

detected, it was determined to wait until she had completed her puerperal period.

There was a steady increase in the size of the breast during the pregnancy, and pain at times was decided; the general condition remained good and there was no rise of temperature. She was confined February 2nd, the child being delivered with forceps, and was fairly nourished. No tubercle bacilli could be detected in the placenta. The mother's convalescence was uninterrupted. The right breast was amputated March 19th, by Dr. Kern, in its entirety. No enlarged glands were found in the axilla. Gross examination of the breast showed the presence of small multiple abscesses in the various acini. A hard mass in the upper portion contained a considerable amount of pus in its centre. In the lower portion a tumor which proved to be an adenoma was found. Microscopic examination of pus scraped from the ball of the abscess showed micrococci and tubercle bacilli in abundance. She made an uninterrupted recovery from the operation, and repeated examination of the other breast failed to reveal evidences of disease. It was probable that the breast became infected through contact with the mouth of a tuberculous individual. The child was not allowed to nurse and did not become infected.

Gynecologic and obstetric writings afford but scanty mention of this complication of pregnancy. In the *Annals of Surgery* for January, 1897, Powers reports a case, and has been able to find but thirty-seven others in the literature of surgery.

THYROID EXTRACT IN THE TREATMENT OF FIBROID TUMORS OF THE UTERUS.

POLK (*Medical News*, July 3rd, 1897) asks the attention of the profession to the efficacy of thyroid extract in the treatment of fibroid tumors of the uterus. He states that he knows of no remedy which meets all the indications in this disorder so well. In each case, not only has growth been checked but there has been a decided retrocession, accompanied by marked amelioration of local symptoms and improvement in general health. It should be given in much the same manner and with about the same limitations as in myxedema, its effect upon cardiac action and arterial tension being closely watched.

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