Hunt, Middlemass (Liverpool).—*Multiple Papillomata of Larynx; Tracheotomy; Removal of Growths by Intra-Laryngeal Operation; Cure.* "Liverpool Med. Chir. Journ.," Jan., 1894.

CASE of a boy aged fourteen, shown at the Liverpool Medical Institution two years after operation. Patient had an excellent voice, and there had been no recurrence of the growths. *Middlemass Hunt.*

Paul, F. T. (Liverpool).—*Two Cases of Sarcoma of the Larynx, with Remarks on the Nature of the Growth.* "Liverpool Med. Chir. Journ.," Jan., 1894.

Case 1: A boy aged twelve, in whom symptoms of eight months' duration at last demanded tracheotomy, was found when examined by Dr. Hunt to have a large growth completely filling the larynx. The supra-glottic portion was removed by means of Mackenzie's cutting forceps, and found to be sarcomatous. Mr. Paul then by a thyrotomy completely removed the growth. There had been no recurrence when last seen, five months after the operation.

Case 2: One of extrinsic sarcoma in a girl aged twenty. Symptoms of increasing difficulty in breathing and swallowing, extending over two years. Dr. Hunt found the lower pharynx filled by smooth, pale, rounded growths, springing from the posterior wall and right pyriform sinus. The larynx was quite free of growth. Externally a fulness was noticeable on the right side of the neck, between the sterno-mastoid and the larynx, and one or two nodules could be felt, which seemed to be enlarged glands. A portion of the pharyngeal growth was removed by Dr. Hunt, and when examined microscopically was found to be a spindle-celled growth, and "regarded as of an almost or altogether innocent nature." It was decided to cut down on the portion to be felt externally, by an incision along the sterno-mastoid. On doing so, the difficulty in breathing became very great, and a hurried tracheotomy had to be performed. The growth was then found to be too extensive for removal, and the operation had to be left uncompleted.

Mr. Paul gives an interesting description of the microscopical characters of the growth, for which the reader is referred to the original article. *Middlemass Hunt.*

NECK.

Gernet. — *On the Increase of Goitre in the Eastern Maritime Provinces.* Gesellschaft Holandischer Aerzte in Dorpat. Meeting, Sept. 1, 1893.

STATISTICAL report. *Michael.*

Putnam, J. J.—*Recent Observations on the Functions of the Thyroid Gland and the Relation of its Enlargement to Graves' Disease. Also Remarks on the Therapeutic Use of Sheep's Thyroids, and other Organic Extracts.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," Feb. 15, 1894.

A CAREFUL summary of the literature on the subject up to the present date, but containing no new material. *R. Lake.*

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Stockmann. — *Contribution to the Operative Treatment of Morbus Basedowii* (*Graves' Disease*). Verein für Wissenschaftliche Heilkunde in Königsberg. Meeting, Jan. 8, 1894.

A PATIENT, twenty-six years old, had exhibited for two years the symptoms of the disease, which had increased very much latterly, so that she was not able to work. The superior thyroid arteries, and some weeks later the inferior thyroid arteries, were ligatured, but without any effect. The left side of the goitre was then extirpated. Since this time the patient has much improved, the steno-cardiac attacks have ceased, the body weight has increased twenty-one kilogrammes. The patient can now do her work. The microscopical examination showed the condition to be colloid struma.

MESCHEDE had observed the case with the author, and confirmed the statement that the patient is now, some months after the operation, perfectly cured. *Michael.*

Brial.—*Abscess of the Anterior Part of the Neck penetrating into the Larynx.* Soc. d'Anatomie de Bordeaux, Feb. 12, 1894.

A PATIENT, returning from Gabon, came to Prof. Vergely's clinic on February 3rd, considerably emaciated, breathing with the greatest difficulty. He died as soon as he entered the hospital. At the necropsy there was found diffuse abscess of the neck, penetrating through the thyro-hyoid membrane into the larynx and bronchi and the superior part of the mediastinal cavity. In that region were also found large lymphatic glands compressing the arch of the aorta, the trachea and the bronchi.

A. Cartaz.

EARS.

Lautenbach, L. J.—*An Ear Screw for the Removal of Foreign Bodies.* "Med. News," Jan. 27, 1894.

THE screw is a double-headed one, that is, a two-threaded screw. The pitch is considerable, and the threads prevent an angle forwards, the posterior surface of each thread being at right angles to the shaft. The screw is, upon the slightest twist, easily sent into any substance, such as wood, etc. After it has made its way into any substance it will not slip out, owing to the posterior surface of the thread being at right angles to its shaft. The author advocates its use only after futile attempts have been made to dislodge the foreign body with the syringe. *W. Milligan.*

Cozzolino (Naples).—*Remedy employed only for Infectious Local Pyogenic Processes in the Ear.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Oreille, etc.," Nov., 1893.

THIS is chloride of sodium, ten to twenty-five per cent. solution, for injections into the tympanum. The results obtained have been very satisfactory, and not less rapid than with other antiseptics. *Joal.*

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