KASSOWITZ has observed a good result by thyroid treatment in a case of cretinism. Of differential diagnostic importance is the increased curvature of the palate in cases of cretinism. This symptom is observed in all cretins, but sometimes also in mentally normal children. *Michael.*

HAMBURGER AERTZLICHER VEREIN.

Meeting, January 28th and February 11th, 1896.

LEMKE. *On Basedow's (Graves') Disease.* The author believes that tremor and delirium cordis are the most important and earliest symptoms of the disease. He has observed two cases with these symptoms in which exophthalmos and struma appeared later. He believes that the disease is a form of intoxication produced by the secretion of the thyroid, and that the poison has a specific relation to the muscles. Thyrectomy is the best treatment. The author has performed it seventeen times.

PELTESOHN and SANGER. *Some Cases of Graves' Disease.*

KUMMEL does not believe that the secretion from simple hypertrophy causes the disease, but that from a pathologically changed gland does.

NORME said that in some well-marked cases tremor is not observed.

FRANKE observed in one case pulsation of the retina.

BOETHGER had observed it in combination with maniacal hallucinations.

HESS believes that the poison has no affinity for the muscles, but for the nerves.

DEUTSCHMANN remarked that the exophthalmos is produced by increased blood supply.

EMBDEN showed Baumann's thyroid reaction.

Michael.

VAUDOISE SOCIETY OF MEDICINE.

February 1st, 1896.

Dr. MERMOD presented the case of a patient operated upon last year for *multiple sinusites*—double maxillary, right ethmoidal, *left sphenoidal*—and who succumbed to a meningitis after simple exploration of the right frontal sinus made through the nose. For two months the patient had violent attacks of headache, terminating each time in abundant secretion of serous liquid from the nose. Catheterism through the fronto-nasal canal being impossible, it was determined to explore the sinus across the floor by the nose. The sound was pressed slowly from below upwards, and from behind forwards, supported against the septum, and as much as possible forwards, behind the bones of the nose. It was remarked with surprise that the instrument entered easily, without any bony resistance, into what appeared to be a vast cavity, and to a depth of seven and a