Phototherapy in St. Goran Hospital, Stockholm.—MAGNUS MOLLER (*Monatssch. f. prakt. Derm.*, November 1, 1905, p. 449) reports his experience with this method of treatment in various diseases, including seventy-nine cases of lupus vulgaris, seventeen of lupus erythematosus, twelve of carcinoma cutis, three of alopecia creata, and one each of nævus vasculosus and acne rosacea. Not to speak of the excellent results obtained in lupus vulgaris the results were favorable in the infiltrated form of lupus erythematosus (the lupus erythematosus discoides of Kaposi), while but slightly beneficial results followed its use in the superficial forms. In alopecia areata, acne rosacea, and nævus vasculosus distinct improvement took place.

The Action of the Finsen Light on Normal Skin.—F. VON VERESS (*Monatsshefte f. prakt. Derm.*, vol. xl. p. 430), from experiments made, concludes that symptoms of acute inflammation are produced, including œdema, blebs, dilatation and thrombosis of the bloodvessels, emigration of leukocytes and lymphocytes; secondly, as to the lesions, vacuolization of the epithelial cells and of the giant cells, degeneration or necrosis of the epithelium, hemorrhage and hyaline degeneration; thirdly, reactionary symptoms composed of proliferation.

Case of Pemphigus Neonatorum Gangrænosus.—W. T. FREEMAN (*Brit. Journ. of Derm.*, October, 1905) states that in the infant there were no symptoms pointing to syphilis as the cause. At birth the infant was said by the midwife to have no skin on the feet and legs, but the presence of blebs with hemorrhagic contents over the general surface permitted the diagnosis of pemphigus. Death occurred on the fourth day, by which date some of the blebs had dried up, others had ruptured, leaving patches of blood-stained corium, which soon took on a gangrenous form. Nine parts out of ten of the eruption existed at birth. The author inclines to the view that the cutaneous manifestation is but a peripheral expression of a widespread central nervous lesion and that the epidemics, if such there be, are caused by a secondary infection of the contents of the vesicles.

The Organism of Dermatitis Coccidioides.—S. B. WOLBACH (*Journ. of Cut. Dis.*, January, 1905) studied a case in Boston, in which the lesions were subcutaneous and situated on the head. The patient had lived in California and Mexico and had travelled much abroad. Cultures of the fungus resembled young colonies of *oidium lactis*, and consisted of a mass of coarse, branching, here and there segmented, mycelia, with a distinct membrane. Old colonies showed an aerial hyphæ-bearing gonidea and spherical bodies resembling those met with in the tissue. The author states that the organism cannot be considered a blastomycosis.

Multiple Benign Sarcoid.—C. BOECK (*Archiv f. Derm. u. Syph.*, January, 1905) again calls attention to this disease, which he first described in 1899. Five new cases are referred to. The disease is usually papular or nodular, the lesions being usually multiple, the size of a pea or bean, reddish blue or brownish yellow in color, and generally seated on the face. While clinically they resemble somewhat tuberculosis the course of the disease is different, the lesions being