

**The Treatment of Pernicious Anemia.**—EFFENDI (*Deutsch. med. Woch.*, 1911, xxxvii, 930) relates the history of a patient suffering apparently from pernicious anemia. When first observed the red blood cells were 1,280,000; the white cells, 4800; and the hemoglobin 38 per cent. Because of the history of a previous luetic infection, active antiluetic treatment was given, but the anemia progressed. Iron and arsenic also had no effect, and the red blood cells fell to 970,000, with 20 per cent. of hemoglobin. Effendi then tried glycerin in doses of a tablespoonful three times a day, and later this dose was increased to 70 grams. The improvement was rapid, and at the end of a month the red blood cells were 4,200,000, with 100 per cent. of hemoglobin. Since then the patient has remained perfectly well, and the red blood cells have increased still further, to 5,200,000. Effendi was led to try this method of treatment by the report of a case of pernicious anemia similarly treated by Tallquist, who had equally good results. He does not think that glycerin will cure every case of pernicious anemia, but believes that it may benefit only those of intestinal origin.

**Salvarsan in the Treatment of Malignant Tumors.**—VON CZERNY and CAAN (*Münch. med. Woch.*, 1911, lviii, 881) have tried salvarsan in the treatment of various malignant tumors. They found that salvarsan had a distinct beneficial effect upon inoperable malignant tumors, especially upon sarcoma when the Wassermann reaction was positive. They observed a considerable diminution in the size of sarcomatous tumors, together with an improvement in the general condition. The cases of carcinoma showed no objective signs of improvement, although marked diminution of pain and a considerable general improvement usually followed the injections. They suggest that salvarsan therapy may be of value after the surgical removal of sarcoma in order to prevent a probable recurrence. This treatment is contraindicated in cachectic and in very weak patients. They believe that it may be possible to increase the dose of salvarsan for the treatment of malignant tumors, and then better results may be obtained. Usually a single dose of from 0.4 to 0.6 gram salvarsan was given, and they question whether a number of small repeated doses of salvarsan would not have had greater therapeutic effects. The question is also raised as to the effect of local injections of salvarsan into the tumor combined with the remedy given in the usual manner.

**The Therapeutic Use of Pituitrin.**—KLOTZ (*Münch. med. Woch.*, 1911, lviii, 1119) reviews the work of many different observers regarding the action of pituitrin in raising abnormally low blood pressure. From his own clinical observations and experimental work on animals, Klotz is very favorably impressed by the beneficial effects of pituitrin in conditions that are associated with lowered blood pressure. He recommends it especially in uterine hemorrhage due to postpartum atony of the uterus. He also thinks it may be of value in other hemorrhages dependent upon a low vasomotor tone and in postoperative shock, although he has no personal experience with its use in such conditions. Klotz also suggests that it should be used in conditions of low vasomotor tone due to the toxins of acute infectious diseases. He says that pituitrin has the marked advantage over adrenalin, in