irrigations of the colon. The diet is chiefly milk, and water-drinking is encouraged. The advantages of the method are that it produces no pain and does not cause diarrhœa. The percentage of perforations was under 2 per cent., a rather low figure; hemorrhage occurred in 8.04 per cent., which seems large, but the loss of blood in many of the instances was slight. Marked meteorism is a contraindication to the use of calomel, but this manifestation may be caused to disappear by giving a small irrigation, and calomel may be allowed after twenty-four hours, unless blood appears as the result of the enema. Mercurialism was never noted. The death-rate of the patients treated as above was 9.36 per cent., but in calculating these figures no deductions are made of cases dying within forty-eight hours after admission. The author concludes with the statements that the calomel treatment is not unsafe, and ulcerative accidents are not increased. He makes the claim that the treatment leaves the patient free to deal with the enteric poison and relieves him from septic absorption; the bowel is kept clean, meteorism is reduced, and diuresis is assisted. The suggestion is made that this method in connection with the use of a specific serum, when such is obtainable, would be the most rational to employ in enteric fever.

Leukocytogenous Serum in Surgical Infections.—PAUL DELBET (*Revue de Thérapeutique*, 1906, No. 11, p. 384) has employed the horse serum of Petit with considerable success in various surgical infections. The serum may be used either in fluid form or as a powder; it is applied locally to the lesion itself, or in its immediate neighborhood. It may be injected into the tissues or applied as a wet dressing upon gauze. The action of the serum is both local and general; under its employment the toxic symptoms become less marked, the temperature falls, and the pulse-rate diminishes. Locally, after from four to six hours, the wound becomes more moist and in the severe instances the pus becomes more abundant. No untoward symptoms have been noted. In puerperal infection the author packs the uterus with sterile gauze impregnated with the serum, and in the case cited rapid amelioration followed the procedure. Previous to the packing the septic contents of the uterus was removed by curettage. In four instances of appendicitis of severe grade success followed the use of the serum. In a case of postoperative peritonitis and in an instance of sloughing hemorrhoids the treatment failed.

The Effect of Potassium Iodide in Experimental Arteriosclerosis Due to Adrenalin Inoculations.—W. T. CUMMINS and P. S. STOUT (*University of Pennsylvania Medical Bulletin*, 1906, No. 5, p. 101) after observing a series of experiments in rabbits state tentatively as a preliminary report that potassium iodide may be effectual in preventing the development of arteriosclerosis due to adrenalin inoculations. It seems probable that the salt has no absorptive properties, after the arteriosclerosis has appeared. Further research is being carried on by the authors.

The Treatment of Aneurysm by Relaxation of Arterial Tension.—H. HUCHARD (*Journal des praticiens*, 1906, No. 20, p. 307) reports three instances of aneurysm which he has followed, two for eight years and one for four years, in two of which permanent cure has resulted from