

tions in the upper abdominal region, but these were so painful that all others were injected into the glutei. As a result of the injections, there was marked burning in the situation of the operation scars, and it was remarked that the patient also had the taste of fibrlysin (or thiosinamine) in his mouth during the day. He gradually grew accustomed to the remedy. The results following the injections were very good, the bowels became more regular, and finally moved daily without the aid of any laxative, and five months after the last injection the patient appeared to be perfectly well.—*Allgem. med. Central-Zeitung*, Feb. 9, 1907.

Recovery from Exophthalmic Goiter after the Use of Antithyroidin.

M. L. Abelmann, of the Elizabeth Children's Hospital of St. Petersburg, after giving a short *résumé* of the work done by others with Moebius' serum, or antithyroidin, in the treatment of exophthalmic goitre, reports the history of a striking case which came under his own observation. The patient was a girl only thirteen years old—a very young patient to suffer from this disease. The father had exophthalmic goitre and died at a comparatively early age. The child was of medium size and weight; the skin was clear, although she was somewhat anemic. Syphilis and tuberculosis were denied in the family history. The symptoms of Basedow's disease were all characteristic: exophthalmos, Stellwag's sign, von Graefe's sign, and Moebius' sign. There was a marked thyroid tumor, being 9 cm. across. The pulse frequently was raised from 130 to 150. The patient was placed upon antithyroidin, with beginning doses of 2 drops t. i. d., gradually increasing until 12 drops were given three times daily. At the end of three weeks the clinical picture had markedly altered. The patient became much quieter, the tachycardia disappearing completely. The exophthalmos diminished, so that the bulging of the eyelids was scarcely perceptible. The goitre had also disappeared. Stellwag's and Moebius' sign had also disappeared; von Graefe's sign persisted somewhat. The patient recovered completely.—*Russki Vratsch*, Sept., 1906.

Apomorphin in Acute Alcoholism.

Rosenwasser speaks highly of the value of apomorphin in doses of from 1-30 to 1-10 grain as a sedative and hypnotic in cases of acute alcoholism. A very few minutes after administering an emetic dose by hypodermic injection vomiting occurs,