may prove most effective in certain cases.—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1905, No. 20, p. 1492.

Silver in Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—

DR. MITOUR has employed Credé's ointment in the treatment of this disease with success. He begins with four inunctions daily, following which the cerebral symptoms rapidly become ameliorated and, continuing with two or three inunctions per day, he finds that the temperature falls and the other symptoms abate. The author reports a case in which complete cure followed this treatment.—*Bulletin général de thérapie médicale*, 1905, No. 2, p. 54.

Iron Salicylate.—According to DR. F. J. GRAY, this is prepared by adding tincture of iron perchloride to a solution of sodium salicylate; a deep violet precipitate results, which can be avoided or redissolved by adding a small quantity of potassium chlorate, by which means a solution varying from violet to brown is produced. Iron salicylate, when freshly made, is a powerful febrifuge without inducing diaphoresis, and has a specific influence in erysipelas and acute tonsillitis. The author employs a mixture made by dissolving 1 drachm of sodium salicylate in 2 ounces of water; to this is added a mixture consisting of iron perchloride, 2 drachms; potassium chlorate, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; glycerin, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and water to 8 ounces is added, and of this the dose is 1 ounce every three or four hours. In both erysipelas and tonsillitis local treat-