

tension. The possibility of watching the tip of the tube as it glides along the surface of the stomach suggests a method of observing irregularities of the organ due to congenital conditions, constrictions, tumours within or without the organ, etc. The extent of movement of the tube furnishes a means of determining the extent of the rise and fall of the diaphragm under different conditions. The facility with which the chain and tube are observed in the pharynx, and a large portion of the œsophagus should prove useful. Dilatations of the œsophagus could be examined by noting the various directions in which the point of the tube could be made to travel. The rectum, colon, urethra, bladder, vagina, uterus, nose and all cavities accessible from the outside could be examined in a similar way. The chain used in examination of the stomach could be seen from behind when placed in the anterior abdominal wall. It should, therefore, be easily seen if introduced into the colon.

A probe introduced into the nose can be clearly seen throughout the whole extent of the nasal cavities, as the surrounding bones are so thin that they are permeable by the X-rays. By means of the X-rays it would be possible, under the guidance of sight, to grasp with metal instruments impermeable foreign bodies placed deep in the nasal cavity.

The Maritime Medical News.

July, 1898.

1. Seborrhœic Dermatitis. JAS. ROSS.

I. ROSS deals with the nomenclature, symptomatology, etiology and treatment of this disease.

Canada Medical Record.

July, 1898.

1. What Classes of Injuries to the Human Body depending on Violence are caused by Alcoholic Excesses. THOMAS H. MANLEY.
2. Some Leading European Gynæcologists and their Work. A. LAPTORN SMITH.

Note on Sudan III. a New Selective Stain for Fat. ARTHUR G. NICHOLLS, Montreal. *The Philadelphia Medical Journal*, July 2nd, 1898.