

**Straight, H. S.**—*Fishbone in the Right Pyriform Space.* "Annals Ophth. and Otol.," Jan., 1896.

REPORT of a case in which a woman swallowed a fishbone, which was buried one inch and three-quarters in her right pyriform fossa. The reporter failed to find it until after he had pressed on the side of the larynx. Pain on pressure and on swallowing, with discharge of excess of mucus from the mouth and a little blood at the time of impact, were the only symptoms. *R. Lake.*

### THYROID, NECK, &c.

**Augerer (München).**—*Treatment of the Goitre by Thyroid Gland.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1896, No. 4.

THE author prefers the use of the gland itself to all artificial preparations, because he believes that a part of the influence of the treatment is caused by decomposition of the thyroid substance. The effect on the goitre was often surprising; in other cases later improvement is observed. Sometimes they relapse. But the author believes that in some cases the use of thyroid gland has a deleterious influence on the heart, so that symptoms of weak heart are observed during operation. One of the cases operated on died from paralysis of the heart; the author believes caused by the use of the thyroid gland. *Michael.*

**Baumann (Freiburg-i-Br.).**—*On the Normal Existence of Iodine in the Animal Body.* "Zeitschrift für Physiol. Chemie," Band 21.

THE author has continued the experiments of Roos on the active substance of the thyroid gland. The substance did not lose its power by treatment with sulphuric acid. It was a brown mass—an organic composition of iodine. The existence of this substance shows the great influence of iodine in the treatment of goitres. The success of the thyroid treatment is due to this iodine compound. *Michaël.*

**Bloom, H. C.**—*A Case of Myxedema.* "Philadelphia Polyclinic," Dec. 28, 1895.

A CASE with very marked symptoms, with great slowness of thought and movement, several seconds being required before she could express a word. No thyroid gland could be made out. She was placed on five grains of dry thyroid extract three times a day. This quantity, however, appeared to cause sickness, and had to be reduced to half, which proved satisfactory, the patient being discharged cured after seventy-two days' treatment. A relapse, however, took place after twelve months' interval, the patient presenting the same symptoms as in the first instance. She, however, improved rapidly under protonuclein, and when last seen was perfectly well. *StGeorge Reid.*

**Edes, R. T.**—*Exophthalmic Goitre treated with Animal Extracts, and especially Extract of Thymus.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," Jan. 23, 1896.

GIVES the notice of a case of exophthalmic goitre in a female, aged thirty-four, successfully treated by aqueo-glycerine extract of thymus gland, three to four grains per diem. In six months the pulse, which had always been above 104, slowed down to 92, and she was enabled to return to light work. *StGeorge Reid.*

**Glover, Thomas A.**—*Etiology of Goitre.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," July 13, 1895.  
GOITRE, common in a certain district, ascribed to increased blood supply to the thyroid due to the exertion consequent on carrying water in vessels upon the head.  
*Ernest Waggett.*

**Kiffin, John.**—*Acute Bronchocele following Influenza.*  
THE condition occurred in a middle-aged woman, subsiding in fifty-two hours, but leaving a slight permanent enlargement. In a subsequent attack of influenza the inflammation did not return.  
*Ernest Waggett.*

**Morris, H. C. L.**—*Notes on the Etiology of Goitre.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," July 6, 1895.

DURING two and a half years the author has seen as many as fifty-five cases (only four males) of goitre among a population of two thousand residing in a district at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. The water is exceedingly hard, and frequently turbid with suspended chalk. Those inhabitants who use rain water, and not well water, for drinking purposes are immune. A girl aged twenty-three, in service in London, invariably gets an enlargement of the thyroid during visits to her home, the goitre disappearing on her return to London. Several instances of new arrivals becoming goitrous are known; and, in particular, three children of a family immigrating from a clay country became goitrous within six months, a fourth child, using rain water, remaining free. In only one case is there a suspicion of heredity, and intermarriage as a factor is excluded. The amount of iron in the water is infinitesimal, and the author considers that the endemic goitre, in this district at least, is due entirely to the carbonates of lime and magnesium. *Ernest Waggett.*

**Murray, George.**—*After-History of the First Case of Myxœdema cured by Thyroid Extract.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Feb. 8, 1896.

RELATING the case of a woman, aged forty-six, who had previously suffered with myxœdema for four or five years, and who remained in perfect health more than four years subsequent to the commencement of treatment. She continues to take a drachm of the extract each week. A gentleman of forty-four similarly remains cured after three years of treatment with ten minims daily. *Ernest Waggett.*

**Murray, George R.**—*Some Effects of Thyroidectomy in Lower Animals.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Jan. 25, 1896.

IT has been shown by Gley and others that rabbits in whom the thyroid has been extirpated, as a rule, die very shortly with acute symptoms. The author here proves by two experiments, performed on adult rabbits, that a chronic cachexia may be induced by the same procedure. In both cases was noticed an early development of hebetude, followed by absence of any change for eleven and twelve months respectively; after which period appeared extreme hebetude, swelling (gelatinous infiltration found *post mortem*), loss of hair, dryness of skin, and low temperature, warmth diminishing and cold increasing the gravity of the symptoms. After slaughter no thyroid tissue was found in one, and but a few fragments in the other specimen. *Ernest Waggett.*

**Roos** (Freiburg-i-Br.).—*On the Influence of the Thyroid Gland on the Body, and Experiments on its Active Principle.* "Zeitschrift für Physiol. Chemie," Band 21.

THE thyroid gland, internally administered, produces increased excretion of nitrogen, of chlorine, chloronium, and phosphoric acid. It increases the decomposition of the albumen of the body, and, probably, also of the fat.

*Michael.*

**Scherk** (Bad., Homburg).—*Functional Relations of the Thyroid Gland to the Genital Organs.* "Aerztliche Rundschau," 1896, No. 3.

WITHOUT doubt a relation exists between the thyroid gland and the genital organs. In many animals this gland is enlarged during the time of rut.

*Michael.*

**Schoiz** (Graz).—*On the Influence of Thyroid Treatment on the Organism, especially in Cases of Basedow's (Graves') Disease.* "Centralbl. für innere Med.," 1895, Nos. 43 and 44.

THE most important result of this biochemical examination is the fact that the excretion of phosphoric acid is increased in a high degree by administration of thyroid gland. The carefully compiled tables must be seen in the original.

*Michael.*

**Smerton, C. W.**—*Acute Bronchocele following Influenza.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," May 18, 1895.

THIS condition arising in a middle-aged man during third day of convalescence from influenza. High temperature; skin reddened: subsidence in a few days, but some enlargement remaining after eighteen months.

*Ernest Waggett.*

**Smith, Hugh.**—*Enlarged Thyroid; Disappearance of Gland, followed by Myxedema.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Jan. 4, 1896.

A CASE of a female in whom, at the age of seventeen, was noticed enlargement of the throat and prominence of the eyeballs, with hurried, jerky manner both in speech and movements. This condition seems to have persisted to the age of twenty-one, when with the appearance of the catamenia the health became normal. Within a year of this symptoms of myxedema supervened, and when seen at the age of twenty-six the latter were well developed and the thyroid gland imperceptible. A normal state of health returned after five months' treatment with dry sheep's thyroid.

*Ernest Waggett.*

**Treysel** (Freiburg).—*Examinations in Cases treated by Thyrosodin.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1896, No. 6.

IN nearly all cases an increased excretion of nitrogen is observed. The differences only can be explained by individual differences. The principal result is the identity of the effect of Baumann's thyrosodin and thyroid gland.

*Michael.*

**Watkin-Browne, P. O.**—*Acute Bronchocele following Influenza.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," June 8, 1895.

A MONTH after influenza, in a middle-aged lady with slight goitre dating from childhood. Very considerable swelling of the left lobe occurred, with redness, high temperature, and dyspnoea. Relief was obtained by giving vent, with a blunt probe, to a thick, viscid, yellowish fluid. A discharging sinus persists.

*Ernest Waggett.*

## E A R S.

**Barclay, Robert.**—*Foreign Bodies in the Ear.* "Med. News," New York, Jan. 11, 1896.

THREE cases of foreign bodies in the external meatus, the first where a broken hair-pin had become firmly embedded in the floor of the auditory canal. The part healed rapidly after its removal. In the second case some small shot were thrown