applications, each of ten minutes' duration, and invariably after two or three applications a smart reaction followed, with vesication and the subsequent formation of scars, which later appeared as distinct, white areas.

Treatment of Lupus and Cancer by Light and Roentgen Rays.—R. B. WILD (*Medical Chronicle*, December, 1903) found that the Lortet-Genoud lamp was not so effective as the Finsen lamp or the Roentgen rays. For ulcerated surfaces and large areas the Roentgen rays were more useful than the lamp. Excessive reaction is cautioned against, the best results having been obtained when the reaction did not occur or was slight. In carcinoma the results were not satisfactory. Out of ten inoperable cases there was a fatal termination in nine, although in these cases pain was relieved and the discharge lessened.

Granuloma Fungoides Successfully Treated with X-rays.—LUSTGARTEN (*Journal of Cutaneous Diseases*, April, 1904, p. 185) records a case in which treatment succeeded after a long treatment of arsenic hypodermically administered had failed. The itching was a very notable and distressing symptom, which practically ceased after the first exposure. The lesions were fungoid and were widely distributed. A mild degree of inflammation of the skin developed under repeated exposures, but disappeared within a week, with a shedding of the epidermis. The patient was singularly susceptible to the rays, for a single twenty-minute exposure would produce an inflammation of the skin on any part of the general surface, followed by a complete disappearance of the lesion.

ELLIOTT (*ibid.*) has also observed excellent results from the same treatment in this disease, a case being referred to in which seventy-two exposures caused complete disappearance of all the lesions. Not all cases, however, are improved by this method of treatment, according to the experience of Dr. Duhring in a certain case.

The Staphylococci of Chronic Eczema.—F. VEIEL (*Münchener med. Wochenschrift*, January 6, 1904) examined cases of eczema madidans, moist and crusted, and found that in all forms and in all stages these organisms were present—generally yellow, sometimes white, and occasionally lemon colored. With few exceptions they existed in pure cultures. Tests were made to distinguish the saprophytic from the pyogenic forms, with the result that in every case the staphylococci of eczema seemed to be the same as the pyogenic forms, and the question is put forth, What part do they play in the production of eczema? It does not appear that anyone has been able by inoculation to have produced a chronic eczema, but it is highly probable that they must be regarded as influencing the disease and its course.

Creeping Eruptions.—L. P. HAMBURGER (*Journal of Cutaneous Diseases*, May, 1904) considers the whole subject at length. It has a special dermatological importance, and is worthy of note from a general medical standpoint because of its relation to myiasis, especially as applies to the bot-fly. The buttock is often the seat of the disease, pointing to the toilet as the possible seat of contagion. The feces may also be the carrier of the larvæ. The author describes a case occurring