

blood of sheep drawn six weeks after extirpation of the thyroid. Injected subcutaneously it proved to be entirely without value, and frequently resulted in abscess formation at the point of injection. Given by mouth, however, it has been followed by very encouraging results. Nine cases have been reported in the past year by Thienger, Hempel, Peters, Lorner, and Duerig. In one case no improvement occurred. In the remainder there was a reduction of the pulse rate, and an improvement in the general circulation, in the size of the thyroid and its consistency, and improvement in the tremor, in strength, and in the subjective feeling of well-being. In some cases this improvement continued only during the administration of the serum or for a short time afterwards. Duerig, however, reports a case in which improvement was maintained for six months, after an administration of the serum for a period of four months preceding.

Christens has used with equally favorable experience the dried, pulverized blood of thyroidectomized sheep, instead of the serum, administering it by mouth as in the case of Moebius' antithyroidin. It must be recognized that antithyroidin and the dried blood as used by Christens are purely symptomatic remedies, and that as far as experience has shown they give only temporary results. Even though temporary, these results have, however, justified its use. Aside from occasional nausea and feeling of aversion, it produces no untoward results except when grave circulatory disturbances have made their appearance, especially myocarditis, when it undoubtedly adds to the gravity of the case and is strongly contraindicated.

Eulenberg reports seven cases treated with Moebius' antithyroidin, in five of which the general condition, at least, was greatly improved. He considers the serum a distinctly helpful palliative measure, but he does not feel justified in letting it replace the dietetic and physical methods of treatment, which should be carefully adhered to.—*Interstate Med. Jour.*, Jan., 1906.

Intraocular Hemorrhage Treated with Dionin.

Dionin is gaining wider and wider recognition as an extremely valuable agent in a large number of external and internal diseases of the eye, says John Green, Jr. In subconjunctival injection it was found by Blanco (*Arch. de Ophthalmol.*) to cause resorption of a severe intraocular hemorrhage, with restoration of vision to normal.—*Interstate Med. Jour.*, Jan., 1906.