

The second case was that of a localised purulent meningitis on the left side, while the right ear was the diseased one, the left being quite healthy. The sinuses on the right side, however, had evidently been obliterated a long time previously and were reduced to firm cords. The diagnosis was made *post-mortem*.
Albert A. Gray.

Bar (Nice).—*Hæmorrhagic Inflammation of the External Auditory Canal and the Middle Ear.* "Archives de Laryngologie, etc.," July-August, 1904.

Hæmorrhagic spots were first detected in the external meatus, then spread to the middle ear, the blood appearing in the pharynx; perforation of the membrane followed, accompanied by severe febrile disturbance. This condition is extremely rare and grave, has an infectious origin, and may be a sequela of influenza. Bacteriological examination showed the presence of staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.
Anthony McCall.

Bertemès (Charleville).—*Ménière's Symptoms in Chronic Catarrhal Otitis, cured by Curetting the Post-nasal Space.* "Archives de Laryngologie, etc.," July-August, 1904.

The patient, whose age was fifty-nine, complained of noises and vertigo for eighteen years, and for the last three years a gradual loss of hearing in the left ear. Hypertrophic pharyngitis was present. Politzerisation improved the hearing. After curetting the vertigo disappeared, and the improvement in the hearing remained permanent.
Anthony McCall.

THERAPEUTICS.

Seifert, O. (Würzburg).—*The use of Chlor-methyl Menthol-ether as a Remedy for Catarrh.* "Wiener kl. Rundschau," April 2, 1904.

Seifert has had good results from the use of forman in the treatment of a number of cases of simple catarrh, and in a few typical cases of influenza with severe catarrhal symptoms. Several members of two families were simultaneously attacked; those treated with forman recovered within twenty-four hours, while in the others the symptoms were not arrested. Also in cases when the catarrh is at its height, and in influenza the inhalation of forman shortens the progress of the disease. Patients suffering from bronchial asthma experience great relief from it.
A. Westerman.

F. W. Hinkel.—*A Consideration of the Value of Topical Applications to the Upper Air-Tract.* "The Therapeutic Gazette," May 15, 1904.

The author considers these applications under the heads of insufflations, inhalations, gargles, douches, sprays, pigments, and unguents. In his conclusions he does not consider that the indications for local medication in chronic inflammations of the upper air passages are so definite in many cases as are those for surgical interference, and he summarises the value of topical applications thus:—Insufflation of powders is inefficient. Steam inhalations are serviceable in early stages of catarrhal inflammations. Dry inhalation of the volatile parts of drugs is of little

utility. Inhalation of medicated smoke will control an asthma paroxysm, but finely nebulized oils are "more elegant when equally efficient." Gargles are of little value, but require training in their use. Douches are useful, and cleansing solutions are the most important topical applications in the upper air-tract. Drugs used for other than cleansing purposes act chiefly as irritants or by absorption, and are best applied by painting or spray. Positive evidence is to hand of the prompt absorption by the mucosa of the air-tract of certain active drugs (as cocain, adrenalin, stramonium, and atropin). Experiments in relative absorbability of various drugs by this route are needed to establish a more certain and rational local therapeutics of the nose and throat. Massage in conjunction with paints is probably an important factor. So long as experimental knowledge is lacking of local effects in the upper air-tract of drugs topically applied, local therapeutics must remain inferior to surgery in accuracy of application and in efficiency in the treatment of the chronic diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.

Macleod Yearsley.

Lajaunie (Aix-les-Thermes).—*Natural Sulphur Vapours in the Treatment of Chronic Middle-ear Affections.* "Archives de Laryngologie, etc.," July-August, 1904.

The author after considerable experience believes that these vapours, used under pressure through a canula, give good results in old catarrhs and sclerosis, the treatment being followed by a diminution of the noises and sometimes an improvement in hearing. In suppurating cases they do no good.

Anthony McCall.

NEW PREPARATIONS.

We have received from Messrs. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. specimens of the following new products:

"TABLOID" CALOMEL AND OPIUM each contains: Calomel, gr. 1, Powdered Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. "Tabloid" Calomel and Opium will be found a reliable means of securing the combined action of the two drugs. Each product is prepared with drugs of exceptional purity, presented in a condition to disintegrate very shortly after administration and promptly produce the therapeutic effect. It is hoped that this preparation will be appreciated, especially in view of the well-known tendency of calomel pills to become hard.

"TABLOID" THREE VALERIANATES each contains: Quinine Valerianate, gr. 1 (0.065 gm.), Iron Valerianate, gr. 1 (0.065 gm.), Zinc Valerianate, gr. 1 (0.065 gm.). A combination of the valerianates of quinine, iron and zinc has long been esteemed as an efficient tonic. "Tabloid" Three Valerianates enables this widely useful prescription to be employed in cases where the disadvantages of former methods of administration have rendered it objectionable.

"TABLOID" IRON and STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES each contains: Iron Phosphate, gr. 1 (0.065 gm.), Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ (0.002 gm.). In this combination iron and strychnine are presented in the same dosage