

A most thorough instruction in the therapeutics of these special organs is given, but not always practically demonstrated in the polyclinics, time and expense being considerations here as well as in America.

Of the more recent drugs at present employed here, meta-cresol-anitol and phenolo-rabium-sulpho-vicinicum may be mentioned in connection with the treatment of ozena. Tri-chlor-acetic acid is very largely used for the reduction of nasal hypertrophies. For removing adenoids Kirstein's ring-messer (knife) is considered the most suitable. Spoon-shaped curettes and forceps are also employed, but are generally thought to be inferior to the ring-knife. In patients who refuse oral instrumentation for this condition, a cold snare introduced through one of the nasal orifices is occasionally used; needless to say the results are not very satisfactory. Iodoglycerine is almost universally employed in the treatment of atrophic rhinitis, laryngitis, and pharyngitis sicca.

The genius of one of the assistants at the Chiari Clinic is responsible for a pair of scissors which are now being much used for the removal of the hypertrophied posterior end of the inferior or middle turbinate in such cases where the wire snare will not grasp the offending member. The cutting surface of this instrument is diamond-shaped, and it may be described as two pairs of scissors placed point to point, the opposing points being united by small screws.

Prof. Lucal has used with considerable success his "Druck-Sonde" for giving vibrations to the ossicles of the middle ear. It is as yet little used and requires great care in manipulation.

Operations on the nose require less skill than those on the ear or larynx. Before taking up operative nasal work on the cadaver, considerable time is devoted to passing sounds into the adjoining cavities of the nose, so as to thoroughly familiarize the practitioner with the location of the ostia of these cells.

Although intra-laryngeal operations are not common, it is necessary to become skilful in the instrumentation of the larynx. This requires considerable practice on the cadaver, or better still, on Frau Gele, of Vienna. This well-known personage is to be seen daily in the General Polyclinic. Post-graduate students pay her one florin (40 cents) per hour to practise touching the different parts in the interior of her larynx with a sound. Intubation is practised on her, and also the removal of foreign bodies from the larynx. These foreign bodies, consisting of glass beads attached to silk threads, are introduced by means of laryngeal forceps and then removed with the same. It is excellent practice, and graduates of the Vienna Polyclinic are much indebted to this estimable lady who for over twenty-seven years has thus ably assisted in the scientific progress of laryngeal surgery.