examination showed that the tumour was a conglomeration of miliary tubercles. Some days after the operation the patient became feverish, and the wound ulcerated. The patient died some weeks later. Autopsy could not be performed. This case shows that by a sanguinary operation, a tuberculous tumour can infect the whole organism, and that it would be better to destroy it by cauterization. **Michael.**

AVERBECK (Laubach am Rhine).—**Massage of the Larynx.** *Dtsch. Med. Zeitung*, 1888, *Nos.* 34, 35.

THE author described in detail the different methods of massage, and their application in diseases of the larynx. He recommended massage for nervous disturbances of the larynx, passive hyperæmia of the brain, inflammatory conditions of the organs of the neck and carcinoma laryngis (!)

Michael.

ONODI (Buda Pesth).—**Contribution to the Knowledge of the Innervation and Paralyses of the Larynx.** *Monatschr. für Ohrenheilk.*, 1888, *No.* 5. (With a Plate.)

SEE report of the sixtieth meeting of Natural Sciences in Wiesbaden.

Michael.

SCHÜLLER (Berlin).—**Treatment of Cicatricial Laryngo-Stenoses.** *Berlin Klin. Wochenschr.*, 1888, *No* 14.

REMARK upon Liniché's essay. (In No. 6 of this Journal.)

GAREL, I.—Specific Perichondritis simulating an Acute Œdema of the Larynx and Coincident with a Laryngeal Polypus. *Ann. des Mal. de l'Oreille, June*, 1888.

A WOMAN of 42 took cold and felt pain in the larynx, in phonation or deglutition. Five months after this had increased, and six months after there was absolute aphonia. Seven months after there was intense dyspnœa. There was œdema of the left arytenoid and left ventricular band entirely hiding the left vocal cord. Scarifications were made.

A month later a small tumour was removed from the anterior commissure, which proved to be a fibro-myxoma. Under anti-syphilitic treatment the patient got rapidly better. **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

NECK, &c.

HENNES. — Congenital Excrescences of the Neck. *Archiv für Kinderheilk.*, 1888, p. 451.

DESCRIPTION of a case. A boy nine years old had an excrescence on both sides of his neck of 2·5—3·5 centimètres in size. They were extirpated.

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The specimens were covered with normal skin and had a cartilaginous centre. In an extensive embryological and anatomical essay the author describes the nature of this teratoma. **Michael.**

BILLROTH (Vienna).—**Scirrhus of the Thyroid Gland.** *Wien. Med. Wochenschr.*, 1888. No. 20.

I.—PATIENT, 46 years old, had had trouble in deglutition for some years, so that she could only take fluids. On the left side of the neck near the larynx was a tumour like a pea-nut of cartilaginous hardness. It was possible, with great difficulty, to introduce an œsophageal probe. By an operation it was possible to remove the tumour consisting of the indurated thyroid gland, but it was not possible to remove the other indurations deeper than the sternum. After the operation the patient could swallow better, and the œsophageal tube could be more easily introduced. Recurrence a short time afterwards.

II.—Unmarried girl, 26, had same difficulty in deglutition and also hoarseness. There were tumours of cartilaginous hardness on the neck near the larynx, surrounding the œsophagus. Removed by operation. Death from hæmorrhage. Examination of the specimens of the two cases showed there was a scirrhus of the thyroid gland. The prognosis was very unfavourable; treatment can only consist of very early extirpation of the gland. **Michael.**

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Society of Physicians in Vienna.

Meeting, May 11, 1888.

WEINLECHNER showed two patients with hydrops and empyema of the antrum of Highmore. Both were operated upon by the method of Mikulicz with good results. **Michael.**

Medical Congress in Hamburg.

Meeting, May 1, 1888.

FRÄNKEL, E., showed some specimens of goitres, such as paralysis of the recurrent nerve and deformities of the trachea. He recommended treatment with iodide of potash, brushing with tincture of iodine, and ice externally. **Michael.**

Seventh Congress of Internal Medicine in Wiesbaden.

Meeting, April 9, 1888.

V. JÜRGENSEN (Tübingen) on *crypto-genetic, septic pyæmia.*

THE author described a great many cases of crypto-genetic septicæmia. This is an acute sepsis producing deleterious process in most of the organs, and death often ensues.

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