

of bone so as to expose the dura extensively. No stitches should be introduced. Dyspnoea is the most unfavourable symptom, the amount of the sugar being of little prognostic importance. *Dundas Grant.*

**Burger, H.** (Amsterdam).—*A Case of Ménière's Disease, Depending on an Inflammation of the Nasal Accessory Sinuses.* "La Presse Otolaryngol. Belge," February, 1908.

An account of a case of unilateral labyrinthine and middle-ear deafness, accompanied by severe attacks of vertigo, nausea, and tinnitus, in which treatment of a suppurating maxillary antrum by the radical operation was followed by a cessation of the vertiginous crises.

The author does not confine the term "Ménière's disease" to cases in which there is hæmorrhage into the labyrinth, but considers that it should be used for all cases in which there are attacks of vertigo, with vomiting or nausea, tinnitus and deafness. *Chichele Nourse.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Sommerville, D.** (London).—*Treatment of Syphilis with Mergal—a Modern Preparation of Mercury.* "Folia Therapeutica," January, 1908.

This is a mercuric cholate which can be administered by the mouth, and is tolerated in doses sufficiently large to carry out an energetic treatment. It is administered in capsules each containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  gr. of mercuric cholate and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of albuminate of tannin (Greeff & Co., London). These capsules may be used daily in an ordinary case for periods of from eight to twelve weeks, but for the first five or six days it is recommended to restrict the number to one thrice daily, though most may start off with twice that quantity. Syphilides of the skin and mucous membrane disappear after four or five weeks' treatment. During its administration the patient must lead a healthy life and avoid any food likely to cause irritation of the digestive organs. *Dundas Grant.*

**v. Brunn and others** (Tubingen).—*On Recent Endeavours to Improve and Simplify the Disinfection of the Skin.* "Münch. med. Woch.," March 17, 1908.

v. Brunn recommends chiefly pure 90 per cent. alcohol. Bulow spoke well of Heusner's iodine-benzine method, the iodine being easily removed afterwards by means of thio-sulphate of sodium, also of the permanganate method. v. Brunn had given up the iodine-benzine, also a gummy coating known as chirosoter. *Dundas Grant.*

**Groedel** (Nauheim), and **Horn** (Erlangen).—*On Instantaneous Röntgen Photography with the Apparatuses at present Available.* "Münch. med. Woch.," March 17, 1908.

The original article alone can be of use to radiographers. Three radiograms of the thorax illustrating the process accompany the article. *Dundas Grant.*

**Wiesner** (Aschaffenburg).—*Fulguration by the De Keating Hart Method.* "Münch. med. Woch.," March 17, 1908.

The current is taken from the resonator of a high-frequency resonator and the electrode is formed by a wire passing through the distal half of an insulated holder through which also a stream of carbon dioxide, from a

cylinder, passes at the same time, to cool the spark and the hard rubber portion of the electrode. The writer employs porcelain tips of various forms through which the wire can be passed. He is not yet able to report results.  
*Dundas Grant.*

**Trifletti** (Naples).—*Report of the University Year 1906–1907 of the Laryngological Dispensary of the Royal University of Naples Directed by Dr. Massei.*

This is the twenty sixth report, the total number of patients treated during the year amounting to 1148, which is very considerable when we consider that it is confined to laryngology alone, and that the University year is comparatively short, because the dispensary, to the great disadvantage of science and of the patients, is closed during the vacations. In concluding the statistics of the cases classed under their various diagnoses, the writer finishes with some judicious remarks; among others he points out that iodic cataphoresis has given good results in a number of cases of goitre in Professor Massei's clinic.  
*V. Grazi.*

## REVIEWS.

*Text-Book of Otology for Physicians and Students*, in 32 lectures. By Dr. FR. BEZOLD, Professor of Otology at the University of Munich, and Dr. FR. SIEBENMANN, Professor of Otology at the University of Basle. Translated by Dr. J. HOLINGER, Chicago. Chicago: E. H. Colegrove Co., 1908. Pp. 314.

The name of Bezold is so well known and esteemed by all students of otology that it must have been a source of great regret to those who do not read German that up to the present no English translation of his "Text-Book of Otology" has been available for them. That want has now, however, been supplied by Dr. J. Holinger, of Chicago, who has undertaken the difficult task of rendering Bezold's scholarly though somewhat involved German into our vernacular tongue.

Professor Bezold's work is founded on his own observations and deductions, and is, therefore, eminently personal. His teaching differs in some details from that of his younger contemporaries, but will in all the essentials of otology meet with general acceptance. The reasons for his opinions are always set forth with the utmost fullness, and in most instances will be found convincing. It will be a pleasure to note the appreciation of the priority of Dr. Newton Pitt's statistical and analytical report, published a considerable number of years ago in his Goulstonian lecture. This was founded on the examination of the reports of 9000 consecutive *post-mortem* examinations, which included fifty-seven cases of death resulting from the complications of suppurative disease of the ear. Professor Bezold describes a good many of his own experimental observations, many of which were made by means of a manometer fixed into the superior semi-circular canal of the labyrinth, by which he was able to test the effect of pressure exerted in various ways on the labyrinthine fluid. He found that when pneumatic pressure was effected through the Eustachian tube, thereby acting on the membrane of the fenestra rotunda, the movements of the fluid in the manometer