**JALAQUIER.—Foreign Bodies in the Air-Passages.** *Soc. de Chirurgie., March* 13, 1889.

THE author exhibited an almond extracted by tracheotomy. It had remained for several days in the air passages. The respiratory difficulties were relatively moderate. When the patient took a deep inspiration the almond descended towards the bronchi ; he was, however, threatened with asphyxia when the almond was pushed towards the upper regions, thus coming in contact with the glottis. **Joal.**

**PINIACZEK.—A Broken Tracheal Cannula.** *Verein der Aerzte in Krakau. February*, 1889.

THE author exhibited a broken tracheotomy tube, which he had extracted from the right bronchus. **Michael.**

**ZIEM.—Answer to Suchannek.** *Monatssch. fur Ohrenheilk., No.* 2, 1889.

A POLEMICAL article. **Michael.**

# NECK, THYROID, &c.

**WOLF and FRAENKEL.—Operations on Goitres.** *Berlin Med. Gesellschaft, March* 6 *and* 13, 1889.

THE author has performed two operations upon goitres which caused tracheal stenosis. He had extirpated the isthmus in each case. The lateral lobes were by this means freed, and could not cause tracheal compression.

B. FRAENKEL had made laryngoscopic examinations of the cases, and stated that, after the operations, a diminished mobility of one vocal cord and inflection of the trachea, which had previously existed, had now disappeared. **Michael.**

**DARDEL.—Hydatid Cysts of the Thyroid Gland.** *Thèse., Paris*, 1889.

THREE methods of treatment may be employed for hydatid cysts of the thyroid : (1) puncture, with injections of anti-parasiticides ; (2) incision ; (3) enucleation. In such cysts which do not give rise to any functional troubles one may employ the first method, injecting tincture of iodine Van Swieten's liquid, ammonio-mercury, peptone, &c. Nélaton and Pean have successfully practised incision. The author, however, prefers enucleation, which gives more certain results, and leads to rapid cure. **Joal.**

**WEIL, C.** (Prague).—**Researches on the Thyroid Gland.** *Präger Med. Woch., Nos.* 14 *and* 15, 1889.

FROM experiments performed upon dogs the author shows that the so-

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called "cachexia strumipriva" is really a consequence of abolition of the thyroid gland. **Michael.**

**BOSE.—Method of Operating for Struma.** *Med. Gesellsch. zu Giessen, November* 20, 1888.

THE author recommends that the hypertrophied portion of the thyroid gland shall be constricted with a soft rubber drainage tube. The operation is then much easier, and can be performed without any bleeding.
**Michael.**

**MILLARD.—Œdemas in Basedow's Disease.** *Thèse., Paris*, 1888.

ŒDEMA of the subcutaneous cellular tissue is met with frequently in Graves' disease. Limited generally to the lower limbs, it may develop in any region of the body, or may even become general. If it is sometimes the index of a grave complication it is far from always having great significance, and it may be developed in the absence of any cachectic condition, or valvular lesion, and the causes which often lead to it are numerous. Vasomotor innervation troubles, permanent or transitory dilatations of the heart, or its enfeeblement, anæmia, chlorosis, are the conditions which favour development of œdema. **Joal.**

**BURTON, F. W.** (Cambridge).—**Cutaneous Affections in Graves' Disease.** *British Medical Journal, October* 6, 1888.

THE author described to the Cambridge Medical Society, July 13, 1888, two cases of exophthalmic goitre, one complicated with many of the symptoms (pigmentation, gastric trouble) of Addison's disease, and the other noteworthy in the subject being a man, in which sex the disease is five times less common than in women. A third case, under the care of Mr. Wherry, was mentioned, in which troublesome urticaria came out every morning, and disappeared after an hour or two. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

**RADESTOCK.—A Case of Intra-tracheal Struma.** *Ziegler und Nauwerk. Beitrage zur Path. Anatomie. Band III., p.* 291.

IN a patient dying of tuberculosis an accessory struma was discovered placed upon the introitus of the right bronchus. **Michael.**

**HUN, H., and PRUDDEN, T. M.—Myxœdema.** *International Journal of the Medical Sciences, July and August*, 1888.

A CAREFUL clinical account of four cases of the disease, with an analytical notice of other 150 cases published by various authors. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

**EDITORS OF "LANCET,"** (London).—**Sudden Death from a Mediastinal Tumour.** *Lancet, November* 10, 1888.

AN annotation having reference to a case reported by Dr. E. S. Perman, Stockholm, in which an encephaloid cancer, situated in the anterior mediastinum, and which had burst, formed a large tumour on the left side of

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the neck, and caused death by pressure on the heart and great vessels, especially the superior vena cava. There was no compression of the trachea or lungs.

**Hunter Mackenzie.**

**BLACK** (Brighton).—**Blood Cyst.** *British Medical Journal, October* 6, 1888.

EXHIBITION before the Brighton and Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society, September 6, 1888, of a case of blood cyst of the neck in a boy, which was cured by drainage, after the patient had run great risk from septicæmia.

**Hunter Mackenzie.**

**SPANTON, WM. DUNNETT** (Hanley, Staffordshire).—**A Case of Cystic Lymphoma of the Neck.** *Provincial Medical Journal, November,* 1888.

THE tumour had existed for twenty-seven years, and, when operated on, extended from the parotid to the clavicle on the right side of the neck, and pushed the larynx and trachea over to the left side. The voice was "rough and laryngeal." The day after the operation, an attack of dyspnœa occurred, and was overcome by removing some of the sutures and allowing some blood-clot to escape from the wound. Recovery was afterwards uninterrupted.

**Maxwell Ross.**

# REVIEW.

**HANDEMANN.—The Human Voice and Speech in their Physiological and Psychological Relations.**[1] *Aschendorf, Munster,* 1887, *p.* 230.

THIS book, written by a Father of the Society of Jesus, excels in its erudition, as is characteristic of the theologists of this congregation, a circumstance to which their great influence is due. The first chapter gives an anatomical description of the organs of speech and voice, in a manner unusually clear and correct for a non-medical man. The second chapter describes the nerves influencing voice and speech, the centre, and its pathological conditions of aphasia, agraphia, &c. A third chapter deals with the physiology of voice and speech, gives the theory of tune, the acoustic specialities of the human voice, the physiology of the formation of vowels and consonants. In most books, when reference is made to this point, the authors limit their remarks to the language in which the book is written. The author, however, bases his theories on comparative studies of the most important ancient and modern languages, specially referring to Hebrew. The roots of three letters, common to many words of similar meaning, give him occasion for very interesting comparative

[1] *Die Menschliche Stimme and Sprache in Physiologisch-Psychologischer Beziehung.* Münster, 1887, bei Aschendorf, 230 pag.

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