ductus cochlearis was very much dilated; in the right ear it had sunk on
to the organ of Corti and the ductus cochlearis was correspondingly
narrowed, changes to which little importance can be attached since they
are frequent accompaniments of degenerative processes in the labyrinth
from whatever cause arising.

In addition to these changes, there were present in both ears the
osseous appearances typical of otosclerosis affecting the region of the
anterior segment of the oval window. In spite of the obvious supposition
that the atrophic changes within the labyrinth may have been secondary
to otosclerosis coming on during an attack of typhoid fever, the author
expresses the opinion that the affection of the labyrinth was primary and
consisted in a combination of labyrinthitis and neuritis. The otosclerosis
he regards as accidental.

Kyle, J. J. (Indianapolis).—Some Important Ear Symptoms in General

Comprises notes of nervous exhaustion from deafness, a condition
not sufficiently appreciated; ear symptoms in arterio-sclerosis, which are
sometimes the first to call attention to this disease; vaso-motor ataxia;
vertigo in general diseases; differential diagnosis of labyrinthine vertigo;
metastasis in ear suppuration; and the fact that a suppurating ear may
cause a spread of disease, in which a case is quoted as spreading diph-
theria by means of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus found in the discharge.

Macleod Yearsley.

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REVIEW.

The Treatment of Syphilis by the Ehrlich-Hata Remedy (Dioxydiamido-
Arsenobenzol). A compilation of the published observations, by
Dr. JOHANNES BRESLER. Second enlarged edition. (Translated
by Dr. M. D. EDER, with an abstract of the most recent papers.)

The literature of the now-famous "606" has already reached very
alarming proportions, and it is distributed in so many periodicals that it
is scarcely possible for any individual reader to obtain a grasp of it from
the original articles. Dr. Bresler has done his countrymen a good service
by collating and condensing it for their benefit, and we have reason to be
indebted to Dr. Eder for having translated the second edition into
English. The author has scarcely ventured to comment on the various
reports and opinions, and he apparently leaves the reader to draw his own
conclusions. The general trend of opinion seems now to be in favour of the
intra-venous method of administration, which, in spite of its inconvenience,
seems to have the fewest disadvantages, if we may judge by the state-
ments made by those who have practised it. Dr. Bresler quotes from
critics as well as from adherents and his work is therefore of peculiar
value. As it is quite moderate in bulk and in price everyone who proposes
using the remedy on his own responsibility must see the advantage of
possessing it.

D. G.