

few ; but in the naso-pharynx, when chronically inflamed, pure cultures were present of pneumococcus Friedländeri, streptococcus and staphylococcus pyogenes, as well as saprophytic bacteria, lactic acid spirillum, thread-shaped bacilli, and bacillus Coll. Four cases are given at length in which treatment of the naso-pharynx cured also the gastric catarrh. The mouth also has its share in these disorders of the stomach.

R. Lake.

Winkler (Bremen).—*On Operations in the Nose.* "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1895, Nos. 41 and 47.

THE partial or total removal of the lower turbinated bone is indicated (1) in all grave stenoses produced by broad pressure of the lower turbinate against the septum, if all milder treatments fail; (2) in stenoses in which cautery is tried without effect, and if it is hoped that the symptoms will be improved by removing the nasal stenosis; (3) in cases of papillomatous degeneration of the lower turbinate if it may cause grave symptoms. The operation is performed by scissors, knife, and forceps. Narcosis with cocaine.

Michael.

LARYNX, TRACHEA, &C.

A Curious Case of Suicide. "Weiner Med. Presse," 1895, No. 20.

A MARRIED woman is found in her house lying down. A piece of broken glass and a knife are lying near her. Also near her is found, in a mass of blood, her larynx. In the large wound hole the vertebral column is seen—no larynx—and the stump of the trachea could be felt. Both carotids were intact and pulsating in the wound. There was no doubt but that she wounded herself. She was brought into the hospital, and lived for some hours.

Michael.

Cassell, J. W.—*A Case of Multiple Papilloma of the Larynx.* Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital Report, Jan., 1895.

OF interest on account of the extent of the growth removed (sufficient almost to fill a half-ounce phial).

Ernest Waggett.

Habermann (Graz).—*On Pachydermia Laryngis.* "Prager Zeitschrift für Ohrenheilk.," Band 16.

THE author has examined fourteen specimens of pachydermia laryngis with the following results: In all cases he found hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the mucosa and submucosa; the vocal bands and ventricular bands show poly-poid and papillary excrescences; the proliferation of the processus vocalis is more marked at the edges than in the middle, and so gives rise to an excavation. This excavation is produced by pressure of the opposite processus vocalis. In some cases ulcers and œdema are observed.

Michael.

Krebs.—*On Tracheitis and Laryngitis Sicca.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1895, Nos. 6 and 7.

THE author does not believe in the existence of true pharyngitis and laryngitis sicca. In all cases which he saw it was combined with diseases of the Highmore antrum, with tuberculous or syphilitic diseases.

Michael.

Rethi (Wien).—*Remarks on Surgical Treatment of Laryngeal Tuberculosis.* "Wiener Klin. Woch.," 1895, No. 42.

ONLY in cases of a limited laryngeal tuberculosis, and with good general health, should operative treatment be performed. If there is extensive diseased or febrile affection of the lungs, it is better not to operate. *Michael.*

Scheier (Berlin).—*Laryngeal Neurosis.* "Wiener Med. Presse," 1895, Nos. 23 and 24.

THE author describes a case similar to the complex of symptoms described some years before by Michael as "dyspnoea spastica." Also in this case the nervous dyspnoea was incurable, but it was not so severe that tracheotomy had to be performed. *Michael.*

Schultzer (Berlin).—*On Tremor of the Internal Laryngeal Muscles.* "Charité Annalen," 1894.

TREMOR is sometimes observed in patients who are excited by the laryngoscope. Pathologic tremor is observed in hysteria, paralysis agitans, chorea, multiple sclerosis, and abscesses of the cerebellum; also true laryngeal and pharyngeal spasm are sometimes observed. In one case of spasm of the accessory nerve Gerhardt saw spasm of the vocal band of the same side. Reflex tremor is observed in cases of aneurism of the aorta and hypertrophic rhinitis; sometimes it is observed in cases of chronic mercurialism and chronic alcoholism. *Michael.*

THYROID, NECK, &C.

Allard (Brussels).—*Myxœdema Treatment.* "Wiener Allg. Med. Zeitung," 1895, No. 52.

THE author has cured a girl, fifteen years old, of myxœdema with an alcohol-glycerine extract of thyroid gland. *Michael.*

Buschan.—*On the Administration of Thyroid Gland.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 44.

To learn the effects of the use of thyroid gland, the author took a great deal of this substance without acquiring symptoms of thyroidism. He believes that these symptoms did not arise because he drinks very little alcohol and eats very little meat. By experiments in animals it is stated that thyroidism very easily arises in carnivora—very rarely in herbivora. Therefore he recommends a milk diet during the use of thyroid gland. *Michael.*

Domenreiz (Naples).—*Physiology of the Thyroid Gland.* "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 39.

THE author concludes: Total extirpation of the thyroid gland produces grave trophic and nervous disturbances, with a fatal end. In exceptional cases such consequences do not occur—probably by compensative function of an accessory thyroid gland. The complex symptoms must be viewed as auto-intoxication. The thyroid gland neutralizes toxins circulating in the blood. Between the functions of the spleen and the thyroid gland no relation exists. Successful transplantation of thyroid gland presents these consequences. *Michael.*