

diagnosed as subacute osteomyelitis, kidney stones, tuberculosis in bowels, kidneys or lungs, hysteric anuria, and syphilis of the nervous and cardiovascular systems. These disturbances began at 15 years of age. Thyroid medication arrested the hematuria, tendency to obesity, and somnolency, falling of the hair, angina pains and edema of the limbs. Acute hyperthermia accompanied the attack. The failure to recognize the hypothyroidism also permitted an advanced stage of arteriosclerosis to develop.

Roux, C. GOITER PROPHYLAXIS. [Corresp. bl. f. Schw. Aerzte, Vol. 48, 1918, March 23.]

The many studies of the epidemiology of goiter have brought out one fact that iodine applied at the right time, is the best treatment and that it is usually effectual, and without danger if given cautiously in the prevention of goiter. After the goiter has once developed enough to attract attention, it is usually too late for iodine to be of value as a prophylactic. It would be easy, says the author, to have a few crystals of iodine placed in an open jar in each schoolroom. The iodine vapor thus inhaled would be infinitesimal and no harm is apprehended, while during the school year it might act as effectually as the iodine inhaled during a month at the seashore, which has been thought to be efficacious. At the hospital and polyclinic in his charge, he distributes on every occasion small boxwood medallions containing a crystal of iodine in waxed paper. Without waiting for the etiology of goiter to be cleared up the marvellous and rapid action of preparations of iodine in homeopathic doses on the diffuse goiters of young pigs, young dogs and young children should be utilized in arresting the progress of the goiter and warding it off in others. The public and pharmacists should be warned of the dangers of improper iodine medication.

Cramer, W. (1) FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE THYROID-ADRENAL APPARATUS. A HISTOCHEMICAL METHOD FOR THE DEMONSTRATION OF ADRENALIN GRANULES IN THE SUPRARENAL GLAND. (2) HISTOCHEMICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE SUPRARENAL MEDULLA IN DIFFERENT PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS. [Proc. Physiol. Soc., J. Physiol., 1918, 52, viii-x, xiii-xv.]

The author has devised an ingenious method. He exposes for the histochemical demonstration of adrenalin granules, thin slices of the suprarenal body to the action of osmic acid vapor, by suspending the tissues for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours at 37° in a wet gauze bag in a closed tube containing 2 per cent osmic acid solution. The adrenalin granules stain a lustreless black and resemble coal-dust. After removal of the paraffin the section is placed in turpentine for 15 to 30 minutes to eliminate the fat. The injection of 2.5 m. β -tetrahydromaphthylamine into 20 mice caused a massive secretion of adrenalin granules into the blood during the first hour, and the medullary cells become almost depleted during