HANOT.—Cervico-broncho-tracheal Adenopathy. Perforation of the Œsophagus and Trachea. Intestinal Septicæmia. Grey Pneumonia of the Lower Lobes of both Lungs. *Archives Générales de Médecine, September*, 1887.

AT the autopsy of the patient, twenty years old, it was found that at the level of the perforation, the trachea and œsophagus opened into a cavern formed out of suppurated ganglia, and full of sero-purulent liquid. An intractable diarrhœa and two pneumonic nuclei had developed from the passage of the putrid matters into the intestine and the pulmonary alveoli. **Joal.**

NECK, &c.

MORRIS, HENRY (London).—**Two Cases of Disease of the Thyroid—One Treated by Excision, the Other by Injection of Iodine; Recovery; Remarks.** *Lancet, September* 24, 1887.

BOTH were cases of simple hypertrophy of the gland. "The object in putting the case of thyroidectomy on record is because now, at the end of three years, the girl is in good health, and shows no sign whatever of any threatening of myxœdema." **Hunter Machenzie.**

OECHEL (Berlin).—**Cases of Strumectomy and Cachexia Strumipriva.** *Inaugural dissertat., Berlin*, 1887.

OF seven cases operated upon by Bardeleben, three are since dead, and four are cured, but in not one of these cases did any symptoms of cachexia follow. **Michael.**

OBOLINSKY (Krakau).—**Modern Surgery of Goître.** *Wiener Med. Presse*, Nos. 30, 31, 1887.

CASE of struma operated upon by ligature of all four thyroid arteries, with good result. **Michael.**

KÖHLER.—Communications from the Surgical Clinic of Professor Bardeleben. *Deutsche Zeitsch. für Chirurgie, Bd.* 26, *pp.* 1, 2.

REPORT of twenty-four extirpations of the thyroid gland; of these nine were partial and fifteen total extirpations; five of the latter are dead. The other ten are cured, and without any sign of cachexia strumipriva or myxœdema. **Michael.**

LUCY, REGINALD H. (Plymouth).—**Leucoderma associated with Graves's Disease.** *British Medical Journal, September* 17, 1887.

RECORD of a case in a female aged twenty-one years. The author remarks upon the unusual nature of this association.

Hunter Mackenzie.

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WORNER, G. PORTER (London).—**Notes on a Case of Determined Suicide, involving points of Medico-Legal Interest.** *British Medical Journal, October* 1, 1887.

CASE of cut-throat, in which death ensued within ten hours. The following were the injuries to the throat:—A wound four inches long, two-thirds of which were to the left of the median line, dividing the trachea immediately below the cricoid, leaving the posterior third intact: the anterior borders of both sterno-mastoids were notched, the right more deeply. There were several incisions and scratches over both arms. The points emphasized by the author are the resistance offered after such mutilation and haemorrhage, and the opinion expressed by another surgeon that the wounds could not have been self-inflicted. (The author witnessed the self-infliction of some of the wounds.)

Hunter Mackenzie.

AFANASSIEW (St. Petersburg).—**Etiology, and Clinical Bacteriology of Whooping-cough.** *St. Petersburg Med. Wochenschr.*, 1887, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42.

VERY interesting and exact researches on this disease, leading to the following results:—In the sputa of patients with whooping-cough are found small and short bacteria differing from all pathogenic and non-pathogenic microbes by certain morphological and biological peculiarities. That these bacteria are pathological is proved by the production in dogs and rabbits of a disease similar to whooping-cough after injections of the materies morbi into the lungs. Bacteria are found to occur in the infected animals on the mucous membrane of the bronchi, trachea, and nose. They are also found in the bodies of patients who have died from whooping-cough. The author concludes that whooping-cough is of bacillary origin, and names the special organism, "bacillus tussis convulsivæ."

Michael.

ASTIER.—Suppuration of the Maxillary Sinus treated with Cauterizations of Silver Nitrate. *Rev. Générale de Clinique et de Thérapeutique, July*, 1887.

PERFORATION of the alveolar arch of the maxilla is the only rational method of treatment, for catheterism of the sinus, as proposed by Schiffers, is very difficult, and liquids thus injected do not find exit from the lower part of the sinus, thus badly fulfilling their antiseptic properties. Astier then relates a case in which he obtained a cure by penetration of the alveolar opening with a canulated sound, in the groove of which he had fused nitrate of silver, and touching the walls of the sinus in as great an extent as possible by the extremity of the sound. **Joal.**

MULLER.—Uterine Cough. *Thèse, Paris*, 1887.

THE author has studied this well-known reflex phenomenon. It occurs chiefly during pregnancy, in the physiological state. Malignant tumours rarely give rise to it, but it is met with in fibromata, metritis, and especially in uterine displacements. It is quite distinct from hysterical

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cough as described by Sydenham and Lasegue, not having at all the same characters. The important diagnostic point is to be forewarned of the possibility of this cough, so as to remind us of the necessity of uterine examination if the cough is not justified by the presence of disease of any other organ; in other respects, it possesses no distinctive characters, and is difficult to differentiate from other symptomatic coughs, when there does not exist any other concomitant sign. The treatment should be directed to the uterine condition. **Joal.**

BARRON BARCLAY, J. (Bristol).—**Unusual Cause of Staining of the Skin by Nitrate of Silver.** *British Medical Journal, October* 22, 1887.

IN this case the swabbing of the throat with a solution of the silver salt by another practitioner had caused absorption of a sufficient quantity to tinge the skin. The writer suggests that this tends to bear out the modern theory that the tonsils have a good deal to do, as absorbent glands. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

BASTIAN, H. CHARLTON (London).—**On Different Kinds of Aphasia, with Special Reference to their Classification and Ultimate Pathology.** *British Medical Journal, October* 29, 1887, *et seq.*

A PAPER read in the Section of Medicine at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, 1887. It is impossible within brief limits to make an abstract of this learned communication, which possesses some points of interest to the laryngologist, but is mainly of neurological importance. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

MILLIGAN, WILLIAM (South Tottenham).—**Fatal Poisoning by Nitric Acid.** *Lancet, September* 10, 1887.

ABOUT ½ oz. of the acid was taken for suicidal purposes. Amongst other symptoms were oozing of frothy mucus from the lips; lips and gums chalky white; yellow stain on the chin; tongue covered with pale yellowish coating. Death occurred in eighteen hours. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

HEDINGEN (Stuttgart).—**Report of the "Heilanstalt für Ohrenkränke in Stuttgart" for 1883—1885, and further Information upon the Progress of Aural Therapeutics for the Past Year.** *Würtembg. Med. Correspondenzblatt*, 1887, No. 35.

NEUROSES of the trigeminus occur, as: Trigeminal cough (Schadewald), anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, and neuralgia. Neurosis of the olfactory nerve was seen in one case under the form of anosmia. Hypertrophy of the nasal conchæ, papillomatous degeneration of the mucous membrane with reflex asthma was seen in one case and cured by the galvano-cautery, chromic acid, and menthol tampons. The cure was interrupted by an epistaxis caused by the chromic acid. **Michael.**

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