As I have stated above, acid or alkaline solutions can cause considerable pain, while the neutral suspension is practically painless; but its absorption and effect is slower. The amount of pain and discomfort following an injection varies with different patients. In general, it is said that women seem to suffer less than men, and babies apparently have no pain even from a strongly alkaline solution. It has generally been found that on the second or third day after injection, there is a slight rise of temperature which abates again within a few hours, and a slight tenderness at the site of the injection.

It should be mentioned again that "606" is a powerful medicinal agent, and it should be used only after the various techniques have been thoroughly studied and mastered. It will never be a drug that can be used altogether in office practice like the frequent injections of the different mercurial salts; and the greatest caution must be exercised by those who use it, after it is given to the medical profession at large. An unattainable ideal would be to have the drug used only by trained genito-urinary specialists, just as a laparotomy is performed to-day only by a surgeon.

It is for this reason that Ehrlich has withheld the preparation from the general profession until many thousand cases have been recorded by competent and careful workers. The records of these cases will act as a bulwark against any future misuse of the drug by the incompetent.

Sandhofstrasse 44.

A CASE OF TORSION OF THE GREAT OMENTUM

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Although the case reports of torsion of the great omentum have greatly increased since the recognition of this condition has become more general, still it is of sufficient rarity to warrant the report of all cases, particularly of the intra-abdominal variety.

History.—R., male, aged 45, referred by Dr. W. V. C. Francis, with the following history: Appendectomy during an acute attack five years ago, with suppuration of the wound; since then the patient has had frequent attacks of abdominal pain of a colicky nature. July 22, 1910, an attack of unusual severity was followed by the formation of a tumor in the right iliac region which was tender to pressure. The temperature varied from normal to 101 F. The patient had not vomited. The bowels had moved daily. August 1, ten days after the commencement of his illness, the acute symptoms had subsided. He complained of little pain and appeared quite comfortable. The evening temperature was 100 F. The pulse was not accelerated. The abdominal walls were thick. There was no tympany nor rigidity. In the right iliac region, just lateral to a broad oblique scar, was a tumor about the size of a fist, slightly tender to touch and apparently superficial to the abdominal muscles. A diagnosis was made of strangulated epiplocele and operation suggested.

Operation and Findings.—The operation on August 3 revealed a mass of strangulated omentum about the size of a duck's egg, within a hernial sac, to which it was firmly adherent. The pedicle, two finger-breadths in thickness, was found continuous with a mass of matted and deeply congested omentum within the abdomen. This intra-abdominal mass was about the size of a goose-egg, firmly attached by old adhesions to the intestines, from which it was separated with difficulty. This mass was, in turn, attached by a pedicle the thickness of the thumb to the remainder of the great omentum. Both pedicles showed plainly the marks of torsion, and both omental masses the effects of venous obstruction. The strangulation

was more intense in the intra-hernial mass, but in neither was it sufficient to cause gangrene. The patient probably would have recovered from this attack, as he had from previous less severe ones, as evidenced by the dense adhesions of both masses. Both omental masses were removed and the hernial opening closed by overlapping. Recovery was uneventful.

Adhering to the classification suggested in my previous article,¹ this case belongs to the group of intra-hernial and intra-abdominal torsion about two points.

MYIASIS DERMATOSA DUE TO THE OX-WARBLE FLIES

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Myiasis dermatosa, or infection of the skin with the larval stage of dipterous insects, is fairly common in the tropics though less so in temperate zones, the infection in man most commonly being due to the screw-worm (*Comptosia macellaria*²) or to *Dermatobia hominis*.³ The following case of human infection due to *Hypoderma lineata*, one of the ox-warble flies and a parasite of cattle almost exclusively, merits report because of its rarity.

Patient.—H. S., a white boy, aged 11, of Roanoke, Va., was admitted to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, March 13, 1908, complaining of "swelling under the chin." His family and personal history are negative.

Present Illness.—In December, 1907, the boy noticed a small round lump just below the left knee; this lump was slightly red and very tender especially at night. About two days later the lump had disappeared from the original position and was found some three inches above the knee; the following day it was still higher on the thigh and during successive days it appeared at different points along a course up the abdomen, under the axilla, over the scapula, up the right side of the neck, irregularly about the scalp, finally passing back of the ear and to the submental region which it reached about two months after its first appearance; there it remained stationary, tenderness and pain having meantime greatly decreased. During January, 1908, there appeared in the left groin a second similar lump about the size of a finger-nail. This lump followed a course up the abdomen, under the right axilla and up to the back of the neck, reaching the occipital region in about three weeks, at which time it "came to a head"; the patient picked the scab off and pulled out a "white worm about one inch long and as thick as a darning-needle," alive and moving. These lumps were occasionally stationary but generally migrated three to four inches a day. The pain was not extreme but, with the tenderness and a stinging sensation, was more pronounced at night. At times the lumps would increase to the "size of his two fists" and become very painful.

Physical Examination.—In the submental region was a superficial fluctuating mass 2 cm. in diameter about which there was but little induration or inflammatory reaction. The cervical and axillary glands were generally palpable but small. Hemoglobin 75 per cent. White blood cells 7,700.

Differential count:

Polymorphonuclear neutrophils	54	per cent.
Polymorphonuclear eosinophils	8	per cent.
Mononuclears	30	per cent.
Transitional cells	1.5	per cent.
Unclassified cells	3.5	per cent.
Pulse and temperature normal. Urine negative.		

March 13, under cocaine anesthesia, the submental mass was incised, disclosing a small amount of finely granular detritus

1. Torsion of the Great Omentum, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., May 11, 1907, p. 1590.
2. Stiles: Osler's Modern Medicine, 1, 637.
3. Adams, J. Lee: Tropical Cutaneous Myiasis in Man, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., April 9, 1904, p. 947.