

The diagnosis was confirmed by a radiogram taken after the ingestion of a large dose of bismuth nitrate. The operation presented no difficulty. An incision in front of the sterno-mastoid exposed the sac, which was dissected out. The patient was fed by an œsophageal tube for four days. Recovery was uninterrupted, but a large abscess formed in the neck nearly three months after the operation. It healed in three weeks, and since then the patient has gained weight and has remained well.

Chichele Nourse.

E.A.R.

Bryant, W. S. (New York).—*Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube and its Treatment.* "Archives Inter. de Laryngologie, d'Otologie," etc., May—June, 1905.

After pointing out the disastrous results to hearing if this condition is not treated, the author proceeds to demonstrate that, except in suppurative cases, the stricture is rarely organic, but functional. He emphasises the intimate relation that exists between the inferior turbinate, the fossa of Rosenmüller, and the orifice of the Eustachian tube, and believes that, by the application of silver nitrate and adrenalin, it is rarely necessary to use insufflation. Any obstruction to nasal breathing or post-pharyngeal growth should, of course, be treated.

Anthony McCall.

Bloch, Maurice (Paris).—*On the Employment of Borate of Soda in Ear Cases.* "Archives Inter. de Laryngologie, d'Otologie," etc., May—June, 1905.

The author claims that the insufflation of this powder in contact with moisture produces peroxide of hydrogen in a nascent state, and, being alkaline, has a soothing effect in the mucous membrane. In his experience, it gave better results than any other remedy. *Anthony McCall.*

Shambaugh, G. E. (Chicago).—*Communications between the Blood-vessels in the Membranous Labyrinth and the Endosteum and those in the Bony Capsule of the Labyrinth.* "Arch. of Otol.," vol. xxxiv, No. 6.

The writer found that the labyrinth of the embryo calf, at the stage when its capsule was at the transition from cartilage to bone could be cleared up by means of creasote, so that the blood-vessels previously injected through the foetal circulation became visible. He convinced himself that there was free communication between the vessels of the membranous labyrinth and those of the capsule and, therefore, with those of the tympanic cavity. His observations thus corroborate those made by Politzer in contradistinction to Hyrtl's opinion, that the blood-vessels of the labyrinth formed a closed system. The article is clearly illustrated.

Dundas Grant.

Dixon, G. Sloan (New York).—*Report of a Case of Panotitis resulting in Meningitis, with Pathological Findings.* "Arch. of Otol.," vol. xxxiv, No. 6.

There was erosion of the superior semicircular canal and of the segment antri. Pus was found round the stapes penetrating the vestibule and in

the internal auditory meatus, and there seemed reason to suppose that the invasion of the internal ear from the middle dated from an examination of the left ear with a probe which produced great giddiness and weakness. All the cavities were filled with pus or granulation-tissue or both, but in the cochlear duct there were chiefly small hæmorrhages. There was pus in the sigmoid sinus. The otitis was apparently of an ordinary acute pneumococcal nature.

Dundas Grant.

Eagleton, P. Wells (Newark, N. J.)—*Infective Arthritis complicating Otitis Media.* "Arch. of Otol.," vol. xxxiv, No. 6.

Infective arthritis is often of otitic origin, and may be due simply to toxins, to invasion by the micro-organisms themselves, or to involvement by a neighbouring osteo-myelitis. Most of the joint affections following sinus thrombosis are toxæmic and often subside without local treatment. Among the true infective cases, such as those due to the invasion of the joint by the pneumococcus, the ear is the original point of entrance. Arthritis secondary to osteo-myelitis occurs chiefly in young children, and the osteo-myelitis (of the diaphysial end of the epiphysis) is apt to be overlooked in the presence of a general pyæmic condition. Early aspiration in any arthritis appearing during the course of otitis media or sinus thrombosis is necessary, so that the effusion may be submitted to microscopical and bacteriological examination in regard both to prognosis and treatment.

Dundas Grant.

THERAPEUTICS.

Delneuve, E.—*The Treatment of Affections of the Throat, the Nose, the Ears, and the Eyes by Carbonic Acid Gas at Spa.* "La Presse Oto-Laryngologique Belge," April, 1905.

Besides the employment of the mineral waters of Spa, which contain from 2 to 3·4 grammes of carbonic acid per litre, as douches, sprays, or local baths, the author recommends the inhalation of carbonic acid gas, for periods not exceeding half an hour, in special rooms, where the atmosphere is charged with it to the extent of from 1 to 5 per cent. Another method of using the gas is to direct a small jet for five minutes on to any spot in the interior of the nose which requires treatment. The author has found treatment by carbonic dioxide useful in ozæna, in chronic rhinitis, in hay fever, in chronic pharyngitis, and in acute coryza.

Chichele Nourse.

THERAPEUTIC PREPARATIONS.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co., 111, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Acetozone Inhalant.—The solution of acetozone (benzoyl-acetylperoxide) is powerfully germicidal, yet non-toxic and practically harmless to animal tissues. Acetozone Inhalant contains 1 per cent. of acetozone