

ed in recent days Fischer collected last year 25 cases where that operation had been performed; the mortality was 48 per cent. Professor Dohrn has added to the record his own case, and others recorded within the last twelve months by Schede, Czerny, and Roberts, making up a total of 29 cases, with an "operation mortality" of 44.9 per cent. Professor Dohrn's case was alive and well two months after the operation.

HUTCHINS (W. D.) ON VERATRUM VIRIDE IN EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.—A woman, above medium height, weight, ninety-three pounds, age, thirty-five, mother of three children, applied to me for treatment July, 1879. Her condition: anæmic, greatly debilitated, heart apparently much dilated, without rhythm, with a wallowing movement; eye-globes so protuberant as almost preventing closure of lids, presenting shocking deformity. Goitre not measured, but very prominent. Mind deranged. She had suffered with this malady, gradually increasing in gravity, for twelve years. Had been under the treatment of several home physicians, and, finally, while visiting Philadelphia, consulted a physician of that city, who diagnosed exophthalmic goitre, and advised her to return home immediately, as she was liable to fall dead at any hour. I confirmed his diagnosis, and placed the patient on tr. veratrum viride, three drops morning and night, to be gradually increased until the full dose possible to tolerance was obtained. At first the three drops were barely tolerated; four drops produced such weakness as to oblige her to take to her bed for a short time. She persevered however, until twelve drops were taken morning and night without producing nausea or any inconvenience whatever.

This dose was continued twice daily for twelve months, then dropped to one dose daily for a few following months.

The improvement of the patient was gradual but progressive, and at the expiration of twelve months from beginning of treatment the goitre had disappeared, the eyeballs had receded to their normal position, the mind had returned, and her

weight was ascertained to be one hundred and sixty pounds.—*Therap. Gaz.*, Dec., 1880.

THE CHOLERA.—Asiatic cholera now prevails over a pretty large area of the earth's surface, and seems to be increasing steadily both in its intensity and in its extent. It is reported from Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, Arabia, Southern Russia, Japan, and Batavia. In Spain there are at least five provinces, namely, Valencia, Toledo, Alicante, Castile, and Badajoz, in which the disease exists, and in Portugal the government reluctantly admits that three districts are infected. From Mecca news of the presence of cholera was first received about the end of July, and although quarantine was at once established against the pilgrims returning to Cairo, it was ineffectual or too late, for the disease broke out with considerable violence, and spread thence westward along the shore of the Mediterranean. It is said now that Mecca is free from the disease. In Japan the epidemic is in full sway in many places, Nagasaki being reported as specially afflicted with the plague. France is making special efforts to keep the cholera away from the southern departments, and the French Senate, on August 4th, voted 100,000 francs for the establishment of frontier posts to prevent the entry of cholera into the country. A decree has been passed by the government making it a criminal offence for anyone entering the country from Spain to fail to notify the authorities of the fact. Several Spaniards, among them many ladies and children, have been apprehended for failure to comply with this decree, and have been condemned to varying terms of imprisonment (usually three days) and to pay fines of from one to ten or fifteen dollars. In Spain the physicians are having the usual trouble with the peasants, who oppose all attempts to improve the sanitary condition of the towns, and in some places the peasants have been so threatening in their attitude against the physicians that the latter have been compelled to appeal to the authorities for a military escort. Considerable uneasiness