

and tamponing of the trachea with extirpation of the half of the larynx. Eighteen days later cure resulted. Ten months later the voice was rather hoarse, the general health normal, and there was no recurrence.

*Michael.*

**Galatti** (Wien).—*On Intubation*. "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1892, No. 22.

REPORT of fifty cases, with remarks. Nothing new.

*Michael.*

**Bokay** (Buda-Pesth).—*My Experiences with O'Dwyer's Intubation*. "Jahrb. für Kinderheilk.," Band 32, Heft 3.

SEE the report of the meeting of the Pesther Med. Chirurg. Gesellschaft in this Journal for 1891.

*Michael.*

**Ewart, Wm.** (London).—*Remarks on Tracheal Tugging, and on its Clinical Value*. "Brit. Med. Journ.," March 7, 1892.

A PHENOMENON, according to the author, observed in twenty-eight per cent. females and fifty per cent. males, in the absence of aortic disease, its demonstration being favoured by cardiac excitement and forced inspiration. In considering the value of tracheal tugging in the diagnosis of thoracic aneurism, the author instances cases where at one time it was confirmatory and at another nugatory. As to the supposed mechanism of tracheal tugging, any increase of or bulging, posteriorly or inferiorly, of the aorta passing over the left bronchus would cause the tugging. If, for example, the left vocal cord were paralyzed without tugging, then the probable conditions might be no posterior bulging, but some anterior enlargement of the arch of the aorta. The author *inter alia* attributes the slighter forms of tracheal tugging to the sphere of the pulmonary artery.

*Wm. Robertson.*

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## THYROID GLAND AND NECK.

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**Cristiani** (Geneva).—*Researches on the Thyroid Gland of the Rat*. "Rev. Méd. de la Suisse Romande," Nov. 20, 1892.

### I. *On Thyroidectomy in the Rat.*

The rat and rabbit are exceptions to the general rule that morbid symptoms follow total extirpation of the thyroid gland. In the rabbit, M. Gley has lately proved that two small accessory organs exist, placed below the thyroid gland, which, in the absence of the thyroid, develop and can replace the latter. Their ablation, along with or after ablation of the principal thyroid organs, determines the death of the animals. The author has studied the effects of thyroidectomy in the rat in forty-six cases, and concludes:—

(1) Total thyroidectomy causes death in from a few hours to some days, with symptoms like other animals, especially the cat.

(2) In cases in which the animal survives, which are numerous, extirpation of the organ has not been complete; subsequent operation has

discovered one or many regenerated organs occupying the place of the older organs with a structure nearly the same as that of the extirpated organs.

(3) If the extirpated organ is engrafted in the peritoneum of the animal, the symptoms are prevented or amended and the life of the animal is saved.

#### II. *The Thyroid Glands of the Rat.*

The author has found accessory glands in the rat as in the rabbit, but they are not capable of supplying the place of the thyroid gland as in the latter animal. These accessory glands are two small rounded or cuneiform bodies at the antero-external edge of each lobe, distinct from the main organ and presenting the structure of the foetal thyroid gland. It is impossible to remove them during thyroidectomy. The cases where rats have survived the operation are those in which there has been a regeneration of the *débris* of the thyroid body which has escaped the operation. It is not to these glands that rats owe their survival of the operation.

*R. Norris Wolfenden.*

**Gordinier.**—*Report of Two Cases of Myxœdema, with One Autopsy.* "New York Med. Journ.," Aug. 13, 1892.

ONE, a man aged forty-two years, died, and at the autopsy the liver showed thickening of the capsule and connective tissue in the organ. Marked thickening of the middle coat of the hepatic artery. Kidney showed increase of connective tissue and round-celled infiltration. Muscles normal. Thyroid gland tissue was entirely absent, and in place of it bundles of connective tissue, infiltrated with spindle cells, were found. Small extravasations of blood were seen in places, and the middle coat of the arteries was thickened. Skin—superficial layers of epidermis normal. At the junction of the mucous with the papillary layer of the corium an infiltration of densely-packed small round cells is seen, which extends down the sides of the papillæ, and is lost at their bases. The papillary connective tissue is in places also densely packed, but in other parts spaces are seen which are abnormally broad in the reticular layer. Hair follicles, sebaceous glands, and Paccinian bodies were normal. Sweat glands are almost entirely replaced by connective tissue.

*B. J. Baron.*

**Eiselberg** (Wien).—*Disturbance of Development in Sheep following Extirpation of the Thyroid Gland.* "Internat. Klin. Rundschau," 1892, No. 44.

SHEEP operated upon are not so large as normal, their heads are deformed, there is enlargement of the abdomen, and atrophy of the testicles. They resemble human cretins.

*Michael.*

**Fürst** (Leipzig).—*Lymphangioma Colli Congenitum.* "Archiv für Kinderheilk.," Band 14, Heft 6.

A TUMOUR of the size of a pea existed on the right side of a patient five years old. Extirpation was followed by cure. The microscope showed a reticulum filled with lymph.

*Michael.*