operation. In the fatal cases only a portion of the gland could be removed.

The technique adopted was as follows: A (?) vertical incision was made through skin and subcutaneous tissue of the episternal notch. After clearing the small sternal muscles the cervical horns of the thymus were reached under the sterno-thyroid. The loose capsule having been separated, the left lobe was pulled out of the thorax by a "hand-over-hand" action of two pairs of blunt forceps. This done the right lobe was similarly extracted. Bleeding was not troublesome.

This manipulation is easy if the gland is of a normal size, but when it is enlarged resection of the upper part of the sternum is necessary. For that reason the author looks upon the method just described as insufficient, and, indeed, unsuitable.

Dan McKenzie.

REVIEWS.

The Medical Annual. Bristol: Wright. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. 1914.

The Medical Annual is with us again and presents its usual instructive and attractive features, but in a slightly more attractive form. The list of contributors is as before a brilliant one and almost the same as last year. The diseases of the Ear are entrusted to Dr. Geo. L. Richards of Fall River, and those of the Nose and Throat to Dr. W. G. Porter of Edinburgh. In both of these departments the most important pieces of work of the past year are abstracted, the scope being all the wider owing to the incidence of the International Medical Congress. Among the abstracts we are pleased to see numerous excellent ones derived from the *JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY, RHINOLOGY, AND OTOTOLOGY*, which the readers will desire to study in full in the original. Dr. Richards has, however, given many from American sources, which are more likely to have escaped our home readers. The references will be found of the utmost value. Among the most important otological abstracts are those on the operative treatment of meningitis in which the advances, if steady, are necessarily slow. The abstracts on tinnitus aurium are particularly good. Nasal disease is discussed from all points of view.

Among the newest points we may notice the X-ray photographs of larynx taken by Rethi's method. This consists in placing a narrow plate in the pharynx and hypopharynx while the exposure is made from before backwards. The œsophagus supplies material for some excellent and novel reports. The articles by general physicians and surgeons contain much material of interest to the specialist. Dr. J. J. Perkins on "Tuberculosis," and Dr. Purves Stewart on "Diseases of the Nervous System" offer much of instructive value, while Dr. Langmead's article on the relation between rheumatism and the tonsils will be especially welcomed by laryngologists. The glossary is enlarged and the usual descriptions of new instruments, appliances, and medicaments appear as irresistible as of yore. The list of readers of the *Annual* ought to be an increasing one, and with such an issue as this, it is bound to be so.

Dundas Grant.