the right side of the sternum, and which was removed under cocaine *per vias naturales*. Armstrong reports a case of thyroid duct and its removal with the cyst, and Bouli records a case of direct fracture of the larynx.

Considerable improvement has been made during the past year in the technique of the X rays and methods of diagnosis, one of the most important results in the former being that of MacKenzie Davidson, who has introduced an apparatus whereby objects may be seen stereoscopically on the fluorescent screen. The position which the Röntgen rays occupy in diseases of the larynx and neighbouring organs was discussed at the meeting of the British Laryngological Association, and a report of the proceedings will be found in the journal. There are two conditions in which they have been found of advantage: firstly, in connection with foreign bodies in the larynx, and cases are from time to time being reported, showing continued use and value in this region; and, secondly, in the diagnosis of those affections which indirectly affect this organ. Sufficient clinical evidence has now been produced to show that in aneurism, enlargement of the heart, and deposit in the lung, we have got an additional test in the X rays, and more than once it has been claimed by the surgeon that he has been able to diagnose the precise pathological condition at an earlier date than would have been possible by any other means. This question was discussed in the presidential address to the Röntgen Society in November, a report of which will be found in the Archives for the present session. An interesting series of experiments upon the therapeutic action of the X rays has been made by Drs. Wolfenden and Forbes Ross, who have come to the conclusion that, far from destroying micro-organisms, they actually stimulate the growth. Certainly, so far we have no clear record of benefit obtained in tubercle of the larynx by their application to the neck.

RETROSPECT OF RHINOLOGY.

By Dr. A. Sandford (Cork).

A retrospect of the work done during the past year in the field of nasal surgery and therapeutics resolves itself mainly into a retrospect of details and of industrious investigation rather than of important innovations.

The multitude of interesting and instructive communications relative to this special subject which have appeared in this journal

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and elsewhere from various sources indicate the great activity which has prevailed in the endeavour to extend the field of observation with regard to the general effect of local nasal conditions; and also shows the close attention which has been given to testing the practical value of former observations under the light of increased experience. In this province good work has been done in Great Britain and on the Continent, whilst the frequent occurrence in the journal of references from well-known American colleagues show that our Transatlantic kinsfolk are, as usual, not behindhand in directing an enlightened ingenuity toward increasing our knowledge in this special field of scientific research.

Records of cases of affections of the nose and the adjacent cavities, with discussions as to their far-reaching effects and treatment, have taken an increasingly frequent and prominent place in the proceedings of the various Societies, and may be found reported in their Transactions. Most of these may be found recorded in the pages of this journal, and are readily accessible for consultation under their proper headings. Amongst the many communications of interest may be mentioned articles on (1) "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Purulent Nasal Discharges," by Mr. Edmund Roughton (Jour. of Lar., Rhin., and Otol., May, 1900); (2) "Anosmia," by Dr. Onodi, of Budapesth (reported in Jour. of Lar., Rhin., and Otol., November, 1900); (3) "The Bacteriology of the Normal Nose," by Dr. StClair Thomson (Jour. of Lar., Rhin., and Otol., August, 1900); (4) "The Auditory Results of Removal of Post-nasal Adenoids," by Dr. McKeown, of Manchester (Jour. of Lar., Rhin., and Otol., September, 1900).

Interesting cases of unilateral optic neuritis associated with sphenoidal sinusitis and diseases of the posterior parts of the nasal fossæ have been recorded (De Laperson, *L'Echo Médical du Nord*, September, 1889).

Cases of hæmorrhage after removal of adenoids have been recorded by Martin and others. The value of the negative air-douche has been advocated by Réthi as an aid to the diagnosis of diseases of the accessory cavities. Cases of frontal sinus empyema have been carefully recorded by Dr. Herbert Tilley and others. Atrophic rhinitis has been treated of by Dr. Logan at the annual meeting of the American Laryngological Association.

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