

had been able to infect monkeys by the bite of ticks. The spirochaete is probably *obermeyer*i, can be transmitted by the bite of the tick, and in one case the authors were successful in transmitting the parasite by the bites of young ticks hatched in the laboratory from eggs laid by infected parents. The temperature chart of the disease in human beings is very characteristic; during two to four days high temperature with moderate remissions, then a drop to normal, where it continues for several days, after which there is a repetition of the febrile period, this being repeated again and again. In past times, this has always been considered malarial, and, as the therapeutic test was relied upon, the subsidence was considered a proof that it was the action of quinine on malaria, and the mistake was thus perpetuated. Experimental disease in monkeys and cases occurring in natives are recorded clinically and the reports of blood examinations given, with the morphology of the spirochaete and the tick (*Ornithodoros*), and notes of the distribution of the latter. The authors considered that a developmental process is carried on in the body of the tick.

DUTTON and TODD. "Gland Puncture in Trypanosomiasis." *Ibid*.

The authors found in their investigation of native cases that by far the most efficient method of determining the presence of trypanosomes is by puncture of the lymph glands, and examination of the gland juice; although, of course, even this is not an infallible method.

J. DRESCHFELD, F.R.C.P. "On Some of the Symptoms and Treatment of Graves' Disease." *Medical Chronicle*, January 1906.

With reference to treatment the author has not found success to follow the use of thymus gland extract; he has not tried adrenalin, considers that in some cases thyroid extract does harm, and gives his own observations in support of the use of antithyroid serum (Moebius) and thyroidectin, which is obtained from the blood of a thyroidectomized animal. Of 21 cases, 10 were cured, six improved. The author gives it by the mouth, 10 minims thrice a day and gradually increases the dose to 25 minims if the lower doses are not effectual. Care must be taken lest hyperthyroidism occur. He repeats, also, the figures of Kocher's wonderful series of cures by surgical treatment. In preference to the usually employed blood serum of sheep whose thyroids have been removed, Hallion, in *La Presse Medicale*, November 1st, 1905, advises a French modification, which is a glycerinated preparation of the entire blood. Referring to the symptoms of Graves' disease, Dreschfeld points out that dermatography is a very constantly present