

From five to fifteen injections are considered necessary for a complete cure, and the patient must be carefully watched for a relapse, when the treatment should again be instituted. From his experiments and observations Dr. Horn draws the following conclusions:

(1) The *Coccobacillus foetidus ozæna* Perez, as isolated by Hofer, has answered all the bacteriologic requirements necessary to establish its identity as the ætiologic factor in ozæna.

(2) The isolation of this organism is attended with considerable difficulty.

(3) The production of agglutinating serum in rabbits is an exceedingly difficult task.

(4) The preparation of autogenous vaccines in every case is very difficult, if not impossible.

(5) At present mixed vaccines made from various strains of Perez bacillus is the most practical method of treatment now available.

(6) It may be necessary to precede or combine with the treatment the vaccines made from the organisms which are usually present in combination with the Perez bacillus.

(7) It may be possible that there may be two or more types of ozæna, bacteriologically different but clinically identical. *Birkett (Rogers).*

LARYNX AND TRACHEA.

Iglauer, S.—Accidental Pneumothorax during Tracheotomy, with Report of a Case. "Annals of Otology," xxiv, p. 303.

The accident referred to in this paper is rare. The author's case was a male child, aged twenty-three months. A diagnosis of foreign body in the air-passages was made, and, the child being cyanosed, a low tracheotomy was done without an anæsthetic. The child struggled continuously and pneumothorax of the right side resulted. Under careful treatment the child recovered, the lung having re-expanded by the twenty-seventh day. No foreign body was discovered, the real cause of the trouble probably being acute subglottic laryngitis. *Macleod Yearsley.*

REVIEW.

The Medical Annual Synoptical Index to Remedies and Diseases for the Ten Years 1905 to 1914. Vol. iii. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd. New York: Wm. Wood & Co. Toronto: The J. F. Hartz Co., Ltd. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co., Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd. Bombay: Thacker & Co. Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane: G. Robertson & Co., Proprietary Ltd. Sydney: Angus & Robertson, Ltd. New Zealand: Whitcombe & Tombs, Ltd. 8s. 6d. net.

Those who have the good fortune to possess the volumes of the Medical Annual from 1905 to 1914 inclusive will find an enormous amount of usefulness in the Synoptical Index to these volumes published by Messrs. Wright & Sons; they can at once refer to their bookshelves and get recent and exhaustive information in the minimum of time.

Those who are not so fortunate should also possess themselves of the index, because, in the first instance, they can see where to find the wanted information at their medical library, but, furthermore, they will have in the index not merely a guide to the volumes and pages, but on many subjects valuable and practical information, chiefly in the form of therapeutic hints, extracted from the articles referred to. The work is, therefore, not a mere conglomeration of the alphabetical indexes, but a catalogue *raisonné* and something more.

Dundas Grant.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Cancer of the Thyroid Gland. Gaylard, Harvey, R., and Marsh, Millard C. Carcinoma of the Thyroid in the Salmonoid Fishes. (Publications from the State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, Washington. 1914.)—As a result of investigations and experiments the following conclusions were arrived at:

(1) The disease known as gill disease, thyroid tumour, endemic goitre, or carcinoma of the thyroid in the Salmonidæ, is a malignant neoplasm.

(2) The disease occurs in fish living under conditions of freedom in populated areas.

(3) When introduced into fish-breeding establishments it becomes endemic with occasional epidemic outbreaks.

(4) Normal fish taken from the wilderness may be made to acquire the disease when placed in fish-breeding establishments where the disease is endemic.

(5) The feeding of uncooked animal proteid favours and the feeding of cooked animal proteid retards the disease as compared with the uncooked. Feeding alone is not an efficient cause. It must be combined with an agent transmitted probably through the water or the food, or both.

(6) By scraping the inner surface of water-soaked wooden troughs in which the disease is endemic, an agent may be secured which, from its action upon the mammalian thyroid when administered through drinking water is no doubt the cause of the disease in the fish confined in these troughs.

(7) The agent is destroyed by boiling.

(8) Fish in all stages of the disease are favourably affected in the direction of cure by the addition to the water-supply in suitable concentration of mercury, arsenic, or iodine.

(9) The effect of mercury, arsenic, and iodine in carcinoma of the thyroid in fish, and the subsequent positive experiments with metals in mammalian cancer, are probably the expression of a therapeutic relation of these metals to carcinoma.

(10) Certain species of the Salmonidæ have an almost complete natural resistance to the disease.

(11) Certain lots of fish of susceptible species show a high degree of immunity to the disease.

(12) Spontaneous recovery occurs in a considerable percentage of individuals.

(13) Removal from ponds in which the disease is endemic to natural conditions, or a change to more natural food, increases the percentage of spontaneous recoveries.

(14) Spontaneous recovery appears to confer a degree of immunity against recurrence.

(15) The percentage of spontaneous recoveries in the early stages of the disease appears to be higher than in the later stages of the disease.

(16) The incidence of the disease increases with the age of the fish, at least up to five years.

(17) Thyroid enlargement and changes presenting at the end of five months a picture of diffuse parenchymatous goitre were induced in mammals by giving them water to drink in which the disease is endemic. Control animals which received the same water boiled failed to develop thyroid changes. That these enlargements and changes are the first stages in mammals of the same disease which occurs in the fish inhabiting the troughs from which the scrapings were obtained, is an inference which further experiments will probably justify.