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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Randall, B. A.—*The Statistics of Ear Disease.* "Annals of Ophthal. and Otol.,' Jan., 1894.

THE statistics are based on analysis of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-five patients, presenting five thousand four hundred and twelve diseases, and are most carefully and minutely drawn up; they are well worthy of a careful study, but are too long to publish *in extenso*, and it is not possible to condense them without rendering the abstract valueless. *R. Lake.*

Thorner, Max.—*Pathological Conditions following Piercing of the Lobules of the Ear.* "The Journ. of the Amer. Med. Assoc.," Jan. 27, 1894.

THE author remarks that the custom of piercing the ears is a barbaric custom, not only on account of its origin, and the crude methods by which it is practised, but more especially because troublesome and even fatal consequences have been observed to follow this procedure. As instances of injurious effects which at times follow the operation he records three cases of erysipelas of the auricle and face, one in a child of two years old, and two cases in adults. In two cases of cleft lobule the clefts were readily repaired by Knapp's operation—paring the edges and stitching the small flap left on the posterior lip over the corresponding portion of the anterior lip, thus avoiding a notch in the lobule.

Among tumours of the auricle the author has observed a fibro-chondroma, a fibroma, and a keloid. *W. Milligan.*

Scholefield, R. E. (London).—*Cholesteatoma of the Auditory Canal caused by a Bug.* "Lancet," Oct. 14, 1893.

A PATIENT, convalescent from scarlet fever, complained of pain in the ear. The ear had previously been syringed for the removal of wax, and Dr. Scholefield was able to see a characteristic pearly-white mass occupying the meatus, having in its centre a small brown object, a specimen of *cimex lectuarius*. The mass was made up chiefly of epithelium and fat. No cholesterine was found. Dr. Scholefield suggests that the growth was occasioned by the irritation set up by the bug. [These external cholesteatoma seem to have been much more common in old days, if we may judge by the large number in the Toynbee collection.—ED.] *Dundas Grant.*

Hotz, F. C.—*A Mosquito Bite in the Membrana Tympani.* "Annals of Ophthal. and Otol.," Jan., 1894.

THE insect had been killed in the canal by the patient with water, and was removed; the lower half of the anterior portion was occupied by a deep blood-red blister. *R. Lake.*

Seiss, R. W.—*The Treatment of Tinnitus in Aural Sclerosis.* "Annals of Ophthal. and Otol.," Jan., 1894.

THE author speaks strongly against the removal of the ossicles for this trouble, and states that he obtains good results from treatment either by menthol vapour or by menthol or camphor in albolene, in the proportion of one-half to two grains per ounce; also in some cases from freezing by means of ethyl-chloride over the branches of the posterior auricular

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and stylo-mastoid arteries, thus directly influencing the vascular supply to the tympanic cavity. *R. Lake.*

Randall, B. A.—*The Cases suitable for Excision of the Drumhead and Ossicles.* "Therapeutic Gazette," Feb., 1894.

THE author, after carefully contrasting the results of published cases and his own work, says the cases suitable are a small group including a few catarrhal cases and only some of the really obstinate suppurations.

R. Lake.

Bell, C. E. W. (Exeter).—*Middle-Ear Disease; Cerebral Abscess; Operation; Recovery.* "Lancet," Oct. 28, 1893.

A WOMAN aged twenty-two was admitted in a comatose condition. She had had scarlatinal otitis when five years old. For some time she had been getting pale, and before admission had had pain in the left side and back of the head, and several fits. Pulse was slow (56), and temperature normal. The brain was explored; pus found, and evacuated. Recovery followed. *Dundas Grant.*

Sainsbury and **Roughton** (London).—*Cerebral Abscess due to Otitis Media; Remarks.* "Lancet," Sept. 16, 1893.

A MAN aged fifty, of intemperate habits, had had a discharge from the left ear since his youth. On August 5th, after exposure to cold, deafness and vomiting, and on the 10th a convulsive fit, followed by unconsciousness for some hours, were the earlier symptoms. On recovery, bad loss of memory, and at one time aphasia. He was admitted on the 12th with moderate fever (101-2° F.), which fell next day to normal. In a few days there was pain and slight rise of temperature, and the tympanum was scraped, but without preventing the patient from getting worse. Temperature rose, cerebral symptoms increased, and the patient died before the proposed operation was performed. On *post-mortem* examination the dura mater was found to be slightly raised over the roof of the tympanum, and there was a large temporo-sphenoidal abscess. There had been no decided optic neuritis, and no sign of mastoid disease. *Dundas Grant.*

Frankhauser, F. W.—*Otitis Media Purulenta.* "The Times and Register," Feb. 3 and 10, 1894.

A FAIRLY complete summary of the salient points of etiology, symptoms, complications, and treatment. *R. Lake.*

Bacon, G.—*A Case of Acute Suppurative Otitis Media, characterized by High Temperature and Symptoms of Brain Complication; Operation; Recovery.* "Annals of Ophthal. and Otol.," Jan., 1894.

THE temperature rose to 105·5° Fahr., and at one time there was choking of the optic discs. All cleared up after incision of Schrapnell's membrane and Wyld's incision. *R. Lake.*

Marsh, F.—*Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media; Aneurism of Internal Carotid Artery; Ligature of Common Carotid Artery.* "Birmingham Med. Review," Feb., 1894.

THE patient, a female aged twenty-seven, had facial paralysis eight years ago, and otitis media suppurativa since that time. She now came

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with a tumour three and a half inches in the vertical and three inches in the horizontal diameter, tense, pulsatile and circumscribed, with distinct *bruit.* It extended from the angle of the jaw to the tragus. The diagnosis was an aneurism of the internal carotid artery, due to an extension of the aural condition to the coats of the vessel. The common carotid was ligatured, pulsation returning temporarily a few minutes afterwards. The tumour continued to decrease and harden. Seventeen days after the operation the tumour was three inches in the vertical and two inches in the horizontal diameter, but did not appear quite cured on December 8th, *i.e.*, it seemed to vary in size. *R. Lake.*

Raoult, A.—*Median Suppurative Otitis, with Fly-Larva in the External and Internal Meatus.* "Revue Med. de l'Est," Feb. 1, 1894.

A CHILD, seven years old, had suffered from bilateral suppurative otitis for a long time. After syringing the meatus the author found in the water a compact ball, yellowish, firm, and composed of pus, epithelial cells, and two larvæ of flies (*Muscida lucilia* and *Muscida sarcophaga*). There was perforation of the tympanum. Treatment by washing with sublimate solutions, carbolic, glycerine, and, some days after, boracic dressing, ended in recovery. *A. Cartaz.*

Tansley, J. O. — *Acute Suppuration of the Tympanum after an Operation upon the Vault of the Pharynx, followed by Acute Inflammation of the Attic with Cerebral Symptoms.* "Arch. of Pediatrics," Feb., 1894.

AFTER removal of post-nasal adenoids the patient developed acute suppurative otitis media. The next day the temperature went up to 104° Fahr., and the pulse 120, accompanied by great headache and restlessness, and pain in the ear. A few hours later there was bulging in the posterior superior quadrant, which was incised, the knife being pushed up into the attic; the urgent symptoms were rapidly relieved, the patient soon recovering. *R. Lake.*

Harris, H. Elwin (London).—*A Case of Thrombosis of the Lateral Sinus Operation; Recovery.* "Lancet," Oct. 14, 1893.

A MAN, who had occasionally suffered from discharge from his ear, had an exacerbation, with severe earache and rise of temperature (103·6, and next day 105·4), after recovering from pneumonia. The pain continued, the discharge stopped, there was tenderness on pressure just below the mastoid process, and the temperature oscillated widely. On the fifteenth day there was a distinct rigor, and the patient was drowsy, but there was no ophthalmoscopic change. Thrombosis of the sinus was diagnosed, but operation was refused. Later it was permitted. The sinus was exposed by trephining, and thick, purulent, sanguineous fluid was withdrawn by hypodermic syringe. An incision was made and more similar fluid escaped, followed by pure blood. The hæmorrhage was checked by pressure, and the parts were closed. Improvement followed, and the patient gradually recovered without the internal jugular vein having been ligatured. [No statement is made as to the treatment carried out during the very important period preceding the operation.—ED.] *Dundas Grant.*

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Bennett, W. H. (London).—*Thrombosis of Lateral Sinus; Removal of Clot; Immediate and Complete Recovery.* "Lancet," Oct. 21, 1893.

THE patient had otorrhœa after influenza; it ceased in a month, and he had a shivering attack with vomitting. The temperature was continuously high, not oscillating, and there was no cervical swelling nor optic neuritis. The patient was obviously seriously ill, and there was post-mastoid tenderness (best elicited by pressure) one inch behind and about half an inch above the external meatus. Mr. Bennett opened the mastoid, trephined over the sinus which was thrombosed, ligatured the jugular, opened the sinus, turned out the clot, and plugged. There was no extra-dural abscess. Recovery took place. *Dundas Grant.*

REVIEWS.

Grünwald (München). — *Lehmann's Medicinische Handatlanten. Band IV. Atlas der Krankheiten der Mundhöhle, des Rachens und der Nase.* ("Atlas of Diseases of the Mouth, the Pharynx, and the Nose.") With 31 chromo-lithographic plates.

A VERY practical institution are the atlases of Lehmann in small octavo form, containing illustrations of all important branches of medical practice. They are very handy and cheap, so that they may be easily acquired by every practitioner, and consulted by him in doubtful cases. The fourth volume, containing mouth, nose, and naso-pharynx, has been drawn by our talented colleague, Grünwald, who has also added a short but exact and sufficient text. With great ability the author has selected characteristic specimens of every disease. As especially excellent we may mention fig. 27, ulcera syphilitica palati mollis; fig. 36, carcinoma of the tonsil; fig. 59, papillomatous degeneration of the posterior ends of the turbinateds. The reproductions of the pictures of anterior rhinoscopy are better and clearer than in any other illustrated work. *Michael.*

Massei.—*Intubation of the Larynx in Children and Adults.* German Edition by Dr. Emanuel Fink (Hamburg), with 24 illustrations in the text. 44 pages. Leipzig und Wien: Deuticke. 1893.

A GOOD translation of this interesting monograph. *Michael.*

Henning, Carl (Leipzig).—*Die Krankheiten der Thymusdrüse* ("Diseases of the Thymus Gland"). *Gerhardt's Handbuch der Kinder Krankheiten.* 44 pages, with 3 illustrations. Tubingen: Laupp.

A REVIEW of the anatomy of the gland is followed by some remarks upon the different opinions as to its physiological significance and pathological anatomy. The most important disease is hypertrophy of the gland, which may fill nearly the whole thoracic cavity, and cause dyspnœa and sudden death. A certain diagnosis cannot be made, because the same signs by palpation and percussion may be produced by other mediastinal tumours. Prognosis is doubtful. Treatment consists of

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