Pitts, B. — *Substernal Growth arising in Accessory Thyroid.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Dec. 20, 1890.

AT the Pathological Society (December 16, 1890), Mr. Bernard Pitts showed a specimen removed from a man, aged fifty-four, in January, 1888. A swelling above the sternum had existed for seven or eight years, and had latterly rapidly increased. At the commencement of 1888 he was seized with a choking fit while walking. A swelling was just visible in the median line of the neck, immediately above the sternal notch; on deep inspiration some stridor occurred. The tumour was easily removed. It showed ordinary thyroid structure microscopically. It had no connection with the thyroid gland and must have developed in connection with an accessory thyroid. It lay chiefly behind the sternum and flattened the trachea.

Mr. Berry thought that the specimen was a cystic adenoma of the thyroid, and not an accessory thyroid body, such growths being very rare. These tumours might be detached from the thyroid and then wander away. Mr. Pitts could not agree to this, and said that accessory thyroid bodies could be found in about one in twelve bodies when looked for.

R. Norris Wolfenden.

Robinson, A. H.—*Case of Gummata in the Sterno-Mastoid Muscle.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Feb. 22, 1890. Clin. Soc. of London, Feb. 14, 1890.

THE patient was a woman, aged twenty-five years. She had scars on the forehead, but none on the legs, and the liver was enlarged.

Hunter Mackenzie.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Berlin Laryngological Society.

Meeting of the 31st October, 1890.

P. HEYMANN showed a patient with *Abnormal Pulsation of the Trachea*, caused by an aneurism of the carotid.

FLATAU showed a case of *Chronic Recurrent Herpes of the Mouth and Pharynx.*

LUBLINSKI and KRAKAUER had seen similar cases.

B. FRAENKEL believed the case to be one of stomatitis aphthosa.

G. LEWIN narrated a case of herpes chronicus, which he believed to be syphilis, but the other symptoms of that disease were wanting.

ROSENBERG narrated a case of *Perverted Action of the Vocal Cords* treated by intubation.

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Meeting of the 21st November, 1890.

LANDGRAF showed a case of *Granulation-Tumour of the Trachea.* The patient, thirty years of age, became suddenly hoarse, with symptoms of laryngeal stenosis and difficulty in swallowing. Laryngotomy was performed, and the tumour removed.

Meeting of the 5th December, 1890.

SCHORLER brought forward a patient from whom he had removed a *Piece of Bone Impacted in the Larynx* for ten days. *Michael.*

REVIEWS.

Gruber, Josef (Professor of Otology in the Imperial Royal University of Vienna)—*A Text-Book of the Diseases of the Ear.* Translated from the Second German Edition, by special permission of the author, and edited by Edward Law, M.D., M.R.C.S., and Coleman Jewell, M.B., M.R.C.S., with 150 illustrations, and 70 coloured figures on two lithographic plates. London: H. K. Lewis.

THE first edition of Gruber's text-book appeared in 1870, and in the second edition, published in 1888, the Master placed before the medical profession, in addition to the principles previously laid down, the results of the advancement of otological science as they presented themselves to his mature observation, results which he had in no small measure shared in bringing about.

The work commences with an elaborate description of the anatomy of the temporal bone and the different portions of the ear—in its widest sense. This amounts to a special treatise, and in the rendering of this somewhat dry portion of the subject clear and interesting to English readers the translators have availed themselves of the valuable services of Dr. Howden, lecturer on anatomy in the University of Durham. In such a chapter the reader of current German otological literature rushes naturally to those points which are unrecognised, or at least unnamed, in our own standard anatomical works, such as the *spina supra meatum*, about which the writers in Quain's "Anatomy" are discreetly silent. We find the required information on page 21, but as that includes the statement that the formation is only found in 27 per cent. of adult temporal bones, we are gratified to observe that the author wisely relegates it to its proper obscurity, and makes no use of it in his specification of the landmarks for guidance in opening the mastoid cells and antrum. We think it unfortunate that other authors have been less considerate. The description of the muscles of the Eustachian tube is full and as satisfactory as usual. The reviewer feels that this does not amount to very much

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