

irrigation of the nasal passages with a warm saline solution. The after-treatment he uses consists in instilling warm salt-water into the nares every few hours. The child is put upon liquid diet, and is confined to the house for a few days. The nasal irrigation is kept up for weeks.

The writer operates without narcosis, and believes that there is less shock where no anæsthetic is given. W. Milligan.

Morestin.—*Foreign Body in Pharynx and Presternal Dermoid Cyst.* "La Presse Méd.," October 20, 1900.

At a meeting of the Société Anatomique Morestin showed (1) a piece of bone (rabbit) removed from the retro-laryngeal mucous membrane of the pharynx; (2) a dermoid cyst about the size of a hen's egg, removed from the supra- and pre-sternal region. From its position, softness, and the fact that it moved more or less with the movements of the larynx, it was at first taken for a goitre. It first appeared at the age of ten years. It contained hairs, etc. Arthur J. Hutchison.

THYROID, Etc.

Cristiani.—*Development of Thyroid Grafts.* "Revue Méd. de la Suisse Romande," November, 1900.

A graft of thyroid gland at first tends to undergo a certain amount of degeneration, but soon regains its normal structure and forms a true thyroid gland, capable of carrying on proper thyroid functions and having no tendency to atrophy. In many of the author's experiments the graft was considerably larger after six months to two years than at the time of its transplantation, and this increase in size was due to increase in the thyroid epithelium proper. This increase takes place by means of epithelial buds starting from the thyroid alveoli. It is thus analogous to the growth of the thyroid in embryo, or to the growth of the thyroid during the formation of a goitre. Arthur J. Hutchison.

THERAPEUTICS.

E. A. Peters.—*Cases in which Pain was relieved by Suprarenal Extract.* "The Lancet," March 2, 1901.

The author urges that even when recourse must be had to morphia, local application of suprarenal extract will in many cases postpone the necessity for the narcotic drug.

When liquid suprarenal extract is applied to a part of the respiratory, intestinal, or genito-urinary, or other mucous membrane, a pallor spreads over the inflamed surface, and usually obtains for two hours; even the pain of suppurative ophthalmia is eased somewhat. The pain of subacute inflammations, such as those of cancer and tuberculosis, is quickly and safely eased for two or more hours. Application of the extract once or twice in the twenty-four hours has reduced the usual pain to a minimum, and apparently the inflammatory condition subsides somewhat. The ultimate effect of suprarenal extract on these forms of inflammation cannot be stated. Of the various preparations

of suprarenal extract which are upon the market, the liquid preparations have proved unsatisfactory. Burroughs and Wellcome have endeavoured to manufacture a reliable "solid," but, except in the case of the earlier specimens, these attempts have failed. But an efficient preparation can at any time be prepared from the tabloids of the dried gland produced by that firm. Two tabloids, representing 10 grains of fresh gland, are powdered and placed in a test-tube with 100 minims of boiled water. The test-tube is stood in boiling water for from ten to fifteen minutes. The contents are then filtered; the opalescent filtrate presents a 10 per cent. watery extract, has a specific gravity of 1032, and contains about 2 per cent. of sodium chloride. If required, solid cocaine hydrochlorate can be conveniently added to the cooled filtrate. This extract varies widely in keeping properties, and though after the addition of a little camphor it may keep some days, it is better to prepare fresh sterile solutions. Some of the 10 per cent. watery extract has been injected subcutaneously into rabbits with no marked ill-effect, until a proportion was reached when the 10 per cent. extract of 1 gramme of suprarenal gland was injected into 1000 grammes of rabbit; at this point a diminution of weight and fall of rectal temperature were noted. When the amount of extract was doubled, a great fall of temperature occurred, together with a tendency to sepsis, local gangrene (compare ergot gangrene of our forefathers), and death. If the same proportion holds good in man, it would be necessary to inject 22 ounces into a 10-stone man before ill effects were produced. The fresh glandular extract was not used in any of the above-described cases.

The following cases show that the application of a suitable suprarenal extract may be of great benefit in allaying the pain of cancer and other forms of chronic inflammation without any apparent deleterious effect:

CASE 1. *Recurrent Scirrhus of Mamma*.—A 10 per cent. solution was painted on, and secured freedom from pain every night for three months.

CASE 2. *Stricture of Esophagus*.—Relief by sipping a teaspoonful of a 10 per cent. solution of extract.

CASE 3. *Tuberculosis of Larynx*.

CASE 4. *Periodontitis*.

StClair Thomson.

REVIEWS.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Museum of the Sixth International Otological Congress, held in London, August 8 to 12, 1899. Compiled and edited by W. JOBSON HORNE and ARTHUR H. CHEATLE. Revised edition. J. and A. Churchill, London, 1900. Price 10s. net.

The phenomenal success of this museum was constantly remarked by all members of the Congress. Those who came from abroad particularly deplored that so very few days were allowed for its inspection, and that adequate study of its contents was an absolute impossibility. The extent of the work carried out astounded all who were present. Those who procure the Descriptive Catalogue and peruse it at their