The head is said to be twisted by a blow or fall; the patient "goes black in the face," and appears to be choking; some bystander forcibly straightens the head, or "puts the neck in," and recovery apparently ensues. The above is a description of the train of symptoms in question believed amongst the laity and by some medical men to be due to dislocation of the neck, which is, of course, improbable. Mr. Thorburn attributes the symptoms to a dislocation of the hyoid bone occluding the glottis or a lateral displacement of the entire larynx. He supposes violent and irregular contraction of one or both sterno-mastoids, produced to protect the face, displaces the larynx, which gets fixed under the sterno-mastoid of the opposite side and is unable to return to its normal position. This would lead to asphyxia and cyanosis through pressure on the internal jugular. Forcible extension as referred to above would draw the larynx back to its place, as would also the convulsive efforts of the patient without assistance. *Wm. Robertson.*

THYROID GLAND, &c.

Rosenblatt.—*Tremor of the Limbs as a First Symptom of Basedow's Disease.* "Przeglgd Lekarskie," 1892, No. 36.

THE patient, a woman, aged thirty-nine years, after fright, had rapid, slight, regular tremor in the extremities, increasing by intentional motions without any other symptoms. Afterwards, during one and three-quarter years, certain amendment occurred after cold. Eczema on the face and neck, which both ceased after three weeks, and tremor reappeared, as well as hysteric irritability, palpitation, and inclination to perspiration, likewise emaciation; afterwards the symptom of Gräfe and struma.

John Sendziak.

Westmatt (Manchester).—*Abscess of Thymus Gland.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Mar. 4, 1893.

A SPECIMEN showing the thymus gland from a girl aged two years, who died from symptoms of respiratory obstruction. The gland was large and firmly turned down to the anterior tracheal wall, and flattened the trachea and right bronchus against the œsophagus and vertebra, and also pressed on the recurrent laryngeal nerves. A large abscess occupied its centre but did not communicate with the trachea. There were several caseous centres. The lungs presented numerous miliary tubercles.

Stricture of Œsophagus.—This was from a girl aged three years, who some time previous to death had swallowed caustic alkali. There were three strictures: one behind the cricoid, one three inches from the stomach, a third one-and-a-half inches from the end of the gullet. Gastrostomy had been performed. *Wm. Robertson.*

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755146300150061 Published online by Cambridge University Press