

that which places the origin of the affection in the medulla, and that which seeks it in the thyroid gland. Durdafi has repeated Filehne's experiment upon animals, and has succeeded in producing protrusion of the eyeball by section of the medulla at the level of the auditory nucleus, though he was not able, as Filehne was, to produce goitre and cardiac disturbance.

Hale White has reported the results of an autopsy on a patient who died from pneumonia, after having for years suffered with exophthalmic goitre, in which he found in the floor of the fourth ventricle a number of small hemorrhagic infarcts. These he attributed to the influence of the circulatory sequelæ of the pulmonary inflammation, upon a plan of lowered resistance.

Paul Moebius first put forth the idea that disturbance of thyroid function is the primary stage in the general clinical features of the affection, thus making the disease correlated with myxœdema and cachexia strumipriva. Gautier upholds this theory by citing cases in which surgical operations upon the goitre have caused the disappearance of all symptoms. The study of early cases, however, must negative this view—at least in the eyes of the clinician. In the matter of therapy, recent contributions do not help us much; although instances of recovery under various methods of treatment continue to be reported. In our own experience, picROTOXIN, as recommended by Bartholow, has proved of service.—*Medical News*

### **Intubation of the Larynx in Croup.—**

D'Heilly (*Archiv f. Kinderheilkunde*) reports thirteen cases of intubation for croup, the symptoms being such as usually require tracheotomy, namely, persistent dyspnoea, recession of the epigastrium, and commencing asphyxia. The youngest child was nine months old, the oldest four years. Two of the children were too near death to be benefited by any treatment; of the remaining eleven only two were saved. In spite of this high mortality the author formed a favorable opinion as to the value of the procedure. It involves no loss of blood and no wound, it can be carried out easily, and serious and unexpected accidents are not likely to occur. An unsuccessful intubation can