within the vein, Schreiber, who employs a needle with a three-way stop-cock, first injects a small quantity of salt solution. After the injection of the drug is completed the tubing and needle are washed out with a few cubic centimeters of salt solution. No pain results from the injection except that produced by the needle, which is negligible. In a little more than 400 patients treated in this way no bad effects have been noted, but vomiting and diarrhoea may ensue if the dose exceeds 0.5 gram. At times there is temporary elevation of temperature, rarely above 40° C. The temperature seldom remains above normal longer than a day. In disease of the central nervous system, especially tabes, the rise in temperature is usually delayed, occurring on the second or third day after injection. Occasionally nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and headache were observed, and in one instance urticaria. No ocular or renal manifestations were discovered. In cases in which a second intravenous injection has been resorted to the febrile reaction was less marked or entirely lacking. In treating chancres and condylomas, the author has had very good results from dusting powdered arsenobenzol locally or applying it in the form of a 50 per cent. salve.

Necrosis of the Gluteal Muscles after the Injection of Arsenobenzol.—WECHSELMANN (*Deut. med. Woch.*, 1910, xxxvi, 1910) mentions, among other things, the possibility of necrosis of the muscles after injection into them of "606." He believes that patients exhibit considerable individual variation in susceptibility to muscle necrosis. ORTH (*Ibid.*, p. 1903) reports two cases studied histologically in which such necrosis of the gluteal muscles was found. No local infection was demonstrable by cultural methods, nor was there infiltration with pus cells. One of the patients died six weeks after the injection of "606" from laryngeal carcinoma. Necrosis was still to be seen.

The Treatment of Relapsing Fever with "606."—IVERSEN (*Deut. med. Woch.*, 1910, xxxvi, 1899) has used the Ehrlich-Hata compound in 60 cases of relapsing fever with remarkable results. On experimenting, he found 0.3 gram the proper dose in this disease. Hourly examinations of the blood after the injection demonstrated the complete disappearance of the spirochetes in five to ten hours. With the loss of the organism from the blood, the symptoms disappear and the patient remains well. Thus it is possible with a single dose of the new remedy, arsenobenzol, immediately to arrest the progress of the disease. This result is the more noteworthy since the disease has proved resistant to all previous forms of medication. The author has also had some experience in the treatment of malaria with "606." The patients were studied in the Caucasus. Of 60 cases of tertian malaria treated (0.45 to 0.8 gram intravenously and subcutaneously), 70 per cent. showed no more parasites in the blood after twelve to twenty-four hours. In the remaining cases the parasites persisted in the blood for several days. Only 4 cases of quartan fever were treated; in 2 of these two mild paroxysms followed the injection and then the parasites disappeared; the other 2 cases did not react to the drug. The results in estivo-autumnal malaria were again rather disappointing.