IV. On the Action of Iodoform as an Antiseptic. By Dr. DE RUYTER (Berlin). This is a refutation of the practical conclusions by the Danes Heyn and Røvsing. He agrees with them that iodoform-powder, outside the animal body, where it remains undecomposed is not antiparasitic. However it protects artificial nutritive media and wounds, like a filter from falling micro-organisms.

It must further be acknowledged that germs may be carried by iodoform powder, yet this occurs just as readily with other dry antiseptic material. In artificial cultures where the conditions correspond to those in practice, iodoform exerts a positive antiseptic action. Mixed with pus and kept at the body-temperature it decomposes, yielding a readily demonstrable iodine compound; this is with ptomaines which thus lose their dangerous properties. Sterilized blood or blood serum does not decompose iodoform, but as soon as pus cocci are added the decomposition begins. The cocci, though not killed, are influenced unfavorably. Correspondingly strong solutions of pure iodine are not so efficacious as when the iodine is freed by decomposition. For rapid disinfection of wounds or dressing material an iodoform-ether-alcohol-solution is suitable.

Senger (Magdeburg) added that iodoform greatly impedes and modifies the growth of anthrax bacilli, and destroys their inoculability on fresh gelatine. If iodoform is introduced into an animal and then immediately anthrax germs. these act fatally; but if the iodoform has had time to decompose first, the germs are not fatal. It follows that a wound-surface must first be aseptic to have iodoform act.—Rept. XVI Germ. Surg. Congress in *Centbl. f. Chirg.*, 1887, No. 25.

V. On the Antitubercular Action of Iodoform. By Prof. P. BRUNS (Tübingen). The opinions regarding the local action of iodoform on tuberculosis still differ widely because by the ordinary way of using the remedy it is hardly possible to collect positively decisive observations.

B. communicates the results of clinical observation and histological examination. They speak decidedly for the specific antitubercular action of iodoform. His data were derived from the treatment of cold tubercular abscesses by puncture and injection of iodoform—10% mixture