CHIARI.—A Case of Tracheal Stenosis, occurring Seven Years after Diphtheria, cured by Tubage. *Ann. des Mal. du Larynx &c.*, July, 1888.

THE author has had occasion to examine many adults tracheotomized during infancy, without finding any laryngeal or tracheal symptom. The case in question was that of a boy of twelve, who, seven years before, had been tracheotomized on account of diphtheria, during which period diphtheritic exudations had occurred in the trachea, with necrosis of cartilages, necessitating the presence of the canula for three weeks. Repeated attacks of bronchitis had followed. Seven years after, he experienced signs of tracheal stenosis, and Chiari found stenosis extending from the third ring of the trachea to two or three rings below. The contraction was caused by cicatrices, caused by loss of substance, leaving a passage large enough for breathing in the child, but not large enough for adult development. Methodical dilatation with elastic catheters, maintained in situ a quarter of an hour, was adopted, and improvement was noted at the end of fifteen days. The treatment was continued until the capacity of the trachea had reached three-quarters of the normal, and respiration was almost free. The tumours noted at the site of the stricture, and which were not only cicatricial tissue, but tumefied mucous membrane also, were rapidly absorbed. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory, the patient being free from signs of stricture fifteen months after. **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

X.—A Pine-Nut in the Trachea. *El Aula Medica*, Valladolid, July 10, 1888.

A GIRL, aged nine years, had two pine cones in her mouth, and suddenly she swallowed them, causing coughing and dyspnœa. With the force of the coughing she dislodged one pine-nut, but the other remained in the respiratory tract for ten days, producing frequent asphyxiative attacks. Tracheotomy was performed. By the force of coughing the foreign body was thrown out and the cure was effected. **Ramon de la Sota.**

NECK, &c.

TRESILIAN, FREDERICK (Mon.).—**A Case of Myxœdema** *British Medical Journal*, April 21, 1888.

IN connection with a case already reported (vide *Journal of Laryngology*, &c., vol. ii. p. 312), the author writes to say that he inadvertently omitted to state the condition of the thyroid gland. As neither the gland nor its isthmus could be felt, it was very probably atrophied.

Hunter Mackenzie.

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ZOEGE, MANTEUFFEL (Dorpat).—**Case of Echinococcus of the Thyroid Gland.** *St. Petersburg Med. Woch.*, 1888, No. 30.

A PATIENT, thirty-six years of age, had a tumour of the size of a child's head, situated on the right side of the neck. The tumour was noticed first at twenty-one years of age, as a slight swelling, and was diagnosed as a cystic goître; but operation proved it to be a case of echinococcus. This is the eighth case of the kind on record. **Michael.**

PILLIET.—True Goître and Supra-renal Goître. *Bull. Méd.*, May 2, 1888.

VIRCHOW has related to goître adenoma of the supra-renal capsules, which organs are also blood-vascular glands. In sections prepared from a case, Pilliet found, besides adenoma of the supra-renal bodies, an adenoma of the thyroid gland, that is to say, true goître. **Joal.**

KAHLER.—Nw Symptoms of Graves's Disease. *Prager Med. Woch.*, 1888, Nos. 32, 33.

TWO symptoms which the author has described are tremor and fibrillar contractions of the muscular fibres, and diminution of the electrical resistance. (Symptoms already described by Marie, Charcot, Vigoroux, Norris Wolfenden, and Dawson Williams.) **Michael.**

SMITH, D. T.—Exophthalmic Goître. *Amer. Pract. and News*, September, 1888.

THE notes of a case of a young man of twenty-two, who had hæmorrhage of the lungs, with extensive dilatation of the heart, which beat irregularly and rapidly at 120 to 150; pulse small and compressible. There was no history of rheumatism, and the symptoms of distressing heart-beat after exercise or excitement had first been noticed a few weeks previously. There was no exophthalmos, "though more of the white showed than is the rule with healthy individuals, and there seemed at times an increased pulsation in the arteries of the thyroid, but no pulsation of that body or perceptible enlargement. The author will watch the case and report further developments. [This we shall be interested to learn. It is premature to call the case one of exophthalmic goître yet. Cardiac dilatation and rapidity of pulse are not alone sufficient for this diagnosis; in fact, the heart is not often enlarged in this disorder, as Trousseau pointed out.] **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

SOUZA-LEITE.—Note on a Case of Graves's Disease. Remarkable Improvement under the Influence of Pregnancy. *Progrès Médical*, September 1, 1888.

THE title indicates the nature of the case. All symptoms were much ameliorated during the pregnancy. The author refers to earlier observations of Charcot, Trousseau, &c., on the same subject, and thinks that we may even recommend pregnancy as a therapeutic measure in this condition. **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

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