trachea was occupied by a mass of caseating gland, non-adherent to the margin of the opening through which it protruded. It was taken from the body of a child who had suffered from intermittent dyspnœa. Mr D'Arcy Power narrated a case in which a lymphatic gland had been expectorated by a phthisical patient. In this case a healed wound of the trachea was found some months afterwards. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

THYROID, NECK, &c.

TOMKINS, HARDING (Bristol).—**Acute Thyroiditis.** *British Medical Journal, March* 16, 1889; *Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society, February* 13, 1889.

THE patient was a woman, aged twenty-seven. The attack lasted three weeks, and was treated by salicylate of soda and tincture of belladonna, with hot fomentations. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

TAYLOR (London). — **Exophthalmic Goitre.** *British Medical Journal, March* 23, 1889; *Medical Society of London, March* 18, 1889.

EXHIBITION of a girl, aged fifteen years, presenting marked symptoms of exophthalmic goitre, with tremors in both hands. She was a nervous, emotional girl, and was the subject of congenital syphilis.
Hunter Mackenzie.

SEMON, FELIX (London).—**Unilateral Incomplete Graves' Disease after Removal of Nasal Polypi.** *British Medical Journal, April* 20, 1889; *Clinical Society of London, April* 12, 1889.

PATIENT exhibited and paper read. The author made references to several instances (five having been already recorded) in which intra-nasal operations had led to the diminution or disappearance of the symptoms of Graves' disease. He now brought forward this case to illustrate (it is believed, for the first time) that Graves' disease may follow upon intra-nasal operations.

Mr. R. B. Carter believed the alleged connection between nasal operation and exophthalmos a mere coincidence. He considered that, in the case now submitted, there was little or no protrusion of the eye-ball.
Hunter Mackenzie.

WHITE, W. HALE (London).—**The Pathology of the Central Nervous System in Exophthalmic Goitre.** *British Medical Journal, March* 30, 1889.

THE author believes that the case here recorded is the first in which changes have been found in the central nervous system in association with exophthalmic goitre, and which could also in any way explain it. These changes consisted in punctiform hæmorrhages, visible to the naked eye, and markedly discolouring the floor of the fourth ventricle.
Hunter Mackenzie.

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SUCKLING, C. (Birmingham).—**Sporadic Cretinism.** *British Medical Journal, April* 20, 1889; *Midland Medical Society, March* 20, 1889.

EXHIBITION of child, aged four years, the subject of sporadic cretinism. No trace of the thyroid gland could be felt. The child had exactly the appearance of myxœdema. The tongue was large with hypertrophied papillæ, and usually projected from the mouth. The nose was broad and flattened; the lower lip was large, slightly cyanosed, and drooping; the neck was thick and short. The child's condition had not followed on any infantile disease. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

NIXON, C. J. (Dublin).—**Myxœdema.** *British Medical Journal, March* 23, 1889; *Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Medical Section, March* 1, 1889.

EXHIBITION of a patient, and notes of a case read. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

DAVIS, HENRY (Tuam).—**Mumps.** *British Medical Journal, March* 23, 1889.

NOTES of three unusual cases, one of abscess of the breast, and two of orchitis, in a district in which mumps was very prevalent.

Hunter Mackenzie.

EDITOR OF BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (London).—**Hypertrophy of the Thymus in Children.** *British Medical Journal, March* 30, 1889.

AN annotation having reference to the article by Dr. Jacobi, of New York, published in the "Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, 1888." The gland, it appears, varies greatly in weight, up to 500 grains. Thymic asthma is now a recognized form of disease. The distance between the manubrium sterni and the vertebral column in an eight months' infant, is but four-fifths of an inch: an enlarged thymus, especially when congested or œdematous, suffices to fill the whole of this space, compressing the neighbouring organs, with fatal results. The propriety of taking the thymus into account in all cases of sudden death in infants, is pointed out. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

JOMERS, R. F. (London).—**Primary Lympho-Sarcoma of Posterior Mediastinal Glands, involving the Right Lung with Enlarged Cervical Glands.** *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, Vol.* 23, 1887.

IN this case the pharynx, larynx, and trachea were free; the ensuing dyspnœa was very great. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

JOHNSON, RAYMOND (London).—**Tumour of the Neck.** *British Medical Journal, March* 30, 1889; *Clinical Society of London, March* 22, 1889.

EXHIBITION of a woman, aged fifty-three, with a malignant tumour of the thyroid of twelve years' duration. It had latterly rapidly increased in size. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

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VYSOKOVITCH, PROFESSOR V. (Kharkov).—**Scrofulous Glands of the Neck and their Relation to Tuberculosis.** *Transactions of the Third General Meeting of Russian Medical Men at St. Petersburg*, 1889, *No.* 10, *p.* 336.

IN order to elucidate the genuine nature of "scrofula," Professor Vysokovitch has undertaken the microscopical examination of, and inoculation experiments with, diseased lymphatic glands from seven patients operated upon by Professor Fischer, of Breslau. Two of the cases referred to, a boy of six, and a girl of nineteen, with scrofulous submaxillary glands in the stage of caseous degeneration, but with intact integuments, the glands proved to contain unmistakable tubercles, with giant cells and typical, though very scanty, tubercle bacilli. Some juice from the glands was inoculated into three rabbits and two guinea pigs (under the skin into the eye, abdominal cavity, etc.), and on the forty-second and eightieth day the animals were killed. In every one of them tuberculosis was found, though the changes were by far less intense than in the case of similar inoculations with phthisical sputum. Quite identical results were obtained in two other cases, namely, a scrofulous adult man and woman with caseous cervical glands complicated with fistulæ. In a fifth case, that of a boy of nine, with the submaxillary glands of the size of a hen's egg, neither caseous degeneration, tubercles, nor tubercle-bacilli could be detected, the inoculation giving negative results. In a sixth patient, an infant of six months, with eczema and acute suppurative inflammation of the submaxillary glands, the pus was found to contain only the streptococcus pyogenes, but no Koch's bacilli. No tuberculosis could be obtained by the inoculation of guinea pigs. The seventh case was that of a man with enormous inguinal lymphadenitis secondary to caries of the foot. The glands existed teemed with tubercles and giant cells, but the tubercle microbes were present in still lesser numbers than in the scrofulous cases mentioned above. The inoculation, however, gave rise to more intense lesions than in the latter. The author arrives at the following conclusions:—

1. The so-called "scrofulous" disease of the cervical (or other) lymphatic glands represents, undoubtedly, a genuine tubercular process induced by Koch's tubercle bacilli.

2. A scanty amount of the bacteria discovered in the degenerated glands cannot possibly speak against a pathogenic significance of the micro-organisms, since the latter may be present in but trifling numbers even in cases of genuine acute tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands (as in the author's last case).

3. It is highly probable that, after a prolonged sojourn in the glands, the tubercle bacilli gradually lose their virulence. Hence, when inoculated into animals they may give rise to a correspondingly retarded development of tuberculosis. At all events, to settle this highly important question, further extensive researches are necessary. In particular, it must be determined experimentally, in what way and to what extent the quantity of the microbes inoculated can affect the development of tuberculosis in the animal experimented upon.

4. "Scrofulous" disease of the glands must be strictly differentiated

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from lymphadenoma or lymphosarcoma, as well as from acute lymphadenitis, which have nothing to do with tuberculosis.

[In the course of a discussion, Dr. E. E. Ivanoff, agreeing with the speaker, said that "scrofula" represented singly "a terminological "anachronism." During his extensive hospital practice, embracing about 2000 stationary cases, he had not yet met with a simple case of so-called "scrofula" excluding a correct diagnosis of tuberculosis.] **Valerius Idelson.**

REVIEW.

W. D. MILLER (Berlin).—**The Micro-Organisms of the Oral Cavity, and the Local and General Diseases which are produced by them.** *Leipzig, bei Georg Thieme,* 305 *pp., with* 112 *woodcuts in the text, and one chromo-lithographic table.*

THIS book, written by a well-known dentist, and consequently primarily dealing with matters regarding the teeth, is of the greatest interest to all whose practice concerns the mouth and its neighbourhood, especially in our time when the knowledge of pathological micro-organisms is the basis of rational therapeutics. The microbes of the mouth are often inspired or swallowed, so that, as the author proves, many diseases of the intestinal and respiratory tracts may arise in this manner. In the first part of the work the author gives a description of the different forms of bacteria—their physiology, their struggle of life, and their relation to external influences, and chemical and physical agencies. The second chapter describes the influence of the contents of the mouth, mucus, teeth, etc., on the life of the micro-organisms. The third chapter describes the different bacteria and cocci of the oral cavity. To those already known, the author has by his researches added some very interesting new organisms. The fourth chapter treats of the relation of the micro-organisms to fermentative processes; the fifth to the eighth chapters, with their relation to their dental caries. The second part treats of the pathogenic micro-organisms, and the diseases produced by them. The ninth chapter treats of the fluids of the mouth as carriers of toxic matters and parasitic pathological microbes. The near relation between the fifth nerve and the ganglia ciliare, oticum, spheno-palatinum, and sub-maxillare, declares frequent reflex neuroses of the neighbouring organs, and the frequent presence of infectious microbes in the oral cavity and carious teeth the frequence of infectious disease produced by them.

Examinations have shown that human saliva produces infections on subcutaneous injection. This is caused by the presence of pathogenic organisms, especially by the so-called micrococcus of sputum septicæmia. The author describes the bacillus crassus sputigenus, staphylococcus and streptococcus pyogenes, micrococcus tetragenus found by other

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