

use of labyrinthine signs and symptoms in the differential diagnosis of allied labyrinthine affections is very carefully worked out. It is to be noted that the fact is emphasised that, in diffuse labyrinthine suppuration, the radical operation alone—without at the same time opening and draining the labyrinth—actually adds to the danger of intracranial infection.

In suspected lateral sinus thrombosis, Kerrison is opposed to opening the sinus unless there is very definite evidence of the presence of a clot. He confesses, however, that this view will not have the support of many distinguished aural surgeons. Aspiration movements of the sinus are, he has found, very suggestive of the presence of a thrombus.

The chapters dealing with aural operations are satisfactory. In operating for acute mastoiditis he does not consider it advisable to take too much pains to secure a smooth bone cavity; too great smoothness, he believes, interferes with the formation of granulations. In the radical mastoid operation he does not favour primary skin-grafting.

Valuable chapters are those on the use of salvarsan and vaccines in the treatment of aural disease. With regard to the former, the author gives its indications, with statistics dealing with the frequency of cranial nerve lesions following its use. He considers the leucocyte extract of His to be of decided value in selected cases.

Although there is little that is original or entirely new in Dr. Kerrison's text-book, it is valuable from the fact that it brings into line most of the latest work upon its subject, and, as such, it should prove of great use to students and practitioners of otology.

MacLeod Yearsley.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"It would be interesting to learn how far the linguistic peculiarities of a race are moulded by its susceptibility to colds in the head.

"The pronunciation of the gutturals and sibilants of the Teuton and Slav is unaffected by the circumstance that the speaker may be suffering from nasal catarrh.

"The melodious tones of Italy, Spain and many other Celtic nations can only be produced by generations of men accustomed to inhabit lands where the air is soft and warm, and conducive to indolence rather than to obstruction of the nose."—From "How to Avoid Colds: By One who does" (*Anon.*).

SALICYLATE OF IRON FOR ACUTE TONSILLITIS AND ERYSIPELAS.

M. C. S. Lawrence speaks highly of this drug in the diseases mentioned. He has found it abort the development of the latter. The dose is 3 to 10 grains, every three hours.—*Practitioner*, March, 1913, p. 633.

It gives us great pleasure to intimate that Prof. Killian, of Berlin, has been unanimously elected Semon Lecturer in Laryngology of the University of London for 1914, and that he has accepted the nomination. The Lecture will be delivered towards the end of May.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that Prof. Killian has been elected, by the Verein Deutscher Laryngologen, President of the next International Congress of Laryngology, to be held in Hamburg in 1915 contemporaneously with the International Congress of Otology under the presidency of Prof. Denker.

THE CURE OF DEAFNESS BY RADIUM.

"Retzius" asks: "Can you or your readers inform me as to whether any further evidence has come to hand as to the utility of radium in deafness? A reply under the following heads would be much valued:

- (1) Nature of aural disease in which it is most likely to prove useful.
- (2) Dose, method of application, and frequency and duration of *séances*."

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MR. FRANK ROSE	Thursday, 2.0 P.M. ...	Friday, 2.0 P.M.
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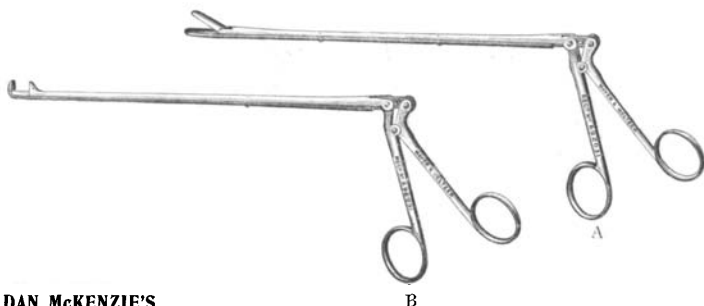
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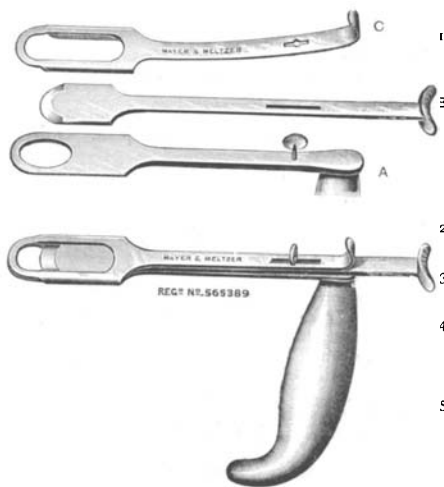
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