SUTLIFF, F. B. (Sacramento, Cal.).—**Two Cases of Scald of the Upper Air Passages from Inhaling Steam.** *Occidental Medical Times, July*, 1889.

BOTH patients were plumbers, and had been working at the water back of a stove, the pipes of which were obstructed. The first man, after blowing into the pipe, unmindful of the high temperature of the water, began to suck it, when his mouth was suddenly filled by a jet of steam and water. Tracheotomy at one time seemed necessary, but in less than twenty-four hours the breathing began to improve, and in a few days he had quite recovered. The second man, while working at the same pipe in the afternoon of the same day, got some hot water into his mouth, but not of a higher temperature than was sufficient to cause a smart pharyngitis.

Maxwell Ross.

COLLIER, JOSEPH (Manchester).—**Tracheotomy.** *Lancet, December* 22, 1888.

THE author describes and figures a grooved dilator for the purpose of facilitating the easy introduction of the cannula. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

KOBLER (Wien). — **Foreign Bodies in the Bronchi.** *Wiener Klin. Wochenschr.*, 1889, *No.* 33.

THE author has observed in Schroetter's clinic two cases of bronchiectasis following the aspiration of foreign bodies. The first case occurred in a man, fifty years of age, who did not give any account of a foreign body. Clinically, he exhibited a simple bronchiectasis. The post mortem examination also revealed bronchiectasis, but the cause of it was discovered to be the presence of a piece of bone in the left bronchus. The same cause was found in a second case of bronchiectasis, occurring in a patient forty-one years of age, who again did not remember having aspired any foreign body. At the post mortem examination a shirt button was discovered in the right main bronchus. **Michael.**

NECK, &c.

KOCHER.—The Statistics of Goitre in the Canton Berne. *Berne*, 1889, 19 *pp.*

THESE researches embody observations made on 76,606 school children, and lead to the conclusion that drinking water is primarily the cause of the goitre. The water causing goitre contains many micro-organisms; and by injection of these organisms, swelling of the thyroid gland can be produced in rabbits. **Michael.**

PEARSE, WILLIAM H. (Plymouth). — **A Case of Exophthalmic Goitre.** *Prov. Med. Jour., May*, 1889.

THE case of a married woman, aged twenty-eight, where, though she was

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never out of England, there appeared to be a possible malarial influence at work. The treatment under which improvement took place consisted in the administration of quinine, arsenic, and cod liver oil. **Maxwell Ross.**

SCHWARTZ.—Experimental Researches on the Consequences of Extirpation of the Thyroid Gland. *Inaugural dissertation*, 1888.

FROM experiments performed on five dogs the author has found an increase of the electric irritability of all nerves, in consequence of extirpation of the thyroid gland. **Michael.**

SCHULZE (Dorpat).—**On the results of Extirpation of the Thyroid Gland in Dogs.** *Neurol. Centralbl.*, 1889, *No.* 8.

THE author has found an increase in the electrical irritability and spasmodic phenomena following upon extirpation of the gland; but he remarks that it is not possible to identify cachexia strumipriva in men with the condition produced in the dogs. **Michael.**

ROGOWITCH.—On the Condition of the Hypophyses subsequent to Extirpation of the Thyroid Gland. *Ziegler und Nauwerk's Beitrage zur Path. Anat., etc., B.l.* 10, *p.* 453.

THE author describes the normal histology of the hypophyses in rabbits. In consequence of the extirpation of the thyroid gland he found in 26 rabbits a formation of vacuoles in the hypophyses. **Michael.**

JESSOP (Retford).—**Partial Thyroidectomy.** *British Medical Journal*, *March* 2, 1889. *Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society*, *February* 14, 1889.

PAPER read, but not reported. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

COCKING (Sheffield).—**Myxœdema.** *British Medical Journal*, *March* 2, 1889. *Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society*, *February* 14, 1889.

EXHIBITION of patient, a woman aged forty-four years. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

LIMONT (Newcastle-on-Tyne). — **Hodgkin's Disease.** *British Medical Journal*, *March* 9, 1889. *Northumberland and Durham Medical Society*, *February* 14, 1889.

IN this case the trachea was pushed to the right side by the enlarged glands. Amongst the symptoms were epistaxis and hæmorrhage from the bowels. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

PORTER (India).—**Lymphadenoma.** *British Medical Journal*, *February* 9, 1889.

NOTES of the case of a Eurasian, aged seventeen years. This is stated to be the first example of lymphadenoma recorded in India. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

CATON, R. (Liperpool).—**Narcolepsy.** *British Medical Journal*, *February* 16, 1889. *Clinical Society of London*, *February* 8, 1889.

A MAN, aged thirty years, had lately become very stout, and so drowsy

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as to fall asleep when walking. During sound sleep a convulsive closure of the glottis occurred, respiration being suspended for a minute, or a minute and a half, and cyanosis becoming very marked. These attacks came on at short intervals, both by day and by night, and were accompanied by marked salivation. The symptoms were referred to excess of poisonous extractives, leucomaines or ptomaines, in the blood, for the existence of such bodies having narcotics, convulsant, and salivating actions, has been demonstrated. Under treatment by naphthalin, iodoform, and charcoal, the asphyxial symptoms and the salivation entirely subsided, and the drowsiness greatly decreased.

A discussion followed, in which reference was made by a few members to several somewhat similar cases. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

Obituary.

RUDOLF VOLTOLINI.

THE science of laryngology sustained a grave and irreparable loss on the 11th of September. After a short illness, our honoured countryman Rudolf Voltolini passed away in his seventy-first year. One of the pioneers of the modern science of laryngology and rhinology, he prosecuted this work up to the last days of his existence, with juvenile zeal. Born on the 17th January, 1819, at Elsterweda, he studied from 1838-44 at Breslau and Berlin, practised as a physician in Berlin, Gross-strelitz and Lanenberg, and in 1852 became "Kreisphysicus" in Falkenberg, in Ober Schlesien. In 1860 he was *privat docent* at Breslau, and was appointed professor of laryngology and rhinology in 1868. For twenty-one years he has remained at this post an ornament to the professoriate.

Voltolini was one of the first to acknowledge the great merit of the newly discovered methods of examination of the nasal cavities and of the larynx. Anterior rhinoscopy as a scientific method must indeed be regarded as his own creation. He was the first to apply Middeldorpff's galvano-cautery to the treatment of diseases of the upper respiratory passages. He facilitated its application by the invention of many instruments. Voltolini's speculum, and afterwards his palate hook, gave to many the means of making important discoveries, and his "sponge method" facilitated operations upon laryngeal neoplasms. Up to the last, he was occupied in practising and perfecting many other methods of treatment which will bear his name, and the value of which will be proved by others. One of these is the reproduction of Czermak's method of illumination with the new Edison's incandescent lamp, which will facilitate the diagnosis of diseases of the antrum of Highmore, and will be of value in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant neoplasms. Another method advocated by him is that of electrolysis, which would seem likely to supersede other methods for the treatment

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