

tried, but proved unsuccessful in its removal. Dr. Kolff operated. A Trendelenburg cannula was introduced into the trachea, the tongue was pulled forward, and the anterior pillars of the fauces temporarily divided. The strong capsule of the tumor was then split horizontally, and the mass shelled out without much bleeding. The sac and the anterior pillars of the fauces were then stitched up. Recovery was excellent; but the normal thyroid could not be felt in its usual position. Since the operation symptoms of myxedema have appeared.

Paralysis of the Tongue—Stenosis of the Esophagus.

Sendziak (*Jour. of Laryn. Rhin. and Otol.*, March, 1899) gives "a contribution to the diagnostic signification of Rontgen's Rays." in connection with a male patient under his care, aged 55. For six months there had been difficulty in swallowing in the upper part of the esophagus. As the case was considered malignant bougies had been used with some benefit. On examination of the larynx the right vocal cord was found to be paralyzed, and in the phonatory position. As this was an exceedingly rare occurrence, the left cord being the one usually primarily involved, examination by Rontgen rays was resorted to. It was found by transillumination, in front as well as behind, that the thoracic glands, the *ganglions peri tracheo bronchiques* of Baréty, could be distinctly seen as dark spots on the right side, while on the left they did not present any changes.

The writer says: "If in the above case the diagnostic signification of Rontgen's method, in view of the existence of cancerous process of the esophagus, in which the paralyses of the larynx are not among the great rarities, was not demonstrated, but rather confirmatory, so in the paralyses of the larynx resulting from compression by pathologically changed glands alone, which cannot be discovered by means of physical methods, Rontgen rays may have the greatest importance."

Wehnelt's New Interrupter—Improvement in X-Ray Apparatus.

MacIntyre (*Jour. Laryn., Rhin. and Otol.*, April, 1899) gives an account of the great improvement in technique which this new instrument has so recently produced. A further report of it will be found in the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*, January 22nd, 1899. The advantages of this interrupter are simplicity of construction, great increase in the efficiency of the coil, and cheapness. The reduction in time of exposure, when photographing, is marvellous. The interruptions sometimes amount to 1,500 per second, and give great steadiness upon the fluorescent screen.