Springs, Yellowstone Park, on one occasion, gave complete and permanent relief. These waters are impregnated with silicate of magnesium. Many of the well-known remedies, as phenol, in different strengths, gave temporary relief, but are not to be compared with the efficacy of dilute alcohol, especially if used early in the attack, and with dilute alcohol and acetate of lead. The nervous symptoms, entirely apart from the local itching and burning, were distressing and long continued in one attack.

Two Cases of Erythema Multiforme Desquamativum.—PHILIP KING BROWN (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, February 1, 1906) gives the notes of two interesting cases under the above caption, the general symptoms being marked in each, especially heart involvement. In both, there was a history of recurrent endocarditis. Both boys had abdominal pain and vague rheumatic histories. The cases were peculiar in that there occurred desquamation similar to that of scarlet fever, and in one case, purpuric lesions. The general symptoms were varied and numerous; these are all referred to by the author, and constitute the chief interest of the paper.

Eruptions Produced by the Bromides and Iodides.—ARTHUR HALL (*Edinburgh Med. Jour.*, May, 1906) discusses the varieties of cutaneous disease caused by these drugs. He prefers employing Unna's terms of "iododerma" and "bromoderma" (rather than "acne") to express the eruptions, with the adjectives erythematous, purpuric, pustulosum, tuberosum, as required. The more severe forms due to iodides usually occur in persons suffering from diseases of the kidney, either alone and primary, or secondary to, or complicated by, heart disease, a defective power of elimination probably being the predisposing cause. In the case of bromides, the more severe forms of eruption occur chiefly in young children or infants whose eliminative powers are not manifestly diminished. Both the severe iodide and bromide eruptions may follow extremely small doses of the drug, administered for extremely brief periods; and, secondly, they continue to develop and get worse after the use of the drug has been entirely discontinued. They then remain severe for some time and very slowly disappear. The practical point in the paper (which is made interesting by illustrative cases) is the risk of giving iodide in any form, or any dose, to patients with diseased kidneys, or of giving bromide, in however small doses, to infants for long periods.

The Pathology and Therapeutics of Mycosis Fungoides.—VON ZUM-BUSCH (*Archiv f. Dermatologie und Syphilis*, Band lxxviii, Hefte 2 und 3), who has studied five cases of mycosis fungoides, observed in Riehl's clinic, regards this disease as akin, in a certain degree, to leukemia and pseudoleukemia, especially on account of the blood changes observed in it; these blood changes are, however, not the same as those seen in these two affections. They appear only during the course of the disease, being absent in the early stages. Mycosis fungoides may resemble sarcoma, and in this case blood changes may be entirely wanting. One is not justified in identifying it with leukemia or pseudoleukemia, and it belongs just as little to sarcoma. It is to be regarded as an independent disease, for its course and the clinical picture it pre-