

when it was opened, in ten to twenty minutes. In both cases the pulsation of the heart lasted a minute and a half longer than the respiration. Convulsions were observed without or with tracheotomy. Consciousness seemed to persist longer in tracheotomized cases. In non-tracheotomized cases the temperature arose in a short time to 40°; in tracheotomized, only some tenths of a degree. The *post-mortem* examination gave in both cases the same results. *Michael.*

Kobler (Sarajeur).—*Foreign Bodies in the Bronchi and their Consequences.* "Wiener Klin. Rund.," Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

EXTENSIVE treatise on this subject. A great number of cases carefully collected from literature. Only those cases can here be reported which were observed by the author himself. (1) A patient, twenty-three years old, was affected for a year. He had severe cough, bloody expectoration, and slight fever. The phalanges showed the Hippocratic degeneration. The right half of the thorax was better expanded than the left. Slight dulness in the upper parts of both sides. The heart was displaced, its apex-beat being found in the fourth right intercostal space. In the right lower parts dulness, in the posterior upper parts tympanic percussion sound, metallic rhonchi and bronchial amphoric breathing. There was a great deal of purulent secretion, without tubercle bacilli. The presence of a large cavity made it probable that there was a foreign body in the right bronchus. The *post-mortem* examination showed a large number of cavities in the right lung, and also that they were caused by a foreign body, although a foreign body was not found. (2) A patient, aged forty-five, had for some months a severe cough, since she had inspired a plum-stone, as she said herself. Over the whole right side there was dulness, and the respiration sounds and fremitus were diminished. Some months later, during a severe attack of coughing the foreign body was expectorated, and the patient cured in a short time. The author concludes that in the absence of pathological symptoms experimental attempts at extraction are not indicated, but the patient must remain under medical observation. If pathological symptoms and consecutive disturbances arise, and the foreign body is not expectorated, or if it is mobile, so that it might occlude the glottis, tracheotomy, with subsequent emetics, or attempts at extraction, should be performed. *Michael.*

THYROID, & C.

Schein, Moritz (Vienna).—*The Secretion of the Thyroid Gland in Milk.* "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1895, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15.

IN congenital absence of the thyroid gland the consequences do not arise till the feeding is no longer exclusively milk. Sometimes tetanus arises during lactation in women. The author reports three cases from literature in which the first symptoms of myxœdema arose as the exclusive feeding with milk ceased. This fact shows that it will be useful to feed strumous, tetanic, cretinic, and myxœdematous patients with milk. To prevent tetanus during lactation it will be advantageous to feed the mother also chiefly with milk. The author also relates a case in which myxœdema followed lactation. *Michael.*

Lanz (Bern).—*Feeding with Thyroid Gland. Can the Thyroid Gland of Swine be successfully employed?* "Correspbl. für Schweizer Aerzte," 1895, No. 10.

EXPERIMENTS on animals prove that the thyroid gland of swine is as efficacious as that of calves and sheep. *Michael.*

Dennig (Tubingen).—*Further Contribution on the Influence of Thyroid Feeding on Tissue Change.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 20.

EXACT physiological researches on a case proving that the influence of this feeding varies in different cases. Sometimes the influence is very great, in others it does not exist at all. *Michael.*

Fürst (Berlin).—*Remarks on Basedow's Disease.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 21.

POLEMICAL article concerning Lemke's paper in Nos. 41 and 52 of the "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894. *Michael.*

Buschan (Stettin).—*Diagnosis and Therapeutics of Basedow's Disease.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 21.

ANSWER to Lemke's paper in Nos. 41 and 52 of the "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894. Polemical article. *Michael.*

Hitzig (Burgdorf).—*Contribution to the Histology and Histogenesis of Bronchocele.* Inaugural Dissertation. Zürich. 1894.

GOITRE begins with proliferation of the normal epithelium of the glands. The proliferated parts form little tumours, "nodulous" bronchocele, or are equally distributed in all parts—"diffuse" bronchocele. *Michael.*

Hawthorne, C. O.—*Graves' Disease in a Patient, the subject of Articular Rheumatism and Mitral Stenosis.* "Glasg. Med. Journ.," June, 1895.

HISTORY of this case shows two attacks of acute or subacute rheumatism with lesion of heart resulting. Present examination shows mitral stenosis, and also the symptoms of Graves' disease, except muscular tremor and appreciable enlargement of the thyroid gland. The interest of the case arises from the rarity of the combination.

Hughes, E. Prest (Sheffield).—*An Extreme Case of Angina Ludovici arising from an Inflamed Carious Tooth.* "Lancet," Mar. 23, 1895.

THE patient, a man, aged thirty-one, had suffered for ten days from toothache. On admission the front of the neck was swollen, hard, and brawny, not pitting on pressure; voice a whisper; unable to swallow. The swelling extended from the angle of the jaw downwards and forwards to third costal cartilage; the jaw was fixed, and the tongue forced into the roof of the mouth. An incision was made in the median line, from symphysis to lower border of larynx; the parts were pale and hard to the touch; there was no sign of pus. During the operation the respiration became embarrassed and the pulse failed, and notwithstanding tracheotomy and artificial respiration, etc., it was found impossible to resuscitate him.