

an article recently published in the *Medical Summary*, Dr. Max Staller, Surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia, relates his experience with the unguentum Crede, a 15 per cent. preparation of soluble silver, and this report serves well to illustrate the wide range of utility of this remedy in affections of bacterial origin. During the past two years the author has treated 25 cases of erysipelas with unguentum Crede. The ointment was rubbed gently into the inflamed area for twenty or twenty-five minutes, by which time the greater portion had been absorbed. Any case, if seen early, was cured in three to five days. Improvement was noticeable within five to six hours, the skin losing its parchment-like appearance, becoming softer, and the burning sensations also subsiding. A case of cellulitis phlegmonosa of the leg in a patient suffering with nephritis was cured within three days by four applications of unguentum Crede of two drachms each at intervals of five hours. In gonorrhea, at the first threatening symptoms of bubo, two or three inunctions of one-half drachm over the affected area, with rest for twenty-four hours, always aborted pus formation. Remarkably successful results were obtained in mammary abscess from the use of the ointment in connection with the ice-bag. Even when it failed to prevent suppuration, it localized the process and completely relieved the pain and discomfort. An inunction of two drachms, repeated three times at intervals of four hours, usually prevented pus formation if the case was seen early enough. During an epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever the author employed unguentum Crede in seven cases, with only one death, each patient receiving six inunctions, besides the routine treatment. In fifty cases of scarlet fever, some of marked severity, the remedy also exerted a pronounced beneficial effect. A mixture of unguentum Crede, two drachms, to two ounces of ung. aqu. rosæ was rubbed into the body, and in none of these cases was the least trace of albumen observed in the urine.

The Edinburgh Tradition and Clinical Instruction.—In an address, entitled "The Edinburgh Tradition and other Topics," Adami (*Montreal Medical Journal*, 1900, vol. xxix., pp. 559-570) emphasizes the great value of bedside teaching, more especially as carried out in the hospitals in Montreal, and he discusses the question why this method has been practised so long in Montreal, while "elsewhere on the continent until recently clini-