of the case; that acute and chronic cases be kept distinct, the former being very readily curable; and also that, by this means, there would be obtained uniform and reliable information about the relative values of the various operative procedures. Killian (*ibid.*) holds that reliable diagnosis can only be obtained by blowing or syringing out the contents of the cavity. Weil opposes the dental origin of empyema of this sinus ("Journ. Laryng.," XI., 270), and he prefers syringing through the natural opening. Rot ("Journ. Laryng.," XI., 273) agrees as to the origin being more frequently nasal, and also was not a supporter of too radical methods. Rethi varied his treatment, using the natural orifice for the clinical treatment and the alveolar opening for home use.

LARYNX.

BY J. MACINTYRE, M.B., F.R.S.

This year proves no exception to the rule of great activity in the study of affections of the larynx. The literature has been very extensive, and shows no decrease in volume. New instruments and methods of diagnosis have been brought within the reach of surgeons in the department, and the persevering attempts on the part of those engaged in the special work to ameliorate chronic affections, such as tuberculosis of the larynx, are well worthy of notice. Amongst others we note the following :—

Hubbard and Chappell ("New York Acad. Med.," Nov., 1895, p. 59) give encouraging results by creosote and gentian internally, and sub-mucous injections of creosote into the larynx. Newman ("Lon. Lar. Soc.," Jan., 1896, p. 134) records two cases of cure from local applications of a concentrated solution of iodoform in ether and alcohol. Van Anrooy ("Dutch Lar., Rhin., and Otol. Soc.," June, 1895, p. 203), reports a case of recovery from primary infection by curetting and pure lactic acid. Heryng ("Therapeut Monats.," Mar. and May, 1896, p. 168) gives a promising report on the application of sulpho-ricinate of phenol in this and other chronic affections. Reference may be here made to Berlioz's original paper in the "Archiv. de Lar.," 1889, p. 6. Hedderich ("Münchener Med. Woch.," p. 286) reports favourable results from paramonochlorphenol.

TUMOURS OF THE LARYNX.—Delavan ("New York Acad. Med.," Dec., 1895, p. 146) records papillomata of the larynx cured by applications of absolute alcohol. Three cases of myxoma have been recorded at the London Laryngological Society's meetings during the year. Angelesco ("Soc. Anat.," Paris, Dec., 1895, p. 273) records a case of epithelioma of the epiglottis. McBride ("Med. Chron.," Feb., 1896, p. 275) records a case of malignant disease of the larynx at the age of twenty-four. Wagner ("Med. Record.," Jan. 4, 1896, p. 276) gives an interesting report upon thyrotomy in a series of cases operated upon during the past twenty years. Delavan ("Amer. Lar. Assoc.," May, 1896, p. 13) discusses the question of recent progress in the treatment of malignant disease of the larynx. He took into consideration the question of whether surgical

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effort had or had not shortened rather than lengthened the life of patients suffering from laryngeal epithelioma with indications for better results in the future.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—Bédos ("Thèse de Paris," 1895, p. 85) gives a critical review of laryngeal ictus. The author believes it to be due to a division of the nervous centres through laryngeal reflex action. Semon ("Lond. Laryng. Soc.," Jan., 1896, p. 131), case of bulbar paralysis, progressive muscular atrophy, complete paralysis of left abductor, paresis of right. Parker ("Lond. Laryng. Soc.," Jan., 1896, p. 137) records the presence of laryngeal crises in a case of abductor paralysis. Grabower ("Berlin Laryng. Soc.," Jan., 1896, p. 292), in a contribution to the study of the innervation of the larynx in a case of recurrent paralysis in tabes, holds that the accessories have nothing to do with the innervation of the larynx. By the demonstration of the microscopic preparations the vagus was the only motor nerve in which the roots were much atrophied. The accessory ppeared normal.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.—Much useful information has also been given in other departments not classified under the above headings. Kanthack and Drysdale ("Lond. Laryng. Soc.," Feb., 1896, p. 174), when opening a discussion on the nature of the laryngeal complications of typhoid fever, gave some interesting facts upon the clinical and otological aspects of the question. The discussion which followed was also of great interest. At the same meeting the question of foreign bodies in the upper air and food passages was also discussed. Marfan and Hallé ("Rev. Men. Mal. de l'Enfance," p. 212), two cases of chicken-pox eruption in the larynx. Casselberry ("Amer. Laryng. Assoc.," May, 1896, p. 15) discussed the question of intubation of the larynx, with special reference to acute stenosis of the larynx. De Roaldes ("Amer. Laryng. Assoc.," May, 1896, p. 73) records a case of incomplete fracture of the left cornu of the thyroid cartilage from violent manipulation on the outer tissues of the neck to dislodge a foreign body. Holloway ("Med. Mag.," June, 1896, p. 128) gives an interesting abstract relating to the anæsthetics as employed for operations in the nose and throat. Billot ("Ann. des Mal. de l'Oreille," Mar., 1896, p. 167) gives an analysis of cases in which tracheotomy tubes have fallen into the air passages. Stoker ("Brit. Laryng., Rhin., and Otol. Assoc.," July, 1896, p. 194) opened a discussion on tracheotomy or thyrotomy for foreign bodies in the larynx. Scheff ("Vienna Soc. Laryng.," Jan., 1896, p. 220), fracture of the laryngeal cartilage, the result of an injury. Trifiletti ("Archiv. Ital. di Laring.," 1895, fasc. 3, p. 347) gives the results of his experimental researches on the physiological pathology of the inferior laryngeal nerves, and shows that different results may be obtained according as an animal is or is not anæsthetized, and also according to the intensity and quality of the electrical stimulation.

NEW INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS.—French ("Amer. Lar. Assoc.," May, 1896, p. 11) referred to his earlier work in 1884 in laryngeal photography, and recorded his recent successful work done by means of the 2000 candle-power arc lamp. Macintyre ("Brit. Lar., Rhin., and Otol.

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Assoc.," April, 1896, p. 24), crypto-laryngoscope—a fluorescent screen by means of the X-rays applied to the interior of the mouth for examination of the larynx. De Santi ("Lar. Soc.," London, May, 1896, p. 91) describes a new tracheotomy tube for patients who have to wear it permanently, and in whom there is sufficient space to expire through the larynx, though not room for inspiratory effort with valve. Kirstein's autoscope has been used with advantage in a number of cases. Van Anrooy ("Dutch Soc. Lar., Rhin., Otol.," May, 1896, p. 219) tried this instrument, and was able to find a large papilloma in the right vocal cord. He made use of it in other conditions of the larynx. Meyer ("Berlin Lar. Soc.," Nov., 1895, p. 223) also records favourable results with this instrument. Women he considers to be more suitable for the operation than men, and age of no importance. Heymann ("Berlin Lar. Soc.," Jan., 1896, p. 291) records removal of a polypus with this instrument. Katzenstein ("Berlin Lar. Soc.," Jan., 1896, p. 291) describes a new laryngeal mirror to give upright images, called the orthoscope.

(*Figures refer to this* JOURNAL *of this year when not otherwise stated.*)

OTOLOGY.

BY DUNDAS GRANT, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The retrospect presented below is founded almost exclusively on the otological material published in the JOURNAL for 1896, Volumes X. and XI. The reader is requested to note particularly the nature of the abbreviations explained in the list at the end. In each instance the reference to the pages of the JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY is given. This makes the length of each reference unpleasantly clumsy, but the writer has felt it necessary in the reader's interest, in view of the division of the year's JOURNALS into two volumes, whereby the search for the papers or abstracts referred to is rendered more difficult than in previous years.

AURICLE AND EXTERNAL EAR MALFORMATIONS.—*Coloboma of the Auricle* was successfully treated by a plastic operation by Gruber ("Aust. Ot. Soc.," "J. L.," X., 322); and Max ("Aust. Ot. Soc.," "J. L.," XI., 206) rectified a *Malformation in the Form of a Cleft* by paring the edges and stitching. Other cases of malformation are described by Politzer ("Aust. Ot. Soc.," "J. L.," X., 192) and Bezold ("A. of O.," XXV., No. 2, "J. L.," XI., 172), the latter giving the results of the investigation of *the Hearing Power in Cases of Bilateral Atresia of the Auditory Canal with Rudimentary Auricle.*

NEW GROWTHS, &C.—Several interesting cases of *Non-Malignant New Growths of the Auricle* are published by Gruber ("Aust. Ot. Soc.," "J. L.," XI., 203), Urbantschitsch ("Aust. Ot. Soc.," "J. L.," X., 151), and others; and *Malignant Disease* is illustrated in cases under Gruber ("Aust. Ot. Soc.," "J. L.," X., 194), Denker ("A. of O.," XXV., No. 2), Hennebert ("Belg. Soc.," "J. L.," XI., 210), and Dench ("N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirm. Rep.," Jan., 1896, "J. L.," XI., 174).

GANGRENE *of the Ear* was observed by Bishop ("Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.,' March 28, 1896, "J. L.," X., 278) in a child two years of age: and

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