

In January, 1894, Dr. Feilberg, chief physician of the small-pox hospital, Copenhagen, treated by red light eleven patients, eight of whom had the disease in so bad a form that a lengthy suppurative stage might have been expected. In none of the cases did the suppurative fever appear, and all these patients left the hospital unscarred. One of the patients was exposed to the light while some of the vesicles, which were not yet dry, remained on his ear; these vesicles immediately began to suppurate. A child in whom this treatment was begun at an advanced period of the disease had a severe suppuration, but all the late-appearing pustules were arrested in their evolution and dried up. Similar results are reported by Dr. Beackert, of Gottenburg, Sweden; Drs. Krohn and Myzius, Denmark; Dr. J. W. Moore, Dublin; Dr. Perronet, Paris, and Dr. Abel, Bergen. The last-mentioned observer says: "Dr. Finsen's treatment, if carefully observed from the first appearance of small-pox, so powerfully modifies the course of the disease that suppuration and its sequels may be prevented."

To put this treatment into practice is relatively an easy task. It is unnecessary that the glasses and the curtains should be of a dark red tint. A light red color will be more agreeable to the patients, and will facilitate the work of the nurses. However, all lamps brought near the patients ought to be provided with red globes. Patients should never be exposed, even for an instant, to the light of day until the vesicles are completely dried. In this expression of his opinions, Dr. Finsen confines himself to clinical results. In an article to be brought out later on, he will give the reasons which have led him to seek the influence of light in treating certain diseases; as well as the biological experiments which have enabled him to determine the specific action of certain rays of the spectrum on organisms. Phototherapy has also been used in the treatment of measles by Dr. Chatiniere, of Saint Mandé, France, who reports three cases treated by this method last July. The first patient recovered, took a bath and went out on the eighth day. The second patient was able to go out on the sixth day, as was also the third patient. Dr. Chatiniere thinks that his cases demonstrate the effect of suppressing normal rays of light by the interposition of red curtains. He considers that the explanation of the cutaneous phenomena observed in measles when so treated, is similar to what has been observed in variola, and he thinks that diseases with cutaneous phenomena may be modified in their duration and form by this harmless intervention. He prevents