

under the right ventricular band. The tumour was removed with the hot snare under cocaine, and proved to be the everted ventricle with thickened walls. Recovery was perfect.

Chichele Nourse.

TRACHEA.

Thistle, W. B.—*Obstruction of Left Bronchus by a Shoe-button.* "Canada Lancet," April, 1905.

This was an interesting case occurring in a girl, aged eight. The condition, simulating that of purulent pneumonia of the left lung, ran an irregular and perplexing course for a period of about eight weeks. The diagnosis was extremely difficult. There was hyper-resonance over the upper portion of the lung, and dulness over the lower portion, together with total absence of breath sounds over the whole area. At no time was there either heart displacement or fluid within the pleural cavity. There was hectic fever, wasting, and night-sweats.

Finally, during a severe attack of coughing, a corroded shoe-button, accompanied and followed by a mass of yellow pus, was expelled. The condition at once changed. Over the dull area bronchial breathing was again established, and the patient made a rapid recovery.

Price-Brown.

THERAPEUTICS.

Denker, Prof. A. (Erlangen).—*On the Treatment of Hay Fever.* "Münch. med. Woch.," May 9, 1905.

The writer found a number of cases in which improvement was effected by massage of the nasal mucous membrane. He made some test experiments with Dunbar's toxin on hay fever subjects and found no effect produced.

Dundas Grant.

Prausnitz.—*On the Treatment of Hay Fever.*—"Münch. med. Woch.," June 6, 1905.

Dr. Prausnitz attributed the inertness of the specimen of pollen toxin used by Professor Denker to its having been kept too long.

Dundas Grant.

Yost, A. K.—*The History of the Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria, with the Reasons for its Success.* "The N.Y. Medical Times," April, 1905.

Reviews the work of Biggs, Park, and Beebe, and points out the proofs of the specificity of diphtheria. The investigations of Mouraveiff, Spronck, Thomas, Löffler, Ruffer, and others are described succinctly, and the author points out the reasons for the success of the antitoxin method as: (1) The improved results in intubation and tracheotomy; (2) the change in the clinical course of the disease; and (3) the fact that, under the serum treatment, diphtheria is losing its progressive character.

The paper closes with the description of a rash occurring in a case of diphtheria due apparently to the injection.

Macleod Yearsley.