

of these showed tissue histologically similar to that of a normal thyroid. There was in no place any histological evidence of malignancy in these secondary growths. He cites seven other similar cases.

WATTS. "The Suture of Blood Vessels." *J. H. Hosp. Reports.*

Watts points out that Hallowell, in 1759, sutured a small lateral wound in the brachial artery successfully for the first time by means of a transfixing pin. Then Schede, in 1882, successfully sutured lateral wounds of the vein walls. Numerous experiments in the suture of lateral wounds of arteries were then carried out, those of Dorfler, in 1899, being especially valuable; he had especially good results in using fine silk sutures that included all the coats. The next step was the circular suture of arteries, or, in other words, the suture of arteries completely divided. Abbé attempted this by tying the arteries over a tube of thin glass, but was not successful. Murphy attempted the same by invaginating the proximal end into the distal but without success. Gluck excised a small section of the artery and slipped it over one end of the divided artery, then sutured the two ends of the arteries by interrupted sutures; he then replaced the excised cuff over the suture line to strengthen it, but this proved a too difficult procedure. Payr united the ends over a prothesis of magnesium, which he hoped would be absorbed before thrombus formation, a wish which the results did not justify. Carrel, in 1902, brought forward a method of circular sutures of arteries which has remained the one method that has given fairly good results. This consists in approximating the ends of the arteries by three stay sutures and completing by continuous silk suture applied with the finest of needles. The suture usually includes the intima. Anastomosis between arteries and veins can be done by this method, and in cases of arterio-sclerotic gangrene of the foot an attempt to switch the arterial blood into the vein has been tried, but without success. Crile has used this method to bring about transfusion of blood with good success.

HALSTED. "Carcinoma of the Breast." *Tr. A. S. Ass., 1907.*

Halsted states that 23.4 per cent. of his cases, where the axilla was apparently free, died from metastases. He does not think that any case where the cervical glands were involved has ever been cured. Halsted agrees with Handley, that cancer always spreads by lymphatics or by continuous growth along planes of fascia, and that when cancer cells enter the blood stream, they always excite thrombus formation which later destroys these cancer cells. He thinks cancer cysts the most frequently overlooked form of cancer, as the contents may be clear fluid