

sternal notch. This flap had a width slightly greater than the denuded fistula. The flap was then dissected upwards from its tip until within half an inch of the lower margin of the opening. It was then turned upward upon itself and stitched in position with catgut sutures to cover the fistula. The tissues upon either side of the larynx and of the wound left by the removal of the flap were dissected up, and by gliding them toward each other were sutured together. The patient made a complete recovery, and very slight, if any, change seemed to have taken place in his voice.

*W. Milligan.*

**Phillips, W. C.**—*Thyrotomy for Removal of Multiple Papilloma of the Larynx.* "Annals Ophth. and Otol.," Jan., 1895.

PATIENT, aged eleven. After some previous removals by the mouth a thyrotomy was performed, after a preliminary tracheotomy; the growths were subglottic, as well as on the vocal bands and ventricles. The wound was sewn up, and complete recovery ensued, with no recurrence. Breathing was seriously obstructed before the operation.

*Lake.*

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## NECK, &c.

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**Gronner** (Zurich). — *On Treatment with Thyroid Gland.* "Corresbl. für Schweizer Aerzte," 1895, No. 5.

IN one case of Basedow's disease treated by pills of extract of the thyroid gland a severe urticaria arose. Such an event has not yet been described in literature.

*Michael.*

**Godlee** (London). — *Cystic Hygroma of the Neck.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Feb. 16, 1895.

THIS occurred in a man, aged forty-one, who suffered from a large swelling of the neck, side of the face and sublingual region, which occasionally became acutely inflamed and threatened suffocation. Part was solid, but the greater part was composed of various sized cysts, some of which projected into the floor of the mouth. Some of the larger of the cysts were removed through the mouth. The structure was thought to be cystic hygroma combined with naevoid structure.

*Wm. Robertson.*

**Dennig** (Tübingen). — *Influence of the Thyroid Gland Treatment on the Secretions.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 17.

THE author used thyroid tablets for a longer time, and acquired mellituria. He believes, therefore, that this treatment must be used with great precaution.

*Michael.*

**Owen, D.** (Manchester). — *Further Notes on the Treatment of a Case of Exophthalmic Goitre.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Feb. 16, 1895.

IN the case referred to, the patient by accident, instead of being fed on thyroid which was prescribed, took freely of the thymus, and with great benefit to the symptoms. Discontinuance of the thymus was followed by return of symptoms. The thymus was afterwards resumed with great benefit. Pulse at first, 120; after thymus feeding, 72. Eye symptoms had disappeared. Thyroid swelling no longer present. One lobe of the thymus (cervical portion) has been taken three or four times a week; sometimes only one lobe a week. It is thought that there may be opposition in action between the thyroid and the thymus, the latter being

supposed to prevent emaciation. The pancreas inhibits the formation of sugar in the liver. It may be that the thymus inhibits the action of the thyroid.

*Wm. Robertson.*

**Baldwin, W. W.** (Florence).—*Graves' Disease succeeded by Thyroid Atrophy.* "Lancet," Jan. 19, 1895.

IN the first case, that of a boy, the symptoms first appeared at the age of six. Breathlessness, palpitation, swelling of the neck, and prominence of the eyes, face broad and flattened, hands puffy. Dieting, and treatment with iron and arsenic failed to give relief, but under thyroid gland powder, five grains four times a day, he made rapid improvement.

In the second case, that of a school-girl, aged thirteen years, Graves' disease succeeded an attack of follicular tonsillitis, and was followed after seven years with true myxœdema. Treatment by fresh thyroid gland rapidly relieved the symptoms.

In the third case, also of a school-girl, aged sixteen, with irregular menstruation and neurotic family history, Graves' disease was followed in six years by symptoms of myxœdema, sluggish circulation, mental hebetude, and intolerance of cold. Five grain thyroid tablets, three times a day, gave satisfaction from the first.

In the fourth case, that of a woman, aged forty-four years, Graves' disease followed severe mental shock. The symptoms gradually disappeared, to be succeeded in a few months by loss of voice, swelling of the hands and cheeks, melancholia, etc. Although no absolute atrophy of the thyroid could be made out, she rapidly improved on thyroid gland powder given in tablets. In all these cases one or two tablets have continued to be taken daily.

**Morris, H.** (London).—*Two Cases of Operation for Cystic Bronchocele.* "Lancet," Jan. 5, 1895.

THE first case was one of multiple adenomata of the thyroid; seventeen cysts were removed by enucleation. An incision was made near the middle line, parallel with the border of the right sterno-mastoid. The largest tumour measured two inches by one inch, and was partly calcified. The drainage tube was kept in for thirty-six hours, and the patient made an uninterrupted recovery in eighteen days. Six months after leaving hospital she was readmitted for the purpose of having the cysts connected with the left lobe removed. Her health had improved since the previous operation. The incision was made over the left lobe, nearly parallel with the edge of the left sterno-mastoid, and four cysts were removed. She made an uninterrupted recovery in thirteen days.

The second case was one of large cystic bronchocele, the tumour being about the size of a large lemon, situated to the left of the median line. A vertical incision, three and a half inches long, was made in the middle line of the neck, extending to within half an inch of the sternum. The tumour, which was completely invested by the thyroid capsule and gland tissue, was enucleated by means of a blunt raspatory and the finger-nail. Three days after the operation there was a slight rise of temperature, 101° to 102° F., but after the wound had been washed out, the temperature fell, and she was discharged cured in thirty-three days.

Attention is drawn to the advantages of the treatment by incision, especially in cases of multiple tumours; and to the advantage in the second case, cited above, of dissecting directly down to the cyst capsule before attempting removal.

**Henle** (Breslau).—*Echinococcus of the Thyroid Gland.* "Langenbeck's Archiv," Band 49, Heft 4.

THE author reports twenty cases of this rare event from literature (three of them are dubious), and adds one case of his own observation. A patient, eighteen years

old, had since her ninth year a swelling of the left side of her neck. During the last two months the swelling increased to the size of an egg. The skin over the tumour was reddened. The tumour gives the feeling of fluctuation. The left vocal band was paralysed. The diagnosis was struma cystica. On incision there was a discharge of purulent fluid and a quantity of greenish translucent membranes. Extirpation of the wall of the cyst was followed by cure; but the paralysis of the left vocal band persisted. The examination of the discharged membranes showed that it was echinococcus. The author concludes that a differential diagnosis between cystic struma and echinococcus cannot be made by outward examination. It is only by puncture that it is possible to differentiate them. *Michael.*

**Escherich** (Graz).—*Case of Infantile Myxœdema.* Verein der Aerzte in Steiermark, Meeting, Oct., 1894.

A CHILD, seven years old, who was healthy in the first years of her life, had no disease but whooping cough. The intellectual development was very slow, and she began to speak only in her fourth year. The child was very short, but very thick, especially about the eyelids. The panniculus adiposus was very strong over the whole body. She had the intellect of a child of four. No perspiration occurred at all, and there was very little hair on the head. Diagnosis was made of myxœdema, and feeding with strumous gland produced improvement. *Michael.*

**Gowan, Campbell** (Great Stanmore).—*Myxœdema and its Relation to Graves' Disease.* "Lancet," Feb., 23, 1895.

THE author refers to the history of the disease, and gives the characteristic symptoms at length, pointing out their similarity to those following total extirpation of the thyroid gland. Two cases are quoted where Graves' disease was followed within three years by myxœdema. The author believes myxœdema may be looked upon as a possible or even a probable result of Graves' disease. In all the cases treatment with the thyroid extract proved most satisfactory.

*Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).*

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## E A R S .

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**Grove, H. N.** (Birmingham).—*An Artificial Ear.* "Lancet," Feb. 2, 1895.

THIS was applied in a case of epithelioma of the auricle, which had been removed. It was formed of vulcanite and aluminium, and was fastened on by means of a saturated solution of mastic in absolute alcohol.

*Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).*

**Smith, J. MacCuen.**—*Furunculosis of the External Auditory Canal.* "Med. News," Jan. 19, 1895.

AN exhaustive article on the above subject. The author recommends camphor phenol as an antiseptic, and points out the public phonograph as a fruitful source of infection.

*Lake.*

**Park, J. W.**—*A new and more convenient Instrument than the Politzer Air-Bag for Inflating the Middle Ear.* "Annals Ophth. and Otol.," Jan., 1895.

THIS consists of a conical nose-piece, which is attached to the air-tank. It is capable of overcoming greater resistance, is very easily regulated, admits of no escape of air, and it is cheap—these are the points in its favour adduced by its inventor.

*Lake.*