rod. With this instrument the ratio of amount of sound to average strength is fairly exact : that is, the rapidity of outflow is proportionate to the height of fall. (With Vierordt's phonometer the sound is rather proportionate to the root of the height of the fall, which also complicates the investigation.) The ear under examination is placed against this movable window, which is padded all round, the distance of which, from the point where the drop falls, being in most cases 25 centimètres. (In high degrees of deafness, the distance is lessened to 3 centimètres.) The height of the fall can be increased to 40 centimètres. Conduction through the bones is excluded by means of damping on the under surface of the plate and also the resonance, which is of importance.

A good ear up to the age of fifteen can hear at 50-60 mill. In adults very good hearing can perceive the sound at 60-80 ft. From forty years upwards hearing decreases, and a man of sixty averages only 100-120, with otherwise a quite normal auditory organ. Between 120-200 there is slight deafness, and from 200-300 medium deafness.

In practice the instrument has this advantage that it can also show considerable differences in higher degrees of deafness, and further that it indicates the effect of therapeutic measures when these are not pronounced.

In making the examination a considerable strength is employed at first, and then gradually reduced to the utmost limit, when the sound can only just be perceived.

Two drops in a second are allowed to flow out ; it is important to bear this in mind, because if the drops run out rapidly the sounds are heard more easily ; if too rapidly, on the other hand, after-perceptions arise.

The height of the outflow in the vessel can be read upon the graduated rod. The variations on different days are extremely slight in normal hearing.

I need hardly say that this instrument only applies to sounds transmitted through the air.

I have made about six thousand examinations with the instrument, of which more than three thousand were with school children.

The instrument can be had at a moderate price from Mayer, instrument maker, in Strasburg, and will cost about forty marks.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE NASAL SINUSES.

By Prof. COZZOLINO (Naples).

Prof. COZZOLINO showed a photographic atlas for the study of the anatomy of the accessory cavities of the nose, and a comprehensive set of instruments adapted for the carrying out of the surgical methods requisite for their treatment.