NECK, THYROID, &c.

HÜBER, F.—Cervico-Thoracic Fistula. *New York Academy of Medicine, January* 14, 1889. *Med. Journal, March* 2, 1889.

THE author presented a patient in whom phlegmonous erysipelas of the neck had ended in burrowing a way into the pleural cavity and posterior mediastinum. The ribs had been resected, and free drainage obtained, and recovery was nearly complete. **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

FOWLER (Brooklyn).—**A unique case of Hernia of the Pleura in the Neck.** (*Medical Society of the State of New York, February*, 1889.) *The Medical Record, February* 9, 1889.

A CASE in which a hernial tumour developed after severe coughing during bronchitis, in an ill-nourished infant. Two well-marked tumours of the neck appeared, one on each side of the trachea, reaching to the inferior maxilla, nearly disappearing on inspiration, and tense on expiration. The child subsequently died of bronchitis, and at the autopsy the tumours were found to have originated in a rupture of a primary bronchus at the upper part of the right lung, allowing air to escape beneath the pleura, which was stripped from its attachments. **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

SCHOETZ.—A Case of Erythema Exudativum Multiforme of the Organs of the Neck. *Laryngologische Gesellschaft zu Berlin, May* 10, 1889.

THE patient, forty years old, suddenly became feverish, and experienced pain in the pharynx. Examination showed inflammation of the mucous membrane, and ulceration of the pharynx and gum. The larynx also was reddened. Two days later the ulcer on the pharynx had increased, and the posterior laryngeal wall was also ulcerated. During the next few days rheumatoid pains appeared in the muscles, and an eruption of vesicles and papules on the skin. Recurrences took place on the mucous membrane and skin, and the whole disease lasted eight months. The patient lost during this time forty pounds in weight. In Germany no other case of this disease has been observed. In the discussion which followed, Lewin stated that he had sometimes seen cases of the disease which always is accompanied with nervous depression. Fraenkel proposed to call this condition erythema mucosæ. Schoetz remarked that in his case great nervous depression was observed. **Michael.**

WEIR, R. F.—Thyroid Tumours. *New York Academy of Medicine, January* 14, 1889. *Med. Journal, March* 2, 1889.

THE author presented a number of small tumours removed from the thyroid gland of a patient suffering from myxœdema. He mentioned the interesting fact that one German surgeon had transplanted a fragment of sound gland tissue into the peritoneum in certain cases, rather than remove the whole gland. **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

WELCH, W. T. (Newport).—**A Case of Cystic Goitre.** *Med. Record, July* 20, 1889.

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A CASE occurring in an old woman of sixty-three, and which was treated by tapping and injections of perchloride of iron. Some time afterwards stenosis of the larynx occurred (which the author regarded as due to necrosis of the laryngeal cartilages), and the patient died.

R. Norris Wolfenden.

LACAILLE.—Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre. *Soc. de Med. Pratique, May* 23, 1889.

THE author applies negative electrolysis, placing the positive pole on the arm and using an electrode, covered with moistened buckskin. Into the tumour itself he inserts a needle, which is in connection with the negative pole, and leaves it there from four to twenty seconds, passing through the tumour a current of the strength of six to ten milliampères. Ten to twenty applications are made each sitting, and the sittings are held every two days. Lacaille has obtained very remarkable results in three patients.

Joal.

AUDRY.—The Surgical Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre. *Bulletin Medical, June* 5, 1889.

CAN one, or ought one to treat Graves' disease surgically? The author replies negatively. As to a question whether a patient with this affection ought to have surgical interference in the presence of accidents of thyroid origin, he replies that it is legitimate to operate upon a patient who is asphyxiating by reason of the goitre.

Joal.

WÖLFLER (Graz).—**On Struma Migrans.** *Wiener Klin. Wochenschr.*, 1889, *No.* 19.

IN a patient who experienced attacks of tracheal stridor and dyspnœa no cause, even with the laryngoscope, could be discovered. There was no substernal goitre. During narcosis a tumour of the size of an egg appeared suddenly at the side of the right sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. The extirpation of this tumour cured the patient. The tumour was a goitre, which was very mobile, and also varied in size by temporary swelling.

Michael.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The American Medical Association.

Fortieth Annual Meeting, June 25, 26, 27, *and* 28, 1889.

In the Section on Diseases of Children,

AMONGST others, Dr. GEORGE WHEELER JONES, Danville, O., read a paper on *Heart Failure in Diphtheria.*

Dr. T. E. WAXHAM, of Chicago, sent a paper on *Intubation of the Larynx, with Report of Cases*, which was read by the Chairman (Dr. J. A. LARRABEE).

During the past year the author operated 60 times, with 28 recoveries, or 46·66 per cent., making the total number of operations 210, with 69 recoveries, or 32·85 per cent. He mentioned the increased percentage of recoveries. The author

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