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 goître. It first appeared at the age of ten years. It contained hairs, etc.

1 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 goître.

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