

that thyro-antitoxin has no effect at all, and that the only efficient substance is Baumann's thyro-iodine. *Michael.*

**Swoboda** (Wien).—*Teratoma Colli Strumam Cysticam Simulans*. "Wiener Klin. Woch.," 1896, No. 46.

IN a twelve-weeks-old child the author removed a tumour situated on the right side of the neck, compressing the trachea, and apparently a congenital struma. The child was cured. The examination of the tumour showed that it was not a struma, but a teratoma, containing glia cells, ganglion cells, and fibrillar connective tissue. *Michael.*

**Todd, C.**—*A Case of Exophthalmic Goitre treated with Thymsus Gland*. "Brit. Med. Journ.," July 25, 1896.

THE case, which had resisted prolonged and energetic treatment with drugs, was rapidly relieved of distressing symptoms. The pulse, irregular and 156 to the minute, was in three days (taking 30 grains of dried gland) reduced to 130, and after three weeks (with increasing doses) was 72, and regular. At the time of report the exophthalmos and goitre remained unchanged. Irregularity of pulse followed a short cessation of the treatment. *Ernest Waggett.*

**Woodman, J.**—*Myxœdema: a Case treated by Thyroid Extract*. "Med. Record," Oct. 31, 1896.

MRS. F., thirty-eight; six children, the last of which was born in 1893; family history good; previous history good; had been constipated all her life. Present illness began eight years ago, with slight swelling of left side of face and left eyelid, then of right side of face and right eyelid. Gradually the whole body was involved. Weight increased from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty pounds. Sweating ceased entirely with the onset of the disease; the skin became hard and dry, and after an attack of jaundice deeply pigmented. The hair in axillæ and on pubes fell out, that on scalp became coarse, hard, and brittle. The usual mental symptoms were well marked, and patient saw rows of faces and thought someone always followed her about. The urine was somewhat scanty, and always contained albumen. Palpitations, dyspnoea, etc., were present. In short, the case was a very well marked one of myxœdema. The treatment by thyroid extract and large quantities of water was begun on January 4, 1895. Improvement was very rapid. By May 1st weight was reduced from two hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty pounds, and in all other respects patient had returned to her normal condition. The thyroid feeding is still kept up, and patient remains well.

During the eight years of her illness three children were born. During the pregnancies all the symptoms were exaggerated. The children were born healthy, and were breast fed. The first child is strong and well, the second died of erysipelas at four months, and the third had a convulsion at eighteen months, after which hemiplegia developed. *A. J. Hutchison.*

## ŒSOPHAGUS.

**Hamilton, T. K.** (Adelaide).—*Epithelioma of the Upper Third of the Œsophagus, and Œsophagotomy*. "Australasian Med. Gaz.," June 20, 1896.

A LADY, aged thirty-one, six months after an attack of influenza, began to have darting pains—independently of deglutition, and not increased by that act—extending from the region of the larynx up towards the left ear. Soon after—

wards dysphagia set in, and gradually increased until swallowing solids became an impossibility.

When first seen by the author she could swallow only small quantities of liquids. Laryngoscopic examination revealed nothing, but with the finger a hard mass was found opposite the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, springing from the posterior and left side of the passage. A very small opening existed on the right side. A piece of the growth was removed, and proved to be epitheliomatous.

Œsophagotomy was performed. As the growth was fairly adherent to, and incorporated with, the walls of the œsophagus, no attempt was made at removal. The walls of the tube were then sutured to the skin, and a larger rubber tube inserted, which was subsequently replaced by a full-sized india-rubber tracheotomy tube. She is now fed entirely through the opening, and is improving greatly in health.

A. B. Kelly.

**Johnston and Holland.**—*Two Cases of a Halfpenny in the Œsophagus. Diagnosis by X Rays.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Dec. 5, 1896.

Of one of these cases an excellent photograph was obtained, which is reproduced. The patients in either instance were two and a half years of age; and no difficulty was experienced in making out the position of the coin with the aid of a fluorescent screen.

Ernest Waggett.

**Raw.**—*Foreign Body in the Œsophagus. Localization by X Rays.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Dec. 5, 1896.

A REMARKABLY clear photograph was obtained (reproduced), showing the coin lying opposite the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae. The patient, a restless child of two years, was allowed to fall asleep; and the sensitive plate was then slipped under the pillow on which the head rested. The focus tube was fixed nine inches above the head.

Ernest Waggett.

## E A R .

**Bezold, F.** (Munich).—*Demonstration of a Continuous Range of Tones for the Detection of Defects of Hearing, especially in Deaf Mutes, and its Significance in support of Helmholtz's Theory.* "Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane," Band 13.

PROF. BEZOLD'S apparatus for the production of pure tones through all the range of audition consists, in the first place, of ten tuning-forks, from B<sub>2</sub> (fifteen vibrations) up to c<sup>3</sup> (one thousand and twenty-four vibrations). This covers the lower half of the scale of audition and they are fitted with movable weights, so that the intermediate notes between each pair of tuning-forks can be produced. For physiological examination, a fork with a tone as low as eleven vibrations is further called into use. He finds that the curve of vibrations obtained from the stem of the tuning-forks is the same as that from the blades, and not, as is sometimes supposed, an octave higher. The upper half of the range—viz., from c<sup>2</sup> upwards—is tested by means of three stopped pipes, with a movable piston, the highest one being the well-known Galton's whistle.

The lower limit of audition in the human ear seems to be eleven vibrations, or even somewhat lower; the upper one about fifty-five thousand; the whole range extending somewhat over twelve octaves.

For the appreciation of this continuous range of tone, Prof. Bezold finds it