the same value of logarithmic decrease provided that the conditions of the surrounding atmosphere are the same.

The result of the method of weight and that of the optic method agree well, provided that it is possible to make the comparison using portions of the curve of vibration by which the size of the vibrations shall be the same in the two methods.

The Stefanini-Gradenigo method strives to find the length of vibration corresponding to the beginning of the function of the auditory nerve.

The comparison between the length corresponding to the beginning of the function deduced from this method and from that of Straycken shows that the mere length of vibration of the tuning-fork is not sufficient to determine the minimum of energy necessary for producing the sensation of sound. *Grazzi.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allport, F.—*A Plea for the Systematic and Universal Examination of School Children's Eyes, Ears, Noses and Throats.* "New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journ.," August, 1909.

A strong case is made out and suitable directions given as to the best method of carrying out the necessary examinations.

Macleod Yearsley.

Lewis, E. R. (Dubuque, Iowa).—*Negative Pressure as a Therapeutic Agent in Diseases of Nasal Accessory Sinuses, Throat, Ear and Mastoid.* "Arch of Otol.," December, 1908.

The author's experience leads him to consider induced hyperæmia as of great value. In the cases he reports the usual methods are employed along with the negative pressure. *Dundas Grant.*

REVIEW.

Lehrbuch der Ohrenheilkunde für Ärzte und Studierende (Text-book of Otology for Practitioners and Students of Medicine). By Dr. PAUL OSTMANN, Professor of Medicine and Director of the University Polyclinic for the Ear, Nose and Throat in Marburg. (With 100 illustrations, 43 curves and 51 charts of hearing.) Leipzig: Vogel, 1909.

The name of Professor Paul Ostmann is familiar to all readers of contemporary current otological literature, more particularly in connection with his serious endeavours to provide us with a means of calculating the actual rate of diminution of the intensity of tone of the tuning-fork. It is familiar to all that the diminution of intensity is not in exact direct proportion to the duration, although most of our tuning-fork tests are carried out on this supposition, no doubt, however, with a due recognition of the amount of fallacy attaching to it. The question has been approached in various ways by different investigators, but Professor Ostmann adopted the visible method, namely by placing on the arm of the tuning-fork some shiny grains of flour and observing and measuring