

**Imagined Parasites, Atoxyl, Blindness.**—JUAN DE AZUA (*Revista Clínica de Madrid*, November 1, 1910) reports the case of a physician who was addicted to morphine and cocaine, the latter suggesting to him the idea of parasites upon the skin. First, mercurial inunctions were employed for the imagined parasites, followed by stomatitis, then for thirty-three days injections of atoxyl, which was followed by total blindness (papillary atrophy).

**Rhinoscleroma Cured by X-ray Treatment.**—S. POLLITZER (*Journal of Cutaneous Diseases*, August, 1910) records an instance of this distinctly rare disease (very seldom encountered in the United States), occurring in an Austrian woman, which was cured by the x-rays, three years having elapsed after cure without recurrence. Distinct improvement was recorded two weeks after beginning the treatment. (Cases of cure by other observers, especially in Austria, have been recorded from time to time during the last decade.—L. A. D.)

**The Treatment of Erythematous Lupus with the X-rays.**—MOBERG (*Archiv f. Dermatologie u. Syphilis*, Band cvii, Heft 1 to 3) has treated 18 cases of erythematous lupus of varying degrees of severity with the x-rays, and is thoroughly convinced that this agent has an undoubted effect upon the disease. It does not exert a specific effect upon the malady such as it exhibits in epithelial new formations, such as verruca and epithelioma; and in order to obtain effects superficial or deep destruction of the treated parts must be produced. In 6 out of the 18 cases treated a cure without recurrence was obtained; a cure, but followed by recurrence, in 4 cases; in 6 cases, while the cure was not complete, a very inconsiderable portion of the disease was left; in the last 2 cases the favorable effect of the treatment was quite clear, but the patients ceased attendance too early. The author is quite convinced that, although by no means an ideal treatment, the x-rays have a very important place, along with other local treatment, in the therapeutics of this most obstinate disease.

**Eczematoid Ringworm.**—WHITFIELD (*British Journal of Dermatology*, February, 1911), under the title, "Some Notes on *Tinea Circinata*," calls attention to a form of ringworm occurring on the hands and feet which is usually indistinguishable from an acute vesicular eczema without the aid of the microscope, and which is, in consequence, very liable to be mistaken for this latter affection. Whitfield, a few years ago, called attention to this form of ringworm, and has since been collecting new cases; he now reports 7 additional ones. In these 7 cases there was a vesicular eruption upon the hands or feet, and the presence of the trichophyton fungus was demonstrated in all of them. In the treatment of this form of ringworm Whitfield has found an ointment containing 3 per cent. of salicylic acid and 5 per cent. of benzoic acid very effective.

**New Researches upon the Etiology of Alopecia Areata.**—SABOURAUD (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, 1911, No. 2), from a recent clinical study of 100 cases of alopecia areata taken at random, concludes as follows: In 22 per cent. of the cases of alopecia areata, at least,