it may be applied immediately with advantage, but it is usually better : postpone. The technique of grafting is described in detail.

Macleod Yearsley.

Frey, Hugo.—Concerning the Occurrence of Diseases of the Inner E in the Early Stages of Syphilis : A Contribution to the Questi of the Effects of Salvarsan. "Wien. klin. Wochens.," Bd. xx Nr. 11.

Those who hold that salvarsan may directly injure the cochlear vestibular nerve are influenced in this supposition by the fact that in t pre-salvarsan period very few cases were recorded in which these nerv were affected in the early stages of syphilis. Frey has, howev succeeded in collecting over sixty well-authenticated cases in which t cochlear or vestibular nerve, or both, were markedly affected in the ear secondary stage of syphilis, and in the majority of which the internal e symptoms partly or entirely subsided under specific treatment. T explanation why a far greater number of such cases have not be recorded is to be sought for in the fact that systematic and thoroug examinations of the inner ear and an exact differential diagnosis betwe diseases of the middle and inner ear have only been possible within rece years, and that the number of medical men sufficiently educated i otology to appreciate and record such cases was until recently a ver small one. It may further be taken for granted that the number o these cases recorded is certainly very much smaller than the numb which has been observed, and still smaller than the number which ha actually occurred. Finally, there is no doubt that slight grades o deafness, especially if unilateral, are often overlooked by syphilitics whose interest is primarily centred in the disease itself. The author is of opinion that this question cannot be definitely settled until syphilitics are systematically examined for lesions of the internal ear, and he effectually disposes of the idea that such lesions were "almost unknown" in the pre-salvarsan period. *J. B. Horgan.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Freedman, Louis M.—Two New Instruments for Nose and Throat. "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," June 20, 1912, vol. clxvi, No. 25.

The first is a splint, for use after submucous resection, composed of two flat plates of ivory connected by a metal spring. The plates of ivory are placed on either side of the septum. The spring is made so light that only the lightest pressure is caused. It is claimed that the use of the instrument results in the following advantages: Absence of congestion and headache. Absence of bleeding after removal on following morning. Duration of healing is shortened. The second instrument is a curved tonsil knife combined with a separator. *Knowles Renshaw.*

Guthrie, Thomas.—Twelve Cases of Foreign Body in the Larynx and Œsophagus. "Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal," July, 1912.

In the first case a long needle, the point of which had become embedded in the left ary-epiglottic fold of an adult male, was removed without difficulty by the indirect method. In the second case a pin had been embedded for two days in the posterior pharyngeal wall of a girl.

aged eleven. Its shaft projected downwards and forwards into the larynx with its head below the glottis.

Attempts at removal by the indirect method only drove it deeper into the pharyngeal wall, but it was easily removed with the Killian tube-spatula and Paterson's forceps. A flat piece of bone, measuring about one inch by three quarters, was removed from the glottis of another patient by the indirect method. Although it had been impacted for three weeks, the fact that it was lying in the glottis parallel to the cords had prevented its giving rise to dyspnœa. In two cases in which a tooth-plate bearing one tooth and no hooks had been impacted in the œsophagus at the level of the upper border of the sternum, removal was effected without difficulty with the œsophagoscope. In two other cases it was found impossible to remove a tooth-plate through the œsophagoscope owing to impaction, and so œsophagotomy had to be performed. A bolus of meat which had become impacted in the œsophagus of a man of sixty-five at eight inches from the teeth was removed with the œsophagoscope, and the absence of any organic stricture established. In two of three cases of a halfpenny in the œsophagus removal was effected without difficulty with the œsophagoscope, but in the third case, in which a previous unsuccessful attempt at removal with the coin-catcher had been made, the coin was found to have been forced upwards under the mucous membrane, and to be buried at about the level of the cricoid. Removal was only performed by the direct method, by tearing through the mucous membrane, but recovery was uneventful. The author concludes that, for the removal of foreign bodies from the larynx in adults, the indirect method is usually to be preferred, while in young children, or when firmly impacted, the direct method under general anæsthesia should be used. *A. J. Wright.*

REVIEWS.

Notions Pratiques d'Électricité (*The Practice of Electricity for the use of Medical Men, with special relation to Oto-Rhino-Laryngology*). Par Marcel Lermoyez. Avec 426 figures dans le texte. Paris: Masson et Cie., Editeurs, 1913. Prix 20 francs.

This handsome volume of 850 pages might well be called "Electricitas ad usum oto-laryngologicum." It staggers one to see the size to which has grown the little "handbook of electricity" of our youth. Yet we know Dr. Lermoyez too intimately, and his delightful literary skill too well, to imagine that there is in this work a word too much or a line too long. The work is arranged with the logical co-ordination so characteristic of the French mind. The divisions and subdivisions, the head-lines and cross-references, the drawings and diagrams, the foot-notes, the literary references, even the biographical notes, all add to the pleasure of reading a book which has almost persuaded me to once and for all understand electricity and make myself independent of electricians!

Does anyone want to know what a "kilowatt" is, or how much work a walking donkey can do in a second, or what Lucretius thought of electricity, or where Marconi was born? All these can be found in the book of Lermoyez, set forth with as much clarity and charm as are the practical methods for charging and keeping accumulators, applying