

which education should commence and the application of eugenics to deaf-mutism. Pointing out the contrasts between the disabilities of blind and deaf children in education, and commenting upon the fact that compulsory education begins at five years for the former and seven years for the latter, the measurable importance of hearing in the physiological education of normal children is insisted upon, as also is the importance of hereditary tendencies to speech and of training the speech centres and organs of speech whilst brain and larynx are still plastic. Another point brought out is the possibility of making speech more automatic by earlier training. Actual cases are quoted in support of the author's arguments, and the work of the Garretts in America is also referred to.

The part dealing with eugenics is based upon facts gathered from a study of 691 deaf children in the L.C.C. schools, and discusses the present views as to the influences of heredity and consanguinity as causes of deaf-mutism. It urges the medical practitioner to be foremost as a teacher of eugenics, especially in cases of deaf-mute and consanguineous marriages, and the union of syphilitics, alcoholics, and those tainted with family insanity.

The main aim of these articles is to insist upon the reference of doubtful or disputed questions to the principles of physiology as the only source of safe guidance.

Author's abstract.

Spyker, S.—Speech Defects: Modern Treatment by Vocal and Articulatory Exercises. "New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journ.," vol. iv, p. 42.

The author groups speech defects as occurring in cleft palate, stammering, deaf-mutism, and mental deficiency.

Macleod Yearsley.

Bowen, W. H.—"Comforter" Otitis Media. "Lancet," September 9, 1911, p. 758.

The object of this paper is to express an opinion as to the origin of suppurative otitis media in babies. This opinion is that a large number of cases of middle-ear suppuration in babies results from oral sepsis introduced by the "comforter."

Macleod Yearsley.

Goldmann (Cairo).—The Diagnosis of Hyperæsthesia or Anæsthesia of the Vestibular Apparatus. "Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.," Bd. lxxxii, Heft 1 and 2, p. 22.

Three cases of suppuration of the middle ear with somewhat anomalous vestibular reactions are reported and the results of the reactions analysed. The chief point made is that when the caloric test, applied in the usual way, is followed by no reaction, altering the position of the patient's head may set the nystagmus going. This phenomenon indicates impairment of vestibular irritability. If on altering the position of the head no nystagmus appears, then, and then only, are we justified in diagnosing complete destruction of the vestibular organ.

Dan McKenzie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ehrler, Wolfgang.—Dangerous Local Reaction in Cases of Lesions of the Upper Respiratory Tract after Salvarsan. "Monats. f. Ohrenh.," Year 45, No. 9.

CASE 1.—A man, aged eighty-two, cough and dyspnoea for some time

past, infection denied, Wassermann positive, mucous membrane of the larynx extremely red and swollen, diffuse gummatous infiltration of the epiglottis. As no improvement followed local treatment and iodide of potassium internally an intra-venous injection of 0.5 gr. of salvarsan was given. The dyspnoea became so threatening in the course of the next few days that the patient was admitted to hospital and tracheotomy eventually found necessary.

CASE 2.—A man, aged forty-two, under treatment in 1904 for mercurial stomatitis, applied for relief December 17, 1910, with a small ulcer on the base of the uvula and another on the tonsil. Sajodin, local treatment, healing. At the beginning of January, 1911, another ulcer had appeared on the uvula and tongue, Wassermann strongly positive. January 26, intra-gluteal injection of salvarsan, 0.6 gr. Healing by February 4, but within three weeks a jagged perforation of the hard palate had occurred close to the base of the uvula.

CASE 3.—Congenital syphilis in a boy, aged fifteen. Under treatment many years. Tracheotomy in 1907 for specific stenosis of the larynx. In 1909 large gummata on the skull and right humerus. In October, 1910, the patient applied for treatment with a dirty ulcer the size of a florin in the pharynx. Intra-gluteal injection salvarsan 0.3 gr. under which healing took place. January 14, 1911, patient came again with periostitis of the bridge of the nose. Intra-venous injection of salvarsan 0.3 gr. During the next four weeks an energetic inunction was carried out and the periostitis partially subsided. Four weeks later still severe keratitis in the right eye and a slight degree also in the left; nasal periostitis still present but better. Wassermann strongly positive.

CASE 4.—A man, aged thirty-seven, acquired lues in 1898. Six mercurial injections in 1906. Applied for treatment February 2, 1909, stating that he had been unable to see with left eye for ten days and with right eye for two days. Complete double optic atrophy, saddle nose, perforation of the septum nasi. Treatment by inunction. December 10, Wassermann positive, intra muscular injection salvarsan 0.6 gr. Meningeal symptoms appeared in the middle of the following January and he died of meningitis January 26, 1911. (The author considers the optic atrophy and meningitis followed on disease of the sphenoidal sinus in this last case, which condition the salvarsan aggravated, though how he arrives at this conclusion is not quite clear, nor does it seem fair to accredit the drug with the unfavourable course of events in the two preceding cases.)

Alex. R. Tweedie.

REVIEW.

Der Schwindel (Vertigo). Von Geh. Med. R. Prof. Dr. E. HITZIG. Zweite Auflage. Herausgegeben und Bearbeitet von J. RICHARD EWALD und ROBERT WOLLENBERG. Mit 12 Abbildungen. Pp. 114. Wien und Leipzig: Alfred Hölder, 1911. Price 6.50 marks.

Originally the work of the late Dr. Hitzig, this book on vertigo has been brought up to date and largely rewritten by the present authors, Drs. Ewald and Wollenberg. Respect for the memory of Hitzig has led to the retention, in the physiological section, of as much of the